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The Kansas Farmer.

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CULTIVATION OF FOREST TREES.

BLACK WALNUTS.

One of our correspondents wishes information about raising black walnut trees from the nuts. Another wishes to know if the best way to raise hard-wood trees is to plant them four feet apart each way and cultivate as corn. To the latter question, yes, if you don't need the ground for other crops at the same time.

I will now relate some of my experience wherein I have succeeded in raising trees. I shall not undertake to recount my failures, which would require a month to do.

Two years ago this fall, I gathered a quantity of black walnuts. I placed them in a pile in a dry spot on the ground, covered them with straw, and three or four inches of earth on the straw, to exclude wet and prevent sudden freezing and thawing. I plowed three acres of ground in the fall, as deeply as I could put in the plow. The following spring I marked it out about four feet each way—one way with a plow, the other with a corn-marker, and covered the rows with a cultivator. As soon as the plants commenced coming up I went to work amongst them with a two-horse cultivator; gave them several dressings last season and this. I propose using a double-shovel plow among the trees next season, and then "lay them by."

Last season about three-fourths of the nuts came up, and this summer nearly all the balance grew. Those which started last season are three to five feet high, and the balance which started the present season, are about one foot above ground.

MAPLES.

Last spring I gathered some maple seed as soon as they were ripe, by picking them from the trees, piled the seed on the ground, mixed in some dirt, kept them moist by watering until they were sprouted, then planted them in hills which I formed with a hoe, four feet apart each way and cultivated as corn. To make sure of a good stand, I put several seed in the hill. Next spring I shall thin out to one in a place.

My object in sprouting the seed of the maple, is to have them come up quickly after planting, otherwise the ground is liable to become too dry to cause them to vegetate, as the seed have to be planted very shallow. The young plants, at this writing, stand eighteen inches high, presenting a healthy and vigorous appearance.

BOX-ELDER AND ASH.

Last fall and winter I gathered a large milk-can nearly full of box-elder seed, put them in a dry place, and kept them there until danger to tender plants from frost in the spring was past. I then sprouted them by filling the can with rain water (occasionally changing the water), and planted in drills. The result is about 100,000 thrifty plants ready for setting out. I treat them, after cultivation, as I do the walnuts and box-elder.

I have given the readers of THE FARMER so much of my experience in tree-culture, will some of them enlighten me in the *modus operandi* of getting orange seed from the ball? I have one acre of orange trees, planted one rod apart each way, and they are just beginning to bear.

SETH C. C. GLADDEN.

Wabunsee Co., Kansas.

SADDLEBAG NOTES.

NO. XXXVIII.

Montgomery county is one of the southern tier of counties bordering on the Indian Territory. It has a population of 16,468 or 27 inhabitants to a square mile. The surface of the county is gently rolling. There were over 10,000 acres in corn and wheat this year. Wheat will average only about 13 bushels per acre. Corn is injured to a considerable extent owing to the long continued dry weather. There were, however, nearly 250,000 bushels of old corn on hand on the 1st of March and it is quite probable that a large part of this will be kept over.

I notice by the assessors' returns that there are 437 acres of nursery in the county, an increase of 211 acres over the returns for 1876. I wish to say to the nurserymen of the east who are looking to this state for locations for their business, that these figures need some explanation.

The intention of these returns is to get the number of acres in commercial nurseries in a given county. In many cases it is clearly evident that the assessors must have included in their returns the amount of ground occupied on many farms by young seedling peach trees. These are sometimes called by the farmers, "Nurseries."

I am credibly informed by citizens of Montgomery county that there are not now, and never have been 100 acres in commercial nurseries in the county. Will some of the subscribers in this county give us the facts in regard to this matter? I believe Montgomery county would be a good locality for a large nursery.

Four miles east of Independence is the fruit farm of Mr. John Overfield. Here I saw a great variety of fruit. Pears, apples, peaches, plums, and all kinds of small fruit are here in abundance. I noticed a fine grove of about 300 trees each of catalpa and maple that had made an extraordinary growth. A cottonwood that I measured here is 13 inches in diameter and 35 feet tall, grown from seed sown 8 years ago.

Near Buffalo, Wilson Co., is a flock of 350 extra large full blood merino sheep owned by Geo. Brown. The average weight of the fleeces last season was 9½ pounds. Near here I noticed another flock of 300 sheep. These were grade merinos and owned by Mr. Vannatta.

There is a large amount of uncultivated land in Wilson county that can be bought for \$2.50 to \$5.00 per acre just as good land as land 150 miles farther west that is selling for \$10.00 per acre.

The same may be said of Woodson county, which joins Wilson on the north. People seem to be crazy, to pass by this good cheap land for land out on the border. To a man who intends engaging in the stock business, (and this is about the safest business) I could recommend Woodson or Wilson counties.

Having now traveled through fifty-three counties since Nov. 1st, 1877, I will try and give in a general way some of my impressions of the country through which I have passed during this time. This list does not include the extreme southeastern, nor the extreme western counties. The limit being Smith in the north west, and Edwards in the south west.

All the counties west of a line from Marshall near the north line of the state to Chautauqua at the south line, are herd law counties. In this district the inhabitants are not obliged to fence their farms. East of this line about one-half of the counties have passed this law. In a few years (ten at the most) there will not be more than ten counties in the state but that will have this law in operation. I can see many advantages in certain localities in having this law.

In the counties where it is in force, there is generally but little timber, stone, or water; I say this comparatively. In counties where they have not adopted this law there is comparatively a large amount of stone, wood and everlasting water. In the latter case where only a small proportion of the land can be cultivated, for instance Chautauqua Co., it would be a very foolish move to say that that county shall be devoted to grain-raising, for it amounts to this.

I consider the above county and Wabunsee and Pottawatomie to be the best stock counties in the state. The richest land is in the Kaw river bottom. Here is also the best corn land. In the north part of the state a large proportion of the wheat is spring

wheat. The small creek bottoms in the rough hilly counties is next in richness to the Kaw bottoms.

The largest amount of good land is in Sumner county. The uplands in the south and south-western part of the state are richer than in the north part. The bottom lands in the south-western part are not so rich as they are in the northern half. The poorest counties in the state are those where they have the most light slate or ash-colored soil, and the most buffalo wallows, and where the hard pan is "up to the second rail in the fence."

The cheapest lands are in the eastern part of the state, and also the most timber. The best water is in the rough, hilly counties. The eastern half raises the most fruit. The western half has the most land under cultivation in proportion to the area of land in these counties. The most money made on a farm is in raising cattle. The least money is made in raising wheat.

The levellest county is Sumner, the roughest county is Chautauqua, both bordering on the Indian Territory. McPherson county raised the most wheat last year.

A limestone ridge enters the north part of the state near Marysville, Marshall county, and runs south through Manhattan, Council Grove, Cottonwood Falls and so out of the state in Cowley county. This ridge is 40 to 50 miles wide. To the west of this on the north side of the Smoky river is a magnesian limestone ridge. This ridge extends through Jewell county on the Nebraska line, south to the Smoky River. Junction City is situated in the limits of this magnesian limestone region. This stone is readily cut with a saw or knife. On the east of the limestone ridge first mentioned is a ridge running north and south, composed of red sandstone.

These ridges were most likely reefs of the ocean at different periods in the world's history.

The best watered county in the state is Butler county. The prettiest town is Beloit, Mitchell county. Winfield, Cowley county comes next.

The worst pest that Kansas has is not the grasshopper, it is the mortgage. More than one-half of the deeded land in the state is under mortgage. In some counties it is five-sixths of the deeded land in those counties.

I take this opportunity to return my sincere thanks to the county officers of the counties through which I have passed for valuable information always furnished cheerfully.

I am often asked "which is the best part of the state, taken as a whole?" I am totally unable to answer this at this time.

W. W. CONE.

Topeka, Kansas.

REFORM IN EDUCATION.

Under this head the *Western Rural* makes some very pertinent comments, from which we take the following extract:

The trouble appears to be that we have come to regard our system of education as perfect, when it is simply shamefully imperfect, and a disgrace to our age and civilization. It is not good for anything at either end—the common school or the college. The common school, which is the primary, academic and collegiate courses of thousands of our young men and women, is as impractical and silly, beyond the common branches, as anything that can be imagined. The boy whose life is to be spent on the farm or in the workshop is taught reading, writing, grammar and arithmetic. So far so good. This furnishes him with the foundation of a practical education. It does not comprise an education by any means. With a familiarity with these branches, he is prepared to go forward, and master these studies which teach him of matters which he will encounter in everyday life. But what is the course pursued? Generally a portion of time is taken up in trying to teach him to be an orator. He is compelled to spend considerable time in committing to memory the thoughts of others and speaking them in public. Without any equivocation whatever, we pronounce the time thus spent utterly thrown away. It never did the boy one particle of good in any shape or manner.

An orator accustomed to commit his orations will do it in a wonderfully short time. But the oration which he delivers perfectly to day, he will be very imperfect in to-morrow, unless he reviews it in the meantime. But what does a farmer or mechanic need with this accomplishment, if it can be called one? He will not spend much time in committing and delivering speeches, if he is a

wise man; and if he should, the training which he received in the common school will be altogether lost, unless he keeps it up steadily during all the intervening years, for nothing is lost quicker than the ability to commit if its practice is neglected. Here, then, is one of the follies of our system, and our teachers and superintendents could be induced to throw out arithmetic about as soon as they could be induced to dispense with this foolishness.

But our school authorities seem to run to these embellishments, and to get farther away from the practical all the time. There was recently, we believe, introduced into the public schools of Boston, the study of embroidery. It would have been vastly better to have introduced a dough-tray or a flat iron and ironing board. The girls would in the future have blessed the authorities if they had done that. But it could not be expected that a school management would do so sensible a thing as could be tortured into practicality.

So it will be seen that we need a reform in our educational system; and we need it a great deal more than we do any other reform, for upon the proper education of the people depends the permanency of all reforms.

PLOWING ORCHARDS.

A correspondent in Worcester Co., Mass., wishes an opinion concerning the cultivation of orchards—whether, on the whole, it is better to plow the ground or let it remain in grass. Had the inquiry been made two or three years ago, we should have had no hesitation in advising plowing among the trees, but more recent observation and study of the question, inclines us to give the advocates of grass in orchards the credit of making out a very strong case in their arguments against plowing. Mr. Thomas Meehan, of Philadelphia, has been very successful for many years past in growing pears in land entirely overgrown with grass; and Mr. T. S. Gold, Secretary of the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture, has found that his very best fruit comes from an orchard that is pastured most of the season by a herd of dairy cows. Young trees certainly do much better when carefully cultivated among, as in nurseries or young orchards, but after a tree is old enough to completely fill the whole soil with its roots there is considerable doubt as to whether the tree is improved by having these roots constantly torn and mutilated. Constant cultivation keeps the feeding roots below the surface where the soil is cold and unaffected by the heat of the sun. Plowing, also, destroys all the roots which form in the upper layer of earth, and it is hardly likely that these roots can be spared without injuring the growth or productive power of the tree. The idea of allowing trees to grow in grass is very unpopular, chiefly, we believe, because trees so grown are almost invariably allowed to starve for the want of manure or other fertilizers.

Trees standing in grass, if near a hog pen, barnyard or other rich spot, often grow and bear fruit equal, in every respect, to those who have received the very best cultivation which fact would certainly indicate that trees which fail to bear well in grass, fail, chiefly, because they are starved. In observing facts concerning this subject, we may have been too careless, and have drawn conclusions too readily and without fully understanding or comprehending all the bearings. It is certain that trees do grow and bear much better when the ground is cultivated and manured, than when they stand in grass, but it is also certain that trees in grass, very seldom receive any attention whatever further than to mow the grass and pick what fruit grows.

To give the trees which stand in grass a fair chance to show what they can do, we should manure as heavily as we should were the ground under cultivation. We recently commenced to top-dress the ground under a portion of our fruit trees as an experiment, and thus far they have grown and borne quite as well as the average of those under cultivation. Of course the manure was applied liberally, that both trees and grass might obtain their full supply. We should certainly advise our correspondent to try the effect of heavily top-dressing a portion of his orchard before plowing it. He will find that he can allow his trees to branch out lower, thus making it easier to gather the fruit, while, at the same time, his fruit will be blown off much less by winds. Pruning trees sufficiently to allow of cultivating under them is often seriously damaging to their health and longevity.—*New England Farmer*.

THE BEST MAN.

The best man for public office is not always the most popular man, albeit a certain degree of popularity is practically essential to his election, says an exchange. Fitness for an office, by education, by experience, ability, tact and practical good sense, along with unflinching integrity and steadfastness to right principle, may bring with it certain personal characteristics that preclude the highest degree of favoritism with the masses of the voters. Indeed, men possessed of the best qualifications are quite likely to fall of the prominent exhibition of those elements that are most attractive to the multitude. Popularity, therefore, is not the chief criterion for the selection of the best man, and the question whether a man can be elected is not the first inquiry with intelligent voters. The election of unfit men is honorable neither to the candidate himself, nor to the people who vote for him. To both parties it is a shame and a burning disgrace. The men at Washington, whose unfitness for their position has recently been so forcibly illustrated, to the sorrow of the people, add no dignity to their own names, and afford no honor to their constituents. They simply illustrate their own unseemliness in the Capitol, like dirty rats in a splendid parlor. Nor does the country feel a whit like honoring the one more than the other—the Congressmen or the voters that put them there. On both hands, the mortification of thinking men at the humiliating spectacle is most painful. So then, in casting about for the best man for an office, let the first and chief inquiry be for fitness, not cupid-ity, for a place; capacity, not audacity; honesty, not subservency; brain not brawn; private virtue, not public ostentation; plain good sense and competency, and not unbounded conceit and aspiration. Quite likely that may be neither very prominent nor especially popular, but take him if you mean to have the best man.—*Exc.*

From Sedgewick County.

Aug. 27.—As another busy season is at hand I will write a letter of our doings; most farmers are through with hay-making and most of the fall ploughing is done. Some already beginning to sow wheat. I have sown eighteen acres, between the twentieth and twenty-fourth of this month. It may be injudicious for me to sow at such an early date, but all other crops seem to be two weeks earlier than ordinary year's, so I hope I may not miss the mark so badly as to meet the fate of the "early bird" so well known to all. Myself and brother are going into the sorghum business; have got a No. 6 Cook's evaporator and new Victor cane mill. I have ten acres of nice cane on my place. I made 1,200 gallons last year with No. 3 evaporator; beautiful syrup, and worked under great disadvantages; I will consider it worth three times the price of the FARMER if it will inform me of some process by which cider, vinegar and other barrels may be cleaned or purified, making them fit for molasses, it is almost impossible to get molasses barrels at this season of the year, but cider and vinegar barrels are plenty and cheap.

I have just returned from a trip into the western portion of Butler Co. I was surprised to see so little done in the way of farming; thousands of acres of fertile soil lying in wait for some enterprising persons to roll under the rich, luxuriant growth of grass with which it is now carpeted, and place in its stead the golden cereals. I did not learn the price of railroad lands. Homesteads all have houses upon them, and hedge around the entire farm, but with very little other improvement, some hedges are trained with neatness and care. On the farm of Mr. Case, (brother to the inventor of the Case threshing machine,) living on west branch of Whitewater, I saw some hog lots of considerable size, fenced and partitioned with hedge, kept in the neatest possible order. Near Towanda on the farm of Mr. Mosier I saw some very fine Poland-China hogs, one sow that will weigh over 800 pounds when fat, also a very large Poland-China boar. After all, it did my heart good to get back to old Grant township and see the broad fields of black soil all ready to receive the seeds for a fall crop, and the beautiful groves that dot the country in all directions. There is no place like home H. H. R.

Wheat is slow sale at 65 cents per bushel—*Chanute Times*.

Considerable wheat has been seriously damaged in the stack.—*Kinsley Graphic*.

SPIRIT OF AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

Hon. C. T. Harburt, in a paper read before the St. Lawrence County (New York) dairymen's Association, cited the Canada field pea as his favorite sowed crop "on low land or high land, on good or on shallow soil or stubble land, or fresh-broken turf, and in wet or dry season, early sown or late." In a hot, dry season it does not do its best, but he has found year in and year out the average product in average soils and seasons to be from twenty-five to thirty bushels. If for any reason this gentleman finds himself with a patch of land that he does not desire to "stock down or to hoe or to seed with wheat or barley, or if it is late or he has failed in seed or seeding, or if the sward was turned late," he invariably goes to his pea-bin for seed.—*New York World.*

Profits in Farming.—Many years of experience and observation have convinced us that two things are necessary to profitable farming, and these are, first, a settled policy, and second, more thorough culture and fertilization. What is meant by a settled policy is, that the farmer should ascertain what crops his soil and climate are best adapted to, and what his market demands, and having decided this, to stick to it through low prices and light crops, which will occasionally come. Don't be allured into some special branch of farming because some one else has made it profitable. It requires long experience to grow and market successfully any special crop, such as broom-corn or tobacco, and it is generally better to increase your experience with the old, than to gain it with new products. But it is in the line of better culture and manuring that the greatest improvement can be made. The most effectual way to reduce the cost of grain, is to increase the yield per acre.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Fultz Wheat.—A writer in Coleman's Rural says: "No better flour can be got than that made out of good Fultz wheat. And it out-yields anything that I know of. The second year I raised it, I had one acre through the middle of a field fifty rods long, and on one side, near by Zimmerman, and on the other side of the Fultz I had White May. The Zimmerman made 23 1-2 bushels to the acre; Fultz, 33; and White May, 27—all sown with the same preparation, same time and place."

Fertility of Soil.—The cereal yield of England, through improved cultivation, has been advanced within the last forty years two hundred fold. In the East, through improved systems of cultivation, careful rotation and the application of manure, a great advance has been made in the average yield of crops. The same may be said of the south within the last five years. So also in the west, many farmers may be found who have kept the fertility of their farms intact from decade to decade. Yet, as a rule, the lands of the west are constantly decreasing in their average yield. This is natural enough to all new countries. The processes are crude, and the money crops few. It is, however, a wise policy, as soon as possible, to so diversify the crops that a proper rotation may be secured. This, with plenty of grass and live-stock to eat it, will not only keep up the fertility of the soil, but make it better and better year by year, rather than worse.—*Prairie Farmer.*

The Labor Movement.—In the first place he (Kearney) proposes to build up a political party composed entirely of those who perform manual labor, and so far as he has yet given expression to his plans in that direction, of those who are mechanics and city or town laborers. We have no doubt that this is his limited idea of the working classes. Like a good many other men, and men, too, who are much more intelligent than Kearney, he loses sight of the vast army of the most intelligent manual laborers in the country—the farmers, and proposes to ignore them entirely. Leaving the farmer out of the labor movement is a good deal like playing Hamlet with Hamlet left out, and it only goes to show that the man has no more understanding of the labor question than an infant sleeping in its cradle.—*Western Rural.*

Harvest Home Picnic.—The successful gathering of the harvest signifies the most joyous season of the farmer's year. It is the fruition of his hopes and the reward for his labors. In many other countries the occasion is celebrated in various interesting and appropriate ways. "Thanksgiving Day" in America partakes of this character, and is especially endeared to the New England heart, but we need something nearer harvest time—a festival which can be held out of doors, while the fields and woods still are fresh and green. In short, country people need a Harvest Home Picnic, not necessarily at the drawing home of the last load of ripened grain from the fields, or of fruit from the vineyard or orchard, but sometime in August or September, to celebrate the gathering of the harvest, and express our thankfulness for the gracious gifts we have received. And when with pleasure-taking is combined some other good object, the occasion may be one of visibly lasting benefit.—*American Agriculturist.*

Honey.—The United States pays annually to other countries \$100,000,000 for sugar and molasses. If the true value of honey was generally understood, much of this enormous sum could be kept at home, greatly augmenting the wealth of the country, as well as giving health and happiness to thousands who now suffer with diseases of the chest and lungs, and adding years to the lives of the weak and suffering everywhere.—*American Bee Journal.*

Dairy.

CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYING IN FRANCE.

In the departments of Iura and Doubs farmers unite their milk in common to produce cheese. These associations, numbering nearly 2,000, are known as *fruitières*. The plan has extended to the neighboring lowlands, as 1,700 of them exist in Franche-Comte, cheese forming the chief wealth of these districts. A townland clubs together, tacitly to bring all its milk to be manufactured into cheese, and the latter is divided *pro rata*. A president and a committee are annually elected; a *chalet* is selected in an elevated position, consisting of a large kitchen, a milk room and cellar. Here the milk of 40 or 200 cows is manufactured. The milk is brought every morning and evening, measured or weighed, and a receipt given. If the milk has been adulterated, skimmed, or turned, it is refused. The morning's milk is strained and mixed with the cream of the previous evening's milk, and then placed in the copper; rennet added—3 quarts of a preparation of the latter to 400 of milk—and coagulated. Every 300 quarts of milk yield a cheese, and each member, irrespective of what number of cows he possesses, receives a cheese for every 300 quarts of milk to his credit; his initials are made in the curd; except for his private use, no member can retire his from the common sales. The more the curd has been heated, the less it is subsequently heated. After being placed in the mould, it is turned five or six times during the first 24 hours; the cloths being changed as often; placed on a dry shelf, the cheese is salted in the morning, dried with a cloth in the afternoon; the salting requires two months in summer and three in winter, and when it has imbibed 2 to 4 per cent., it is cured. Cheese made from curd too much heated is soft and cracked; when the temperature is too low more salt is required. When attacked by mites the cheese is carefully cleaned, then washed with a pickle, and when dried rubbed over with oil. It is an error to believe good cheese can be prepared without good milk. One pound of cheese is made from 8 to 10 quarts of milk. The cheese thus prepared, known as *gruyere*, is two feet in diameter, and four inches thick, weighing 50 to 60 lbs., and varies in price from half a franc to 1 fr. per pound. The whey is given to pigs and also to cows.—*The American Farmer.*

Horticulture.

REPLANTING ORCHARDS.

Apple trees will grow after apple trees, provided they have the requisite amount of plant food applied with judgment and care. Young trees, like young turkeys, should have just enough of the right kind of food, and no more.

Three years ago last fall I set out thirty young apple trees. Some were put where apple trees had stood before, and some were not. Some were so large that they had to be dug round and drawn out with a team. Those trees that were set in place of other trees have grown just as well as the others, and they have all done so well that I feel quite proud of them. In the spring I have them mulched, and in August and September they usually get a dose of swamp muck. Other measures are supplied as they may need, and the washing with strong soapuds is not omitted. About twenty years ago I set out some Rambos and Wageners. The Rambos grew up tall, with a sort of second story; leaned over, and became unscaled. The Wageners bore themselves to death, or nearly so. I had the Rambos and Wageners taken out this spring, and other trees now stand where they once stood. I have no fears about their prosperity, provided I keep them protected from the mice.—*S. Hustis, in Country Gentleman.*

OLD ORCHARDS REVIVED.

I brought back an old orchard, apparently dying, to fruitfulness by the generous use of wood ashes. I sprinkled a liberal amount around each tree to the circumference of the extent of its branches, first stirring the soil well.—*L. D. S., Washington Co., Ohio.*

SMALL FRUITS.

The soil for currants, raspberries and gooseberries should be a good strong deep loam, well drained, but by no means drouthy land. Most kinds of strawberries also do best on this kind of land; while blackberries and some kind of strawberries will do very well upon a sandy loam of good quality.

Most of the small fruits require liberal manuring and a good deal of attention and care. The labor is mostly light such as weeding, hoeing, pruning, killing insects, picking and marketing fruit, etc., and is generally done by women or lads, and as is well known, this sort of labor needs a good deal of care from the owner to get the work well done.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

VERY GOOD ADVICE FROM THE HIAWATHA DISPATCH.

Every farmer as well as every farmer's wife should have something on exhibition at the fair. Farmers, carry along your stock and compare merits with your neighbors. Ladies bring along your handy work for the floral hall, and show your sisters what your skill and ingenuity have wrought. Every one is interested in a grand display, and everyone will be sure to witness it.

CURL IN PEACH LEAVES.

A parasitic fungus often produces curl in peach leaves. The best remedy is to promote a vigorous growth. A judicious cutting back with an application of unslacked ashes around the crown of the root, and slacked lime about the remainder, is considered beneficial. Potash is of importance to the growth of the tree and assists in preventing curl in the leaf. A bushel of coal ashes piled around the tree has been known to correct the curl and prevent the dropping of fruit without other remedy. The cutting back ought not to be done after the new leaves are out. If it has not been accomplished before the buds are out pruning is best omitted.

HARDY CATALPA TREES.

There is but one species of Catalpa that we know of. Some have believed they have a variety that blooms a little earlier than the other, and this may be; it is also said that one variety grows straighter than the other. We can only say there are trees in Pennsylvania, four and five feet round, that have endured winters when the thermometer has indicated 20° below zero, and are as straight as guns barrels. We do not know in what respect the "hardy" and "straight" Catalpa's are harder or straighter than these, and should be glad to know.

There is one point worth noting. In some situations the Catalpa, in common with the Pawlonia, Chestnut and other trees, dies back the first year, and often the second; or it not dying right down, loses its terminal bud, and this makes the stem a little crooked. If we were growing Catalpa for timber we should let it grow as it will for two or three years, and then cut them clean to the ground, a clear straight sprout, ten, fifteen, or even twenty feet high, is the result; and it goes on without dying back after. We have seen Catalpa that made a sprout fifteen feet high, and ten inches round, in one season, when cut back in this way.—*Gardner's Monthly.*

Poultry.

FEEDING FOWLS PROPERLY.

Most persons take for granted that they, at least, "know how to feed chickens," and almost everybody has a different way of doing it. My father used to say "a boy who eats well will work well," and fowls must be taught to eat well—not to be over-fed, however, or crammed, but provided with a variety of food to such an extent as to create an appetite for something continually. A laying hen is a perfect mill, and while her usefulness lasts, should always be kept grinding! I do not mean by that to keep a box of food before her continually, for what boy would care very much for pumpkin pie if a huge pie was kept at his side continually? The point to be gained is to keep the fowl eating, and keep her hungry, too; hence the necessity of variety. Let corn, oats, cracked corn, wheat screenings, meal pudding, rye, soaked crackers, buckwheat, &c., follow each other in succession, and for side dishes and dessert, supply chopped bones (if directly from the butcher, with some meat on them, so much the better), and, if confined, plenty of green food; if near the water, pounded shell-fish (shells and all) and crabs chopped fine. By so doing, your fowls are not required to eat the same thing more than twice each week, and the result is, they always have good appetites, thrive well, and the grand result is at once achieved—plenty of eggs and healthy fowls!—*J. F. F. in Country Gentleman.*

TURKEYS, GESE AND GUINEA FOWLS.

Turkeys must have plenty of room; confinement is fatal to profit. On a grass or grain farm they can, when properly cared for, be made to pay. They are very hardy, the bronze breed in particular, when in full dress, but while still "downy" or just sprouting their feathers, they are very tender, requiring extreme care in keeping from dampness; even the dew being almost always fatal at this stage of growth. When full-feathered they can run out in rain-storms, and never seem to suffer at all. The first hatching should always be done under a large hen, so as to induce the turkey to lay a second clutch of eggs, which she should be left to hatch herself. The best food for young turkeys is bread sopped in milk, scalded meal in which finely-chopped onion tops have been mixed, "cottage cheese," sweet milk to drink, bread crumbs, etc., together with a little wheat screenings, when they become older and stronger. Buy breeding stock early in the fall if you would secure the best. The bronze seems to give the most universal satisfaction. Two-year-old hens mated to a well grown, early hatched, one-year-old gobbler, produce the most satisfactory results.

Geese usually pay very well, the exceptions being where the place is small, or where small flocks are raised. Geese are great foragers and require plenty of room, and they will make grass their principal food during the summer months. On grass or grain farms, where there is no opportunity for them to destroy strawberries, grapes, gooseberries and the like, a large flock of geese can be raised each year, to the evident advantage of their owner—counting their market value and the feathers they furnish.

Guinea fowls seem to be on the downgrade—probably because they have gradually "run out" and never been replaced. Some farmers object to them as often quarrelsome. This may be true where the poultry is confined in close quarters, especially at feeding

time. Their shrill scream is very disagreeable to some persons, but it has often saved the flock from hawks and other enemies. They always give the alarm, night or day, on the approach of a stranger, and are valuable for this reason. When just hatched they are too tender to stand dampness, but when fully feathered can endure almost any hardship. Their flesh is of a most excellent flavor, having a rich, gamey and juicy taste. The pearl guinea is by far the most common, although the pure white is more in demand on account of comparative scarcity and handsomer appearance.

Farm Stock.

SLAUGHTERING AND CURING.

Every farmer should be provided with the necessary conveniences for hog-killing; such as gambrels, hog-hook, scalding tub, good knives, scrapers for removing the bristles, etc. The common practice is to scald in a barrel, but the farmer who uses a vat or box large enough so as to scald the whole hog at once, will not be long in finding out the superiority.

The vat should be seven feet long, two feet deep, and thirty inches wide in the bottom. On one side a platform should be built on a level with the top of the vat or box, on which the hogs may be cleaned. It will be found a great help in handling the hogs to attach two strong ropes to the platform and let them extend across the scalding box, and on these ropes the hogs can be lowered into or lifted out of the water without getting the hands in the scalding water. Butchering should be done in moderately cold weather, and the hogs opened as soon as dressed, so as to give them an opportunity to cool, as the meat should always be thoroughly cooled before it is salted; it should not, however, be allowed to freeze, as thick sides will often freeze externally while there is still animal heat in the center, and the result will be that the meat will sour.

In the olden time every New Englander put down his barrel of pickled pork. For the best pork the hogs should be corn-fed and dress about two hundred and fifty pounds. The sides should be free from bones and cut in strips about five inches wide. Put an inch of salt on the bottom of the barrel and then pack a layer of the pork, setting the stripes edgewise, and packing as closely as possible. Then cover the layer with salt and pack another, and so on until your barrel is full or your meat all packed. Then cover with a circular board, put a heavy stone on, and put on enough brine to come from four to six inches above the meat. The brine should be as strong as it can be made, and boiled and skimmed, but allowed to cool before it is applied. Pork put up in this way will keep for years if pains is taken to keep it under the brine and allow no bits of meat to float in the barrel. It is best to take out a whole strip at once, which will generally weigh six or eight pounds, and keep it in strong brine in a stone jar, as it is quite troublesome to lift the heavy weight, and when this is done every day the meat is often left to float on the brine. Good, sweet, pickled pork is excellent for cooking with vegetables, to season them, and when freshened by soaking over night in milk and rolled in flour and fried crisp and brown, it is equal to ham. There are two methods of curing hams and shoulders; one is by dry salting and the other by making a pickle. I have succeeded in getting my hams to suit exactly by the following plan: Cover the hams with molasses, all that you can make adhere to them, and rub them thoroughly with salt. At the end of the week rub them thoroughly again, using some fresh salt and molasses, and what has dripped from them. Handle the meat over once a week, and if your hams are small leave them in the salt four weeks; if large, six. If you wish to make a pickle for your hams, I would recommend the following: To each gallon of water use one and a-half pounds of salt, one pint of molasses, one-half ounce of saltpetre, and about half as much soda as saltpetre. Boil and skim and apply when cold. Before putting into the sweet pickle, or molasses and salt, hams and shoulders should be sprinkled with fine salt and allowed to lie a day or two, that the salt may extract the blood. Brown sugar can be used instead of molasses if preferred. The advantage of the sweet is, that it prevents the lean meat from taking too much salt so as to become hard and tasteless. The smoking of meat should not be too hurried, as the preservative principle of smoke is creosote, and the smoke must have time to penetrate. The smoke should be made from corn cobs or sound wood—hickory is considered best—and should be kept up continuously for ten days. Hams and shoulders may be kept through the summer perfectly good if the flies are kept from them, and any means by which this can be accomplished will be successful. They may be encased in canvas bags and coated with strong lime wash, or they may be wrapped in several thicknesses of paper

and packed in barrels and covered with oats, broom-seed, or any cheap substance that will protect them. Another good way to keep ham is to cut it up and fry it and pack in stone jars, pouring the fat extracted in frying over it and adding sweet lard enough to completely cover it. There is usually a large profit in curing meat, and the farmer who employs married men on his farm will find it profitable to cure a supply of meat to sell to them. Hams and shoulders from mature hogs will shrink in weight in curing about seven pounds in one hundred.—*Waldo, in Ohio Farmer.*

The surplus of California wheat available for exportation is estimated for this year at 950,000 to 750,000 tons. The exportable surplus of Oregon is about 100,000 tons. The European demand for this grain will be good, and a beneficial activity will result in the business of sailing vessels plying between San Francisco and Europe. Sailing vessels have had too little to do all the world over of recent years, and the employment of five hundred sailing vessels in carrying this year's California wheat to market, will vary this dullness agreeably.

The exports of slaughtered beef and livestock to England continue large, and are destined to increase, now that experiment has ended in success. Our competition in England has resulted in stopping the establishment at Rockhampton, one of the principal places in Australia, for slaughtering and preserving the tinned meats sold in Great Britain. The cattle dealers require \$3.40 per hundred pounds for the raw material, but the managers of the works will only pay \$2.90, and there are few, if any, stock-owners willing to sell their herds at this rate.

Flour, lard, tea, cotton cloth, oil, beads, wheel-barrows, sewing machines, agricultural implements, paper, axes, clocks, fish, drugs, organs, pianos, and pork, are among the articles shipped to Brazil from this city. Fourteen thousand barrels of flour in a single cargo, besides all the articles we have named, and a host of others, suggest the possible trade which awaits enterprising American merchants.

New York continues to be the great dairy state. It has 1,139 factories for cheese or butter and cheese. The average number of cows contributing milk last year was 308,352, owned by 23,005 patrons, and producing 83,116,006 pounds of cheese, 2,314,125 pounds of butter, and 7,880,743 pounds of skim cheese. Orange county sold 13,530,700 gallons of milk; Westchester, 5,244,007; Dutchess, 5,101,610; Putnam, 2,428,692.

LETTER FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Seeing a communication from Montgomery Co., Kansas, in the tenth edition of the FARMER from Mat. Vanduyne. I would like if not to much trouble to give us through the FARMER the health of his county. I understand there is a good deal of sand-stone soil, describe its quality for crops, etc. This has been a fruitful season in old Chester Co. The hay crop was immense. Wheat good, oats heavy strawed but light grained on account of rust; the corn promises good. If Mr. Vanduyne would give us his post office address I would like to communicate with him. F. McKIRACHAN, Oxford, Chester Co., Pa.

The address for which you ask is M. M. Vanduyne, Independence, Montgomery Co., Kansas.

From Bourbon County.

August 20th.—The weather is extremely hot. From present indications late corn and potatoes will be injured. Those who are so unfortunate as to be located on high ground, have to haul water, and in this vicinity there are a great many so situated.

Wheat, which has been predicted to be the largest yield the state has ever had, on threshing does not turn out to be as big as thought to be, although taking the increased acreage over previous years, it makes a good showing. Those who have threshed state; their yield at about nine and ten bushels per acre; none higher. This cereal has advanced in this market from 65c to 75c@80c. The flouring-mills cannot begin to supply the demand, and consequently are running on short time. An immense quantity of flour is shipped from this point to Texas.

The corn crop, which was generally believed to be light on account of the lateness of planting and poor stand, is turning out finely, and many predict corn will sell here for 15c, but late corn is not made yet, so there is no telling how much we now have.

The peach crop is very poor. All the early peaches were so wormy that they could not be used. The late peaches are some better, but nothing like as good as last year.

St. Scott is the happy possessor of an Alden patent drying-house, which has been erected this year. The farmers knew nothing about its erection, and therefore did not prepare themselves to take advantage of it. Thousands of bushels of sweet corn could have been disposed of to the dryer if it had been raised. Next year a larger acreage will be planted.

Bourbon county is rapidly filling up by emigration. Some of the larger farms in the county have changed hands. The prospects in this and the counties south of us are really encouraging. A few more years like this one will set things humming again.

The political cauldron has commenced boiling. The greenbackers are very much elated over the reports from Memphis, but politically old Bourbon is republican, and will probably remain so.

Topics for Discussion.

TRAMPS AND CRIMINALS.

In your issue of August 14th, Mr. Bon Homme finds fault with the FARMER for endorsing the views of the *Scientific American* on the new method of preventing crime. In your remarks on his letter you claim that "He has made a man of straw, and is fighting it." I think he is right and you are mistaken, although I am far from thinking that you, personally, would wish this plan to be tried on the unfortunate class, called tramps.

If laws were founded on and administered in justice, I believe there would be no need to use extreme measures to repress crime, but it is a well-known fact that to-day, in America, money controls everything, religion included, in favor of the rich and against the poor. You claim that this new, unchristian punishment is not for tramps but for criminals, but in the last issue of your paper you copy (approvingly, I presume) an article from an Indiana paper endorsing the idea of making tramping a crime in the eyes of the law, and to deprive them of the franchise also. In the same issue, August 21st, you copy an able article from the *American Grocer*, detailing the operations of a class of men who rob the country of millions where tramps don't rob it of dollars; a class of men, also, who, in spite of their crimes (for they are criminals whether the law says so, or not), occupy good positions in what is called the best society in America, and they are the class of men who have done more to make tramps than any other class in the country.

You say that our costly prisons don't seem to do any good. Is it any wonder when everybody knows that if a man is put in prison for stealing \$20,000, that he will be treated better than the man who is put in for stealing \$20? It is in accordance with human nature for the lesser criminal to leave the prison with a heart hardened against law and society.

The remedy for the tramp nuisance, as it is called, is in giving them free labor, not to make convicts of them. But I am afraid the tramp system will never be abolished while class distinctions are allowed to separate the American people as they are doing to-day.

JOSEPH NIXON.

Osage City, Kansas.

REPLY.—We publish the above as a very fair specimen of the rapid reasoning newspaper publishers are expected to take notice of. We suggested no punishment for tramps as tramps. Men have a right to tramp the highway and travel where they please. There can be no punishment until they are convicted of some offense against the laws of the land. They then become criminals, and the grade of crime is well defined by statute, and the punishment named which shall be visited upon the condemned criminal. It is not necessary that the criminal shall be a tramp. These punishments are graded in accordance with the class of crimes they are intended to meet. They consist, principally, in hanging, imprisonment, sometimes coupled with hard labor for a stipulated time, and fines. The law does not condemn all to be hung, neither would it emasculate all were that penalty numbered among its sentences. The degree of crime carries with it the grade of penalty to be inflicted.

No remedy yet tried, save death, has been capable of checking the career of some criminals. We believe that science has revealed a milder, more humane, and in every way more preferable and effective remedy, by which the commandment, "Thou shalt not kill," may no longer be violated by society in its judicial efforts to protect itself.

Our entire argument was directed to show that the present penalties employed were neither preventive nor curative, and withal were very expensive; that science, physiology and experience point out more effective and humane modes of treatment for criminals, which suggest a very strong probability of both cure and preventive, and a vast curtailment of expenses. In place of meeting these points, which are the only points at all in the discussion, we are treated to a lackadaisical homily on "tramps."

When tramps become a nuisance, as they have in many of the older states, it becomes the duty of legislatures to devise means to protect good citizens by abating the nuisance. What measures shall be devised for this purpose, we have not attempted to point out.

There is quite a large class of well dressed and good intentioned people who stand around on the streets and in public thoroughfares, and bemoan the degenerate times. The burden of their direful lament is, *O tempora! O mores!* Their sympathies are always enlisted on the side of the criminals who are caught and convicted, and never in favor of the innocent sufferers of their outrages and depredations. These people allege that the laws are all made in the interest of big criminals. Our legislatures are all subsidized; our law-makers, courts and judges are all corrupt. This doleful whine, like the long prayers of the Pharisees, is heard in the temple and on the corners of the street. According to their notion, everything is going to the bow-wow. It is our opinion that the laws and the officers who are appointed to administer them, measure up precisely to the standard of virtue, and reflect, exactly, the morals of the people who order and appoint them, and among the "people" we include Mr. Nixon and all those solemn-faced moralists who weep over the deplorable condition of affairs, and who would prove of as easy virtue as those they so piously anathematize.

We would like to know what "class distinctions" separate the American people, other than those of virtue and vice, a similarity of tastes and sympathies.

Mr. Nixon has found a new panacea for the tramp nuisance. It is "free labor." There are thousands of philanthropists, the best men and women in this country, seeking a remedy for the evil, who will rise up and call Mr. Nixon blessed, if he will explain what "free labor" it is that a constitutional, professional tramp will take to. That is the philosopher's stone the world is now in search of. Let them know, by all means, what "free labor" is that a Simon-pure tramp will cherish.

CHESS AGAIN.

EDS. FARMER: I have been hesitating for some time (as the weather has been so intensely hot, ranging from 95° to 100° in the shade for days), whether brother Cone could stand the second pill of chess. I saw him a few days since in Burlingame; said he was going to Topeka that night, I suppose he is going to try rest at home for awhile. I will give him some facts about chess to work on while rustinating at home. In the early settlement of Jackson county, Ind., Col. J. B. Durham cleared the timber off a piece of ground in the White river bottom, and sowed to wheat; this was the first piece in that region. It looked fine of course on such rich ground; a beast threw the fence down and went for the wheat in earnest. This was in the latter part of May, or before the wheat was headed out; (the precise time I do not recollect) but the result is what I want to give Bro. Cone. The horse ate off quite a piece where it first got in, then started quartering across the field. When harvest came the wheat which the horse did not disturb was clear of cheat and where it ate the wheat there was a cheat streak across the field and quite a piece of cheat where it first got in the field. Now I did not see this myself, but the facts were reported to me at least 50 years since by Col. J. B. Durham, a man whose word could be relied on. I see the Editor was disposed to account for cheat. His idea was that the cheat seed was in the ground, that it was tenacious of life, and that when the wheat failed the cheat was so accommodating as to come and make a full crop. The notion that cheat would lie in the ground, near the surface, and not vegetate until there was a poor stand of wheat and then spring forward and occupy the ground is one more trick than I had charged against cheat.

J. B. DURHAM.

Burlingame, Kansas.

These miraculous "cheat" stories we notice are all founded on circumstantial or hearsay evidence; very similar to ghost and fairy tales, and just about as reasonable. It would be as logical to charge that white clover, or any other kind of grass or weeds that are found growing in wheat fields, were the offspring of degenerate wheat, as to claim that chess is. Other grass and weed seed are supposed to be not sown with the wheat. How do those plants get among the grain? It is a well established fact that many kinds of seed lie dormant in the soil till favorable circumstances develop their growth, which fact will doubtless be received with open-eyed wonder by some of our correspondents who have been cheated into the belief that the grass, *Bromus Secalinus*, popularly called chess, is a species of degenerate wheat or oats. This belief used to be universal, but the ablest botanists, after careful investigation, have pronounced it erroneous. As between the work of casual observers and thorough investigation and experiments of scientific men, we incline to adopt the conclusions of the latter. [EDS]

From Vernon County, Wis.

Aug. 3.—The winter wheat is an extra yield but spring wheat is the main crop in this country. The prospect, until the hot weather set in, was never better, but with the excessive wet weather and heat, it dried out without filling. As far as I am informed it will be about one-fourth of a crop. Oats are a very good yield but badly lodged. We had rain on eleven days in the month of June, and on twelve days in July. H. N. M. RAYNER.

Patrons of Husbandry.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master, Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota; Secretary, O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky; Treasurer, E. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka; Secretary: P. B. Maxon, Emporia.

COLORADO STATE GRANGE.—Master: Levi Booth, Denver. Lecturer: J. W. Hammett, Plattville.

MISSOURI STATE GRANGE.—Master: H. Rehbach, Hanover, Jefferson county. Secretary: A. M. Collier, Knob Noster.

TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES

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

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

THE PURPOSE OF THE GRANGE.

In discussing this question, W. H. H. Taylor, in the *Minneapolis Tribune*, says: "While we admire a laudable ambition, to improve our pecuniary condition, there is nothing we so strongly deprecate as the idea, or theory, that everything depends upon the

acquisition of wealth. The object of the grange movement was to improve the farmer socially, and thereby improve him intellectually. Pecuniary considerations were of minor importance, but followed as a sequence, the formation of the order, and if the integrity of the agencies established, had not been doubted, and the members of the order had patronized them here, as they do in New York, Wisconsin, Iowa, Ohio and other states, where the order is increasing daily, and their granges count by the thousand, we should have been on the same high footing.

"Look at New York with her thousands of granges, and increasing every week. Look at the world-wide influence wielded by the Elmir Farmers' Club, composed of members of the Order principally. Look at the crowds that flock to their hall every Saturday, regardless of the heat of summer, the cold of winter, muddy roads, or anything else; every business is made to conform to those weekly meetings, and the results of the discussions in that club-room have been the exposure of fraud, and saved to the farmers of New York thousands of dollars which would otherwise have gone into the hands of swindlers.

"The discussion of every question connected with farming operations, all the interests of the farmer are made the subject of discussion, and the light which goes out from that club-room is sending its brilliant rays to every part of the civilized world."

THE PATRONS AWAY DOWN EAST:

To give our readers an idea of what the Patrons are doing in the far-away east, we clip the following paragraphs from the *Dirigo Rural*, published at Bangor, Maine:

THE PROSPECTS OF THE ORDER.

The most cheering reports come to us from all quarters concerning the order. Some granges that have been very low are again taking hold anew—putting their hands to the plow with the full purpose of looking backward no more. Patrons, of course, are in summer quarters, as it were, through the busy season, and they are more or less distracted by the noise of political contests going on about them, but if we may trust the judgment of prominent patrons who have had the means of correctly informing themselves, a knowledge of the exact principles of this farmers' institution has been constantly gaining ground and is being crystallized into the next fall and winter campaign will be more active and vigorous than ever before. Hitherto the work of the order has been very largely the work of organization, but this accomplished, it only remains for the patrons of husbandry to push on to the coveted goal that lies just before them.

In connection with this, we publish the compliments of the state master, D. H. Thing, to the patrons of that state. His advice and suggestions are worthy to be adopted and followed by farmers in every part of our land. That drawing closer together of the rural population which Mr. D. H. Thing counsels, is the one thing most needed in the country population. Let it be systematized, and through that door the farmer may enter in and possess himself of all power and influence in the land.

Worthy Brothers and Sisters: The season of excursions, pic nics and camp-meetings is again at hand. Almost everybody but farmers are enjoying themselves outside the busy round of every-day cares.

Suppose for once we break away from old customs, get out of the old rut—lay aside for a day or two the heavy load of cares from which we are so seldom free, and have to ourselves a grand farmers' camp-meeting.

You will see by the premium list of the state agricultural society that special premiums are offered to granges to the amount of \$75—the money to go into the treasuries of the successful granges.

These premiums are offered for the reason that the state society desires to recognize our order as one of the chief pillars of agriculture in the Dirigo state. These premiums do not, of course, debar any patron from competing for other prizes.

I am also authorized by the president, Hon. B. F. Hamilton, to announce that the tent ground will be furnished free to such as desire to camp on the ground—all persons, of course, to pay gate entrance fees—so that we can carry our grub and thus not only save expense, but be near each other and enjoy a regular camp-meeting, picnic and social interview, and at the same time enjoy the privileges of the state fair. Then each evening it is proposed to hold a farmers' meeting, which we will turn into a sort of love feast, where we can tell how the good Father has prospered us in our efforts to provide bread for our own households—where we can talk of wheat and corn, sugar beets and potatoes, beef and pork, wool and mutton, butter and cheese, cows and oxen, granges and grangers; and thus make it the occasion of just such an interview as farmers so much need and enjoy. This comparing of notes will alone be worth the whole cost of the trip.

Patrons of the old "Pine Tree state," what do you say? This is our opportunity. Suppose we move immediately on the outposts, and, in connection with the rest of the farmers, capture the Maine State Agricultural Society, and make it what its founders intended it should be—a grand reservoir from which shall flow in every direction streams of information, instruction, encouragement and sympathy to all the industrial interests of our state.

"THE GRANGE" AS A PALLADIUM.

The frequent mutterings of communistic doctrine which are to be heard in the industrial and social horizon lose their sullen significance in the presence of an organization like that of the grangers. If agriculture is the cure all for complaints of this character, its representative organizations, speaking for it with full authority and impressiveness, are to be confidently appealed to for the successful application of the remedy. The grange is invested with peculiar, and as nearly as possible with plenary, powers in reference to the composition of just such evils as the communistic and agrarian spirit encour-

ages. It begins with laying down the universal and uniform law of industry, without which no man is entitled to the bread he eats. And on this broad and simple basis it proceeds to erect a superstructure of doctrine in which nothing related to communism need hope to find shelter.

The grange inculcates justice as the primary rule of dealing between man and man. It aims to propagate it by expelling the practices of dishonesty which beset all dealings with the great fraternity of farmers, and establishing those of truthfulness and honor. It has seen an organized body of plunderers preying on the community of farmers for a long course of years, the latter manifesting but slight ability to protect itself, and at last it has thrown around it the barriers of an effectual protection which are to save it hereafter from many and heavy losses. With the aid of these barriers it keeps out communism as well as swindlers, and repels every design on the integrity and prosperity of the great interest of agriculture.

It is by no means a general or indefinite kind of protection, either, that the grange offers to farmers. It wields an active and aggressive power. It constitutes itself a sleepless detective, to watch for the approach of danger from scheming and self-seeking individuals. It ferrets out suspicious persons with sinister designs on the fraternity. It "spots" charlatans and pretenders, and brands characters that are bogus. It drags forth the mousing plotters to the light, where they may be recognized and known in the future. It shows up the pretender who is prowling around in the hopes of making reputation and money in other ways than by honest industry. In a time like this, of all others, it is immensely serviceable in clearing out the seurf and sweepings that will inevitably collect about an industry like agriculture, doing for it what its devotees have not the time or inclination to do severally for themselves. It is in this regard, that it is a foe to quackery and imposition no matter how ingeniously disguised, that it deserves the confidence and gratitude of all. In the focus of its piercing rays the pretender is not only exposed but burned to a cinder for an example.

The grange comes in at the right time and in the right place to do the work which has for years stood in need of being done by somebody. Until this organization there was no common authority which agriculture could respect, and no common voice which it could be expected to obey. Now it operates with scarcely less influence over the wide fraternity of farmers than over those who are ready to besiege that fraternity with their selfish and destructive designs. The grange shuts the door in the face of them all, and leaves the farmer at peace with their chosen calling. And it warns off all marauders in every disguise. The fell spirit of the commune is exorcised by its potency. Nothing that possesses even a taint of agrarianism, or free plunder, is tolerated in its sight.

In a time when so many and such contradictory schemes and theories are broached, there is special need of some such strong breakwater as this to protect agriculture against the inroad of influences whose effect it is impossible to foresee. It is high time, above all things, to teach the world that the great community of farmers was not a body fit merely to be plucked, but deserved to exercise an active and vital power of its own. And in the adjustment and answer of many of these latter-day problems, affecting as they do the welfare and stability of the social state, this present organized agricultural influence will prove to be a soothing and healing force to which application will never be made in vain. Many of the fevers of modern experimenting are sure to be allayed by contact with its life giving presence, and many of the social maladies will be healed by its even and patient treatment.—*Ploughman*.

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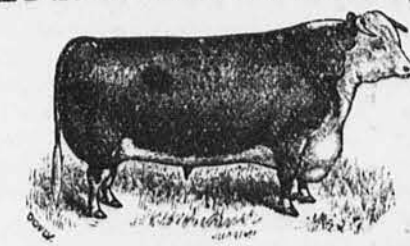
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Breeders' Directory.

EMERY & SAYRE, Osceola, Clark Co., Iowa, breed Recorded Berkshires & Poland Chinas for sale "Beauties Sure," Pairs not akin. Circulars free.

D. W. IRWIN, Osceola, Iowa, Breeder of pure, D. M. Magie, & W. W. Elsworth strains of Poland China hogs; write for circular.

O. BADDEERS, Leavenworth, Kan., Breeds Black & Cochin & Brown Leghorns. Stock not surpassed in America. Send for descriptive circular and price list.

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

J. R. DUNLAP & CO., IOLA, KAN., Breeder of pure Poland-China Hogs and P. Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas, and B. B. R. Game, Bantam Fowls, Stock first-class. Write for prices.

J. BELL & SON, Brighton, Macoupin County, Ill., Inbred, Breeder and Dealer in Spanish, Maryland Sheep, Thirty-five miles from St. Louis on the Alton and St. Louis Railroad. Stock reliable; prices reasonable. Reference furnished.

ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas, Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue. Herd of 300 head. Also Berkshires.

R. COOK, Iola, Allen Co., Kansas, Breeder of pure Poland China Hogs, Short-Horn Cattle and Light Brahms Chickens. All Stock warranted first-class and Shipped C. O. D.

W. H. COCHRANE, Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Planet, 17948 at head of herd.

JOHN W. CAREY, Canton, Ill., breeders and shippers of pure bred Poland-China hogs. This stock took the \$1,000 premium at Canton, in 1871 over 26 competitors.

H. M. & W. P. Sisson, Galeburg, Ill. Breeders of pure bred Poland-China or Magie Hogs. Young Stock for sale.

FOR Choice Merino Rams and Ewes. Also Imported Canada Cotswolds at Moderate Prices. Address, A. B. MATTHEWS, Kansas City, Mo.

J. M. ANDERSON, Salina, Kansas, Pekin Ducks Write to me.

LEVI DUMBAULD, Hartford, Lyon County, Kan., Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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

H. H. GRIMSHAW, Paola, Kansas, Breeder of Essex Berkshires and Poland China hogs. Stock for sale.

Nurserymen's Directory.

WATSON & DOBBIN, Wholesale and Retail, 100, 000 2 yr. old apple trees for fall, also 100,000 1 yr. old, all of the best growth and varieties, all fenced in Rabbit tight; also 50 acres of Hedge Plants in season, prices low to Nurserymen and Dealers. Address, ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

50,000 Apple Stocks, 1,000,000 Osage Plants, 50,000 Fruit Trees, 25,000 Small Fruit Plants, etc. Apple Root Grafts put up to order by experienced hands. Send for Price List. E. F. GADWALLADER, Miami County Nursery, Lonsburg, Kansas.

A. WHITCOMB, Lawrence, Kansas, Florist Catalogue of Greenhouse and bedding plants, free.

Dentists.

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

JAMES G. YOUNG, Attorney-at-Law.

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Berkshire Pigs at Auction Prices.

Single Pig \$15, \$45 per pair, \$35 per trio. These pigs are sired by the imported, Pure-Windham Boar, Wade Hampton, and out of sows picked from the best herds in U. S. and warranted to be as good as the best. No trouble to answer correspondence. Address, P. B. HARNES, New Palestine, Mo.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm

ATCHISON, KANSAS.

Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Herd Book Pedigree, bred and for sale. Also Berkshire pigs bred from imported and premium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not akin. Persons desiring to visit this farm, by calling on Mr. G. W. Glick, in the city of Atchison, will be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge. Address, GLICK & CARMICHAEL.

Park Nursery

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

22nd year in the State. Very large and complete stock of ornamental trees, grape vines, etc., &c., Wholesale prices very low, and terms reasonable. Address P. F. PHILLIPS, Lawrence, Kansas.

GEO. M. CHASE,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

BREEDER OF

Thoroughbred English

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

—ALSO—

Dark Brahms and White Leghorn Chickens.

None but first-class stock shipped.

600 SHEEP!

Owing to the shortage of Range, and increase of Flocks, we offer for sale, delivered Sept. 15th, 600 head of Sheep, most ewes, graded Merinos; age from one to five years old. Our flocks have been in this section of the country five years. For further particulars, enquire of J. M. BRINING, Great Bend Kansas.

SHORT-HORN ATTLE.

L. A. KNAPP, Do-

ver, Shawnee Co., Kansas, breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle. Farm 18 miles south-west of Topeka, and 12 miles south of Roseville.

Premium Cattle, Sheep and Pigs for sale. Correspondence solicited.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

BOOK NOTICES.

STEPPING STONES TO SINGING, by Foote & Sile. Published by G. W. Martin, Kansas Publishing House, Topeka. This little volume claims for itself the means by which a teacher, with little or no musical knowledge, can teach the science to beginners of any age. It appeals to the child in such a way as to enlist his interested effort. Address J. S. Sile, Topeka, Kansas.

THE SINGER'S CLASS BOOK, by W. O. Perkins. Published by G. D. Russell & Co., 125 Tremont street, Boston. This book is designed to meet a want not supplied by the common church music-book. The first thirty-seven pages are devoted to rudimentary and easy exercises, and eighty pages to easy glees and part-songs of attractive character. The remainder of the book contains a pleasing variety of hymn-tunes, gospel and Sunday-school pieces, anthems and chants. Price, 75 cents.

HOUSE-PLANS FOR EVERYBODY, by S. B. Reed, architect. Published by Orange Judd & Company, New York. This work strikes us as one of the most practical and comprehensive works published, containing plans and estimates for dwellings from a cottage costing \$250 to a mansion costing \$8,000. Price of book, \$1.50.

TALKS ON MANURES, by Joseph Harris, author of "Walks and Talks on the Farm," published in the *American Agriculturist*, and which are familiar to farmers throughout the country. Whatever Mr. Harris writes on agriculture will command universal attention as a valuable contribution to the agricultural interest, and the volume, "Talks on Manure," by Mr. Harris, should be in the hands of every progressive farmer. Published by Orange Judd & Company, New York.

FARMERS, ATTEND THE FAIRS!

And now the season of agricultural fairs and exhibitions of stock and farm implements has come, and we hope that every farmer and his family have been looking forward with pleasant anticipations, and making every arrangement to attend one or more of these exhibitions in their neighborhood. Every farmer who has a good thing to show should place it upon exhibition, whether it be grain, fruit, vegetables, stock or poultry; and the wife and daughters should evince a laudable ambition to exhibit something appertaining to the household department. Where all who can, help to swell the exhibit, the exhibition is large, varied, attractive and instructive. The advantages are incalculable which flow from such a laudable emulation, and are not to be computed in dollars and cents. The life of the farm is necessarily one of seclusion as compared with town or village life, and to young people and the indoor portion of the family is too apt to be regarded as irksome. This lonesome and solitary feature of farm life should be broken up as soon as possible, and every opportunity embraced which brings the farmers and their families together. And there is none which mingles delightful recreation and profit so thoroughly as the agricultural fair, when properly managed. A contemporary remarks:

We are all eminently social beings, and were intended for society. All solitude is not good for us, mind or body. It engenders a sluggishness of spirit, a morbidness of temper, and a slowness and inactivity of intellect. It is not good for man to be too much alone.

The farmer and his family obtain new views of life, a glimpse of the vastness of the business he is engaged in. The monotony of their comparatively secluded life is interrupted and in a measure broken up. They learn much that is new and the thoughts which ran for months as a sluggish stream in its quiet channel, receive a new impulse and renewed vigor. New ideas are acquired and a new train of thought often started by what is witnessed on the fair ground. New acquaintances are formed which often prove lasting and agreeable. The reasons for urging farmers to attend their agricultural fairs are numberless and of vital importance. Mingling freely with each other and the world contributes to elevate them in their own, and in the esteem of others. Their thoughts are quickened, their habits, mental and physical, are all likely to be improved by freely mingling together and viewing the products of the different neighborhoods and parts of the country. To attend and contribute to make the fair a success should be considered a duty as well as a pleasure by every farmer.

CUT UP THE CORN.

Every farmer who raises corn and has cattle to feed in winter should cut up and place the fodder in shocks, if possible, before the tops and blades about the ears are dead or touched with the frost. After the husk has turned brown, when the grain is out of the milk, and while the blades and stalks above the ears remain green, the corn should be cut and shocked in the field. Fodder when cut before the blades have become dry, and cured in shock, makes the best and most wholesome feed that can be provided for cattle in winter. Well cured corn fodder is one of the best of milk feeds, being equal to the best clover hay. Cattle, old and young, eat it with much avidity in dry, frosty weather, or when fed in dry stables in wet weather, but do not relish it in damp "giving" weather if fed out in the open field, but scattered on a clean dry sod in clear weather, they will leave any other kind of coarse feed for good corn fodder. Farmers who feed their corn crop to cattle would find this mode of harvesting the crop most advantageous as the greater part of the husking could be dispensed with, and the corn shocks hauled from the field on skids to the cattle lots or corrals, where the ears could be stripped from the stalks, broken for the cattle and the stalks and blades fed in the feeding racks and boxes or scattered on the

open prairie where the sod is dry and clean, which is the best way to feed fodder and the cattle seem to enjoy the food more where they have a clean sod and plenty of room. By having the corn cut up the danger to the stock is avoided, which is incurred by turning them into a stalk field where the corn has been allowed to stand and ripen and dry where it grew. The stalks, husks and the blades become very dry in the later condition, and a great many cattle are lost by eating this dry fodder to excess, which they are very liable to do.

We know that it is quite an undertaking, as well as an apparently heavy expense, to cut a large field—50 to 100 or more acres of heavy corn, but the large amount of the very best cattle food thus secured in the most convenient condition for feeding to the stock, the saving in husking or shucking, and the immunity insured against loss by turning cattle into an uncut dry stalk field will, we think, much more than counterbalance the first heavy work of cutting up the corn.

SPECULATION.

An examination into the wide spread distress of the country proves that speculation has been at the bottom of nearly all of it. Banks invested in real estate, hoping to make on a rise; Merchants placed their surplus receipts in stocks in the hope of large dividends in place of paying cash for their goods. Farmers borrowed money at high interest and indulged in luxuries which under ordinary circumstances they would not have thought of doing. Many rented their farms and moved into town to try merchandising, where their family could "enjoy society." The farm deteriorated under the care of a tenant; as it always does.

Buying and selling brought losses instead of gains, the money raised by the mortgage disappeared, and distress came. "Times were brisk" and the whole country drove with a loose rein. Gains were spent carelessly and debts contracted. Nearly every body owed somebody, and when a break was made, apparently prosperous people went down by dozens. The million which had been invested in unfinished railroad bonds, in silver mines and coal oil stocks were lost, as it were, in the twinkling of an eye. Nothing was left but the bad habits that luxury and extravagance had created, and to lay down which, and return to a more primitive way of living, has proved one of the sorest crosses, contributing in a large part to what is known as hard times. In their distress people complain of their government for not doing something to relieve their distress. Like the children of Israel they accuse their rulers and cry out to be led back to Egypt where they can enjoy their leeks. But the promised land was not to be found by returning, but through much tribulation in the opposite direction. And so it is with our people. They must go on and conquer difficulties, not back over the quicksands and through the mirage of speculation.

THE FARMER'S FRIENDS.

WHAT THE BIRDS DO FOR HIM.

On Thursday last, while at work near a wheat field, my attention was called to the fact that some of the wheat had been picked from the heads in certain parts of the field. As my neighbor seemed to think that the mischief was done by yellow birds, I procured a gun and killed one of the supposed offenders. Although interrupted while taking his breakfast, we found in his stomach only three grains of wheat, and by actual count three hundred and fifty weevils.—*Rural Home*.

Some two years ago, a person brought me a turtle dove to preserve. "Why did you shoot it?" I asked. "Because it, along with others, was found eating some fresh-sown peas," was the answer. I opened its crop to see if such was the case, but instead of peas I found in it over 1,000 seeds of what I am told are seeds of weeds, principally dock. I took them to a large retailer of seeds here, but could find none in his shop to which they corresponded. I could say much in conformation of the usefulness of our wild birds, but I will reserve any more remarks on the subject for another time.—*London Live-Stock Journal*.

One day last season, as the barley in my fields was ripening, the blackbirds began to gather about it, and my farmer began to anathematize them as thieves and robbers, feeding upon what they did not sow. "Why, they come," said he, "in clouds from Nau-shon, and all about us." Notwithstanding, I told him I was satisfied that they did more good than harm, and that they were welcome to their share. The harvest began, and as the mowers reached the middle of the field they found the stalks of the grain very much stripped and cut up by the army-worm. When the barley was down, they commenced to march out of the field in a compact stream through the barway into the next one, and here we saw clearly what the blackbirds were after. They pounced upon them and devoured them by thousands, very materially lessening their numbers. The worms were so numerous that they could not destroy them all, but they materially lessened them and their power of mischief. All honor, then, to the blackbirds, which are usually counted mischievous, and are destroyed by farmers like vermin.—*Boston Advertiser*.

A friend of mine, an animal preserver, lived at Southwell, when a gardener used to bring him in, daily, a number of thrushes. At last he said to him, "Why do you keep bringing me in so many thrushes?" "Why," said the gardener, "they are eating all my strawberries." "I don't believe it," said my friend;

"I will come in and see." So in he went accordingly, and found the gardener, with gun in hand, ready to shoot a blackbird that had just dropped in among the strawberries. "There," said the gardener, "you see, don't you, what he is doing;" and suiting the action to the word, raised his gun to his shoulder to shoot. "Stop," said my friend, "let us see if it is as you say;" when presently the bird rose up with something in its mouth and flew over the wall into the adjoining grounds. "Now," said my friend, "let us go and see what he has got." They went, and found the bird breaking a snail's shell. "There," said my friend, "you see it is the snail that eat your strawberries, and not the birds;" as a more careful examination subsequently proved. Need I say he killed no more thrushes on that account. The fact was, the summer being dry, the snails harbored there, the thrushes found them, and were taking them as food for their young ones.—*Levi Lee, in London Live-Stock Journal*.

The swallow, swift and nighthawk are the guardians of the atmosphere. They check the increase of insects that otherwise would overload it. Woodpeckers, creepers and chickadees are the guardians of the trunks of trees. Warblers and flycatchers protect the foliage. Blackbirds, crows, thrushes and larks protect the surface of the soil. Snipe and woodcock protect the soil under the surface. Each tribe has its respective duties to perform in the economy of nature, and it is an undoubted fact that if birds were all swept off the face of the earth man could not live upon it, vegetation would wither and die, insects would become so numerous that no living being could withstand their attacks. The wholesale destruction occasioned by grasshoppers which have devastated the west, is to a great extent, perhaps, caused by the thinning out of the birds, such as grouse, prairie-hens, etc., which feed upon them. The great and inestimable service done to the farmer, gardener and florist is only being known by sad experience. Spare the birds and save the fruit; the little corn and fruit taken by them by them is more than compensated by the quantities of noxious insects they destroy. The long-persecuted crow has been found, by actual experience, to do more good by the quantities of grubs and insects he devours, than the harm he does in all the grains of corn he pulls up. He, after all, is rather a friend than an enemy to the farmer.—*St. John (N. B.) Telegraph*.

WHAT THE INSECTS DO.

One day this spring, Mr. Edward Gleason, of Saxtonville, while in his potato field looking at the ravages of a newly-arrived pest, discovered an insect in the act of destroying the eggs of the Colorado potato-bug. This was the "lady-bug," so called; an oval, shining, mahogany-colored little fellow with black spots; an insect considerably resembling a miniature spotted turtle. This little creature is a destroyer of the aphids, commonly called plant-louse or green-fly, although the latter is a misnomer, as the males only are winged. Wherever in out-door culture the aphids are found, there, in contact with them, will also be found ants; not destroying or even disturbing the lice, but sucking a sweet substance exuding from their bodies. The aphid has been aptly termed "the milch cow of the ant." It seems, from the discovery of Mr. Gleason, that the lady-bug has a double claim on our protection. Unfortunately they are often destroyed by those ignorant of their value.—*Scientific Farmer*.

Wherever the currant worm is found, there is the wasp, busy in search of him, and a newly-hatched brood makes but a portion of a "square meal" for our friend with the long, slender, smoked pearl wings. It is interesting to see the eager, seemingly nervous haste with which the wasps go from leaf to leaf, hunting their favorite food. This wasp, although of the same shape, is not the steel-blue "mud-dauber," which, by the way, provides live spiders for its larvae, but has a brownish body with yellowish legs, and should not be confounded with the insect which injures raspberries, plums, etc., that line of business being performed, so far as my observation extends, by a yellow-striped hornet, misnamed wasp.—*Ibid*.

HOW TO KEEP DOGS IN HEALTH.

Notwithstanding the fact that there are thousands of useless dogs in the country, and that a vast amount of damage is occasioned by many worthless curs, which should not be tolerated in any community, it is needless to deny that there are many valuable dogs, that contribute to our pleasures, afford us amusement, guard our property and even defend, if only by their presence, our lives by night. A well-bred dog, properly cared for by his master, need be no nuisance in the neighborhood; but stringent laws should be duly enforced in the case of such malicious animals as are a terror and a detriment to the community in which they are allowed to roam.

As a true lover and ardent admirer of dogs, Gordon Stables of England has recently written a little book on the relation of dogs to the public, in which he admits that he feels daily more and more convinced that it is high time the public received better legal protection from the chance of attack by stray and other dogs, and, consequently, less risk from death by that most terrible of all known maladies—hydrophobia. In addition, however, to such legal enactments as local authorities may deem desirable in the premises, Mr. Stables thinks it the duty of every owner of a dog to see that the animal under his protection

is treated in such a manner as shall best conduce to its health and comfort, thus keeping disease at bay. Many people ill-treat their dogs through ignorance, and many because they neither know nor care, and think any kind of treatment good enough for a dog. Among the things really necessary to keep a dog in health, this writer mentions:—

First. Food of good quality, and in sufficient quantity. The more regularly dogs are fed the better, while the food should be cleanly and freshly made every day. Avoid giving a dog bones, butter, grease, fine bread, sugar or that residue of abomination, greaves. Small dogs may be fed from the carefully selected scraps from the table; toy dogs or ladies' pets on a mixture of boiled rice and cabbage, with a tiny scrap of meat in it. For the larger breeds a food embracing at least twenty per cent. of meat is recommended. Vary the meat diet occasionally with boiled greens and pot liquor, if not salt; salt should be avoided, except in the case of old dogs, when a dust may be mixed with the food.

Second. Water, a continual supply of which should be placed where the dog can reach it without spilling or scratching dirt in it, and the water should not only be changed daily, but the dish ought to be well rinsed.

Third. Exercise is most essential to the well-being of a dog. To witness the way he enjoys a good scamper would tell any one this. Without exercise the wheels of the poor animal's life seem to clog, bad humors are not excreted, dyspepsia comes on, he gets morose, dull and sometimes even irritable and unhappy, followed by liver troubles, jaundice and even death. A dog ought to have at least two hours daily romping in the open air.

Fourth. The animal's body, his kennel or sleeping-place and his dishes, ought to be kept scrupulously clean and sweet, while his coat should be brushed daily, and the action of the skin promoted by the free use of a good comb.

Housing. Dogs should never be left out at night, and the places where they sleep should be well ventilated, without being exposed to draughts. The bed should not be too soft, but it must be dry and comfortable.

CAUSE OF DEPRESSION.

Congress, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of "hard times" appointed a committee of investigation at its last session. This committee is now in session and among those who have been called before it to give their views on the situation we find the name of Horace White, former editor of the *Chicago Tribune*, under whose management the paper acquired its world wide reputation. The following are his answers to the committee on the *conundrum* of the times. What is the cause of the "Depression in trade."

Mr. Hewitt—Have you given attention to the causes of the depression under which the community is suffering? A.—I have given some study to the question but can't say that I have yet fully mastered the subject. It can be viewed theoretically and historically. The present crisis is only one of a series of similar crises that have occurred in the history of commercial nations during the past 250 years. There have been a dozen such instances before, which have been as far-reaching. In every case the crisis has been preceded by a period of extravagant speculation in different forms. During the year 1873, in this country it took the form of a gigantic railway and land speculation. Prior to 1869 the average amount of railway building in the United States was less than 2,000 miles a year, when it suddenly rose to 5,000 miles; in 1870 it went up to 6,000 miles; 1871 to 7,000 miles; in 1872 it was between 6,000 and 7,000 miles, and in 1873 between 3,000 and 4,000 miles. The increase in railway speculations was accompanied by enormous speculation in land, in the west, among the uncultivated prairies and in city and suburban real estate. This era of speculation was the approximate cause of the crisis. Similar crises have always been produced by similar causes.

Q.—Railways are good things in a country, are they not? A.—Certainly, every railroad is of great value if it can pay operating expenses. The obligations incurred in the purchase of the vast amount of real estate at large prices could not be met. Values became fictitious. You must measure your accumulation of wealth in something of value—dollars in this country, pounds sterling in England. These fictitious values had to be resolved into gold. Property estimated at a high figure could not be converted into its value in gold. As soon as the people found that they could not afford to pay dollars when they had agreed to, the crisis was the natural result.

Q.—Had the nature of the currency anything to do with it? A.—Very little, I think.

Q.—Can the government intervene and become the employer of labor? A.—If such a scheme were ever begun it would be impossible to tell where to begin and where to stop.

Q.—Would it be possible to get back to a period of prosperity by inflation? A.—It would be a great injury to the country and a herculean task. The wisest men in Congress would be puzzled.

Q.—Could Congress undertake a vast amount of public works to employ the idle labor and give stamped paper for payment? A.—That would create National bankruptcy, and universal or individual bankruptcy. People obliged to exchange money for fixed values would be ruined. A fixed division of property on a somewhat Communistic basis might be one of the results.

Q.—Would it be feasible for the Government to colonize the raw lands in the west? A.—I think it would be a hazardous thing for the Government. It is a matter for charitable enterprise. It is much the same as the issuing of charity to the sufferers in Memphis.

From Douglas County.

I promised Bro. Cone that I would report our crops this fall, so here goes. Our gardens are the best we have had for eight years; grass fine; wheat above an average. D. G. Kennedy, my nearest neighbor, has threshed, and had twenty-five bushels of Clawson wheat per acre on one piece of six acres. His other piece of sixteen acres was pastured all fall and winter with two colts, four calves, and forty head of shoats, yet with all this abuse he had four hundred and twenty bushels of fine, plump, Clawson 'White'. I think the Clawson the best variety of wheat there has been raised here for three years. The May wheat, always sure, has yielded about sixteen bushels per acre this year. Oats are good. Corn fine, except that the late, on clay land, has been hurt by the last two weeks of hot, dry weather. Peaches plenty. Grapes a good crop. Apples scarce. Cabbages bid fair. Red beets can't be beat. ALFRED DEPPE.

SHAWNEE COUNTY FAIR.

The people of Shawnee and surrounding counties will not forget that the joint fair of the Shawnee County Agricultural Society and the Topeka Driving Park Association, begins on Tuesday, September 10th, and continues five days. The largest list of premiums is offered ever presented in Kansas by a county association. The people will no doubt recognize this liberality. The support of a large central district fair in Kansas, should be a matter of pride and interest to the people of Kansas. Let every farmer lay aside his work for two or three days, bring his family, and see the fair and the people, bringing along his stock, his grain, his fruit and vegetables to help make the exhibition. The rest and the recreation will pay. Remember, the fair begins Tuesday, September 10th, and continues five days.

THE KANSAS CITY EXPOSITION.

The enterprise, capital and pluck of the leading citizens of Kansas City, have succeeded, in "the past eight years, in establishing upon a permanent and successful basis the great fair of the West. The large premiums offered bring together the largest herds and flocks of fine stock, the best exhibition of improved machinery, the largest show of fruits, and it is there the citizens of Kansas will continue to go to see people from all over the west, the fast horses and all else that goes to make up a great fair. The great railroad system which centers at Kansas City, upon all of which roads low special rates are always given during these fairs, aid much in bringing together the immense crowds which annually go to this fair. This year, among the great attractions, will be an unusual number of great trotters, among which are "Rarus," "Edwin Forest," "Lulu," "Smuggler," and others of national reputation. The management is sparing no expense to make it the most successful meeting of the association. The fair begins Monday, September 16th, and closes Saturday, September 21st. Further particulars will be found in our advertising columns.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH THE APPLE TREE?

I have in my orchard a small apple tree. It, with several others, stands in what is usually wet ground in rainy weather. It bore a few apples this year, but long before ripening time it showed signs of dying, and lost the first set of leaves. Lately, however, it has put forth new leaves, and while the fruit was on it began to bloom and is in blossom at the present writing.

Some time since a Lawrence nurseryman came around and told me to scour the tree and put soap in the forks so the rain would wash it down and cleanse the tree. I did so. Now, which do you suppose has seemingly revived the tree, the soap and scouring or the present dry and hot spell which has dried the ground? Please answer. JOHN DAWER. Newman, Jefferson Co., Kansas.

Doubtless both have contributed to this result. Ground of the above described character should be underdrained before fruit trees are planted in it.—[Eds]

MAMMOTH PEACHES.

We purchased a bushel of peaches this week of Mrs. James Barke, and being struck with the enormous size of the fruit, we weighed seven of the largest, which weighed three pounds and twelve ounces. They were not only large and perfect, but a test of their eating qualities proved the fruit to be, in every respect, as luscious and fine flavored as the best we have ever eaten on the peninsula of Delaware and Maryland, which has the distinction of being the best peach region in the United States. We were agreeably surprised, for these are the first peaches we have found in Kansas that approached the Delaware fruit in flavor and excellence. Mr. Burke's farm is situated six miles west of Topeka. Peach-growers should procure buds from the trees which produced this fruit.

MEETING OF CAPITAL GRANGE.

EDS. FARMER. At the last meeting of Capital Grange we had a very creditable display of cut flowers. Mrs. Hudson had offered at the previous meeting a copy of the KANSAS FARMER for a year, for the best

display of cut flowers. The Grange offered as a second premium a copy of the AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS. We are in the habit of having bouquets of flowers at almost every meeting but the offering of the above premiums created a little rivalry among the ladies of the grange and induced them to bring out some thirty bouquets of as nice flowers as we have ever had the pleasure of seeing, even at our fairs. Those noticed as extra good, and put up with artistic taste, were presented by Mrs. Campdoras, Mrs. Reeder, Miss Fannie Cole and Miss Lucy Popenoe. Misses Little, Shellbarger and Hattie Drake were the awarding committee. After due deliberation they decided that Lucy Popenoe was entitled to the first, and Fannie Cole to the second premium. The awards were determined with difficulty, as the displays were all magnificent, but the fine display of Geraniums by Lucy Popenoe probably gained her the premium, for where is there a girl that does not love geraniums! I know from the remarks of the committee that they thought them gorgeous.

The flower tables were garnished with a display of peaches by Bro. W. P. Popenoe, and on invitation the grange resolved itself into a committee, and soon demolished the peaches, pronouncing them excellent, only wishing there were more peaches or fewer members on the committee. Taking it all in all we had a very enjoyable time. At the next meeting there will be a melon and fruit show. All members are invited to attend and help test the good qualities of the melons and fruits there displayed, as Bro. Freeman thinks he can show melons good enough for anybody, and Master Harvey thinks he can beat us all on grapes and apples. Popenoe thinks if they can beat him on peaches, they will have to pick their best.

UNCLE WILL.

MEETING OF SHAWNEE COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society held an interesting meeting at the Court House in Topeka on Saturday, the 31st ult. at which a fine display of apples, pears and peaches was made. The association reports that the Wine Sap apple is likely to prove a failure this year, without any assignable cause. A few pear orchards were reported in healthy condition with heavy crops of fruit. A report on pear culture is promised the society at its next meeting. The society decided to compete for the fruit premiums offered by the Shawnee Co. Agricultural Society, to be held at the city of Topeka next week.

THE GREAT COMBINATION FAIR.

The Shawnee County Agricultural Society and Topeka Driving Park Association will hold their annual exhibition on the grounds of the association, at Topeka, next week, commencing on Tuesday, the 10th inst., and closing on Saturday, the 14th. No effort or expense are being spared to make this exhibition first-class in every particular, by the managers of both associations, and some of the finest stock in the country will be on exhibition, and we have assurances that the agricultural and horticultural departments will be very full and attractive.

THE NEW WEST

Is an eight-page paper published by Dave N. Heizer, at Great Bend, Barton county, Kansas, principally devoted to Barton county, its business, lands, towns, etc. Barton county is a fine county with salubrious climate and fertile soil, and is fast filling up with an intelligent and thrifty population. From the initial number of the *New West* information of much value to persons contemplating settlement in the valley of the Arkansas, can be gained, about soil, improvements and population of the county. Sample copy of the paper sent free to any address by dropping a card to Dave N. Heizer, Great Bend, Kansas.

FARMER AGENT IN THE SOUTHWEST.

We commend our energetic agent, Mr. Chas. W. Greene, to the people of the southwest. Mr. Greene's headquarters for September will be Wichita.

Mr. J. V. Randolph, whose advertisement of Berkshire and Poland-China pigs appears in this week's FARMER, will take a car load of fine hogs to the Kansas City Exposition.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND COTSWOLD SHEEP.—Our readers will see by Mr. Morgan's advertisement that he has young stock for sale. Mr. Morgan will attend the Kansas City Fair with stock for exhibition and for sale.

LIST OF DISTRICT AND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Allen County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Iola, September 17th to 20th.
Humboldt (Allen county) Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Humboldt, October 1st to 5th.
Neosho Valley District Fair Association (Allen, Anderson, Coffey and Woodson counties) Neosho Falls, September 23d to 27th.
Seventh Judicial District Agricultural Society (Allen, Wilson, Woodson and Neosho counties), Chanute, June 6th to 8th; September 4th to 7th.
Anderson County Fair Association, Garnett, September 18th to 20th.

Brown County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, Hiawatha, September 18th to 21st.

Cherokee County Agricultural and Stock Association, Columbus, September —
Spring River Valley (Cherokee county) Agricultural, Horticultural, Mechanical and Stock Association, Baxter Springs, September —
Cloud County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, —

Crawford County Agricultural Society, Girard, September 10th to 12th.
Kansas Central (Davis county) Agricultural Society, Junction City, October 9th to 11th.

Dickinson County Agricultural Society, Abilene, October 9th to 11th.

Douglas County Fair Association, Troy, September 24th to 27th.
Kansas Valley (Douglas county) Fair Association, Lawrence, September 2d to 7th.

Edwards County Agricultural Association, Kinsley, —

Ellsworth County Agricultural Society, Ellsworth, —

Franklin County Agricultural Society, Ottawa, September 11th to 14th.

Greenwood County Agricultural Association, Eureka, September 18th to 20th.

Harvey County Agricultural Society, Newton, October 2d to 4th.

Jackson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Holton, September 11th to 13th.

Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Oskaloosa, September 17th to 20th.

Valley Falls (Jefferson county) Kansas District Fair Association, Valley Falls, September 3d to 6th.

Jewell County Agricultural and Industrial Society, Jewell Center, about September 15th.

Johnson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Olathe, —

Labette County Agricultural Society, Oswego, September 12th to 14th.

Lincoln County Agricultural Society, Lincoln Center, —

Linn County Agricultural Society, LaCygne, October 2d to 5th.

Linn County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Mound City, —

Lyon County Agricultural Society, Lyon county, October 1st to 4th.

Marion County Agricultural Society, Peabody, October 8th to 10th.

Marshall County Agricultural Society, Marysville, September 8th to 10th.

McPherson County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, McPherson, September 25th to 27th.

Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Paola, September 25th to 28th.

Northwestern (Mitchell county) Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Beloit, September 24th to 26th.

Morris County Agricultural Society, Parkerville, —

Montgomery County Agricultural Society, Independence, October 2d to 4th.

Norton County Agricultural Society, Leota, —

Burlingame Union Agricultural Society (Osage county), Burlingame, September 25th to 27th.

Osborne County Agricultural Society, Osborne, September 25th to 27th.

Ottawa County Agricultural and Mechanical Institute, October 1st to 4th.

Pawnee County Agricultural Society, Larned, —

Phillips County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Phillipsburg, —

Reno County Joint-Stock Agricultural Society, Hutchinson, October 2d to 4th.

Shelby County Agricultural Society, Manhattan, September 21st to 24th.

Russell County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, —

Sedgewick County Agricultural, Mechanical and Stock Association, Wichita, September 24th to 27th.

Shawnee County Agricultural Society, Topeka, September 10th to 14th.

Topeka (Shawnee county) Driving Park Association, Topeka, September 10th to 13th.

Smith County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Smith Center, September 18th and 19th.

Wabanssee County Agricultural Society, Alma, September 18th and 19th.

Washington County Agricultural Society, Washington, September 23d to 25th.

Wilson County Agricultural Association, Neodesha, September 17th to 20th.

Woodson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Yates Center, —

(The above are such organizations as have reported since the second Tuesday of April, the date fixed by law for the annual election of officers.)

*The great National Temperance Camp Meeting will be held at Bismarck grove, near Lawrence, during the same week.

Markets.

(September 4, 1878.)

New York Money Market.

GOLD—Sold all day at 100%.
LOANS—Borrowing rates, 1/2% per cent.
GOVERNMENTS—Firm.
RAILROAD BONDS—Generally firm.
STATE SECURITIES—Steady.
STOCKS—The market which was heavy and lower in the morning, became steady in the afternoon, with advances in price of 1/4% per cent. Toward the close there was reaction of 1/4% per cent.

New York Produce Market.

FLOUR—Unchanged. Moderate enquiry.
WHEAT—Declined 1/4% through large business reported less active. No. 1 Milwaukee store, \$1.20; ungraded red 97¢; No. 2 red, 1/2% 101¢; No. 2 do. 1/2% 101¢; No. 2 steamer; No. 2 do. none ungraded amber, 1/2% 101¢; No. 2 amber, 1/2% 101¢; No. 1 do. 1/2% 101¢; ungraded white, 1/2% 101¢; No. 2 white, 1/2% 101¢; No. 1 white, 1/2% 101¢; extra do. 1/2% 101¢.
RICE—No. 1 Western, 61¢.
BARLEY—Nominal.
CORN—Shade firmer and moderately active; ungraded, 45¢; No. 3, 44¢; steamer, 49¢.
No. 2, 40¢; No. 3, 39¢; No. 4, 38¢; No. 5, 37¢; No. 6, 36¢; No. 7, 35¢; No. 8, 34¢; No. 9, 33¢; No. 10, 32¢; No. 11, 31¢; No. 12, 30¢; No. 13, 29¢; No. 14, 28¢; No. 15, 27¢; No. 16, 26¢; No. 17, 25¢; No. 18, 24¢; No. 19, 23¢; No. 20, 22¢; No. 21, 21¢; No. 22, 20¢; No. 23, 19¢; No. 24, 18¢; No. 25, 17¢; No. 26, 16¢; No. 27, 15¢; No. 28, 14¢; No. 29, 13¢; No. 30, 12¢; No. 31, 11¢; No. 32, 10¢; No. 33, 9¢; No. 34, 8¢; No. 35, 7¢; No. 36, 6¢; No. 37, 5¢; No. 38, 4¢; No. 39, 3¢; No. 40, 2¢; No. 41, 1¢; No. 42, 0¢; No. 43, 0¢; No. 44, 0¢; No. 45, 0¢; No. 46, 0¢; No. 47, 0¢; No. 48, 0¢; No. 49, 0¢; No. 50, 0¢; No. 51, 0¢; No. 52, 0¢; No. 53, 0¢; No. 54, 0¢; No. 55, 0¢; No. 56, 0¢; No. 57, 0¢; No. 58, 0¢; No. 59, 0¢; No. 60, 0¢; No. 61, 0¢; No. 62, 0¢; No. 63, 0¢; No. 64, 0¢; No. 65, 0¢; No. 66, 0¢; No. 67, 0¢; No. 68, 0¢; No. 69, 0¢; No. 70, 0¢; No. 71, 0¢; No. 72, 0¢; No. 73, 0¢; No. 74, 0¢; No. 75, 0¢; No. 76, 0¢; No. 77, 0¢; No. 78, 0¢; No. 79, 0¢; No. 80, 0¢; No. 81, 0¢; No. 82, 0¢; No. 83, 0¢; No. 84, 0¢; No. 85, 0¢; No. 86, 0¢; No. 87, 0¢; No. 88, 0¢; No. 89, 0¢; No. 90, 0¢; No. 91, 0¢; No. 92, 0¢; No. 93, 0¢; No. 94, 0¢; No. 95, 0¢; No. 96, 0¢; No. 97, 0¢; No. 98, 0¢; No. 99, 0¢; No. 100, 0¢.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

CATTLE—Stronger; on light supply which is mostly common butchers' stuff; fair to good grades native steers, \$2.25 to \$2.75; fair to choice cows and heifers, \$2.00 to \$2.50; fair to choice through Texas steers, \$2.25 to \$2.75; common to medium, \$2.00 to \$2.50; cows, \$2.00 to \$2.50; receipts, 1,000.

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Unchanged. XX, \$3.80; XXX, \$4.10; 42s; family, \$4.30 to \$4.40.
WHEAT—Higher; No. 2 red 88¢; No. 3 red 87¢; No. 4 red 86¢; No. 5 red 85¢; No. 6 red 84¢; No. 7 red 83¢; No. 8 red 82¢; No. 9 red 81¢; No. 10 red 80¢; No. 11 red 79¢; No. 12 red 78¢; No. 13 red 77¢; No. 14 red 76¢; No. 15 red 75¢; No. 16 red 74¢; No. 17 red 73¢; No. 18 red 72¢; No. 19 red 71¢; No. 20 red 70¢; No. 21 red 69¢; No. 22 red 68¢; No. 23 red 67¢; No. 24 red 66¢; No. 25 red 65¢; No. 26 red 64¢; No. 27 red 63¢; No. 28 red 62¢; No. 29 red 61¢; No. 30 red 60¢; No. 31 red 59¢; No. 32 red 58¢; No. 33 red 57¢; No. 34 red 56¢; No. 35 red 55¢; No. 36 red 54¢; No. 37 red 53¢; No. 38 red 52¢; No. 39 red 51¢; No. 40 red 50¢; No. 41 red 49¢; No. 42 red 48¢; No. 43 red 47¢; No. 44 red 46¢; No. 45 red 45¢; No. 46 red 44¢; No. 47 red 43¢; No. 48 red 42¢; No. 49 red 41¢; No. 50 red 40¢; No. 51 red 39¢; No. 52 red 38¢; No. 53 red 37¢; No. 54 red 36¢; No. 55 red 35¢; No. 56 red 34¢; No. 57 red 33¢; No. 58 red 32¢; No. 59 red 31¢; No. 60 red 30¢; No. 61 red 29¢; No. 62 red 28¢; No. 63 red 27¢; No. 64 red 26¢; No. 65 red 25¢; No. 66 red 24¢; No. 67 red 23¢; No. 68 red 22¢; No. 69 red 21¢; No. 70 red 20¢; No. 71 red 19¢; No. 72 red 18¢; No. 73 red 17¢; No. 74 red 16¢; No. 75 red 15¢; No. 76 red 14¢; No. 77 red 13¢; No. 78 red 12¢; No. 79 red 11¢; No. 80 red 10¢; No. 81 red 9¢; No. 82 red 8¢; No. 83 red 7¢; No. 84 red 6¢; No. 85 red 5¢; No. 86 red 4¢; No. 87 red 3¢; No. 88 red 2¢; No. 89 red 1¢; No. 90 red 0¢; No. 91 red 0¢; No. 92 red 0¢; No. 93 red 0¢; No. 94 red 0¢; No. 95 red 0¢; No. 96 red 0¢; No. 97 red 0¢; No. 98 red 0¢; No. 99 red 0¢; No. 100 red 0¢.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

CATTLE—Stronger; on light supply which is mostly common butchers' stuff; fair to good grades native steers, \$2.25 to \$2.75; fair to choice cows and heifers, \$2.00 to \$2.50; fair to choice through Texas steers, \$2.25 to \$2.75; common to medium, \$2.00 to \$2.50; cows, \$2.00 to \$2.50; receipts, 1,000.

HOGS—Stronger light \$3.60 to \$3.80; Yorkers and Balmores, \$4.40 to \$4.60; Boston \$4.20 to \$4.40; packing, \$4.10 to \$4.30; butchers to select \$4.00 to \$4.20; receipts, 2800, \$1.85—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 430.

St. Louis Wool Market.

WOOL—Wool: Tub—Choice 35¢ to 35 1/2¢; medium 30¢ to 32¢; dirty and low 25¢ to 30¢; unwashed—mixed combed, 23¢ to 25¢; medium 21¢ to 23¢; low and coarse, 16¢ to 18¢; light fine 18¢ to 21¢; heavy do. 16¢ to 17¢; Burry, black, &c. 3 to 10¢ per lb less.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

The run of cattle during Sunday, and up to present writing is 27 cars, principally grass Texas steers. The market is quiet, awaiting eastern advices. Prospects fair, possibly a shade easier on Colorado and grass Texas, owing to the continuous dry weather; the demand for native steers and feeders is only fair. Should we have rains there would be an active demand.

Choice native shippers, 1400 to 1500, \$4.20 to \$4.40; Good to choice shippers, 1200 to 1400, 3.60 to 3.80; Corn-fed Texas Colorado and native butchers' steers, 1000 to 1200, 2.90 to 3.20; Native stockers and feeders 900 to 1200, 2.50 to 2.80; Grass wintered Texas steers, 2.25 to 2.50; Grass wintered Texas cows and heifers, 2.00 to 2.25; Choice fat butchers' cows and heifers, 2.00 to 2.25; Fair to good butchers' cows and heifers, 1.75 to 2.00; Grass wintered Texas heifers and cows, 2.25 to 2.50; Receipts, 280; shipments, 217.

HOGS—Steady at \$3.70 to \$4.10. Receipts, 23; shipments, 217.

BANES & SNYDER, Live-Stock Commission Merchants.

Kansas City Produce Market.

WHEAT—Active; No. 2, 77¢; No. 3, 74¢ to 74 1/2¢; No. 4, 71¢; No. 5, 68¢; No. 6, 65¢; No. 7, 62¢; No. 8, 59¢; No. 9, 56¢; No. 10, 53¢; No. 11, 50¢; No. 12, 47¢; No. 13, 44¢; No. 14, 41¢; No. 15, 38¢; No. 16, 35¢; No. 17, 32¢; No. 18, 29¢; No. 19, 26¢; No. 20, 23¢; No. 21, 20¢; No. 22, 17¢; No. 23, 14¢; No. 24, 11¢; No. 25, 8¢; No. 26, 5¢; No. 27, 2¢; No. 28, 0¢; No. 29, 0¢; No. 30, 0¢; No. 31, 0¢; No. 32, 0¢; No. 33, 0¢; No. 34, 0¢; No. 35, 0¢; No. 36, 0¢; No. 37, 0¢; No. 38, 0¢; No. 39, 0¢; No. 40, 0¢; No. 41, 0¢; No. 42, 0¢; No. 43, 0¢; No. 44, 0¢; No. 45, 0¢; No. 46, 0¢; No. 47, 0¢; No. 48, 0¢; No. 49, 0¢; No. 50, 0¢; No. 51, 0¢; No. 52, 0¢; No. 53, 0¢; No. 54, 0¢; No. 55, 0¢; No. 56, 0¢; No. 57, 0¢; No. 58, 0¢; No. 59, 0¢; No. 60, 0¢; No. 61, 0¢; No. 62, 0¢; No. 63, 0¢; No. 64, 0¢; No. 65, 0¢; No. 66, 0¢; No. 67, 0¢; No. 68, 0¢; No. 69, 0¢; No. 70, 0¢; No. 71, 0¢; No. 72, 0¢; No. 73, 0¢; No. 74, 0¢; No. 75, 0¢; No. 76, 0¢; No. 77, 0¢; No. 78, 0¢; No. 79, 0¢; No. 80, 0¢; No. 81, 0¢; No. 82, 0¢; No. 83, 0¢; No. 84, 0¢; No. 85, 0¢; No. 86, 0¢; No. 87, 0¢; No. 88, 0¢; No. 89, 0¢; No. 90, 0¢; No. 91, 0¢; No. 92, 0¢; No. 93, 0¢; No. 94, 0¢; No. 95, 0¢; No. 96, 0¢; No. 97, 0¢; No. 98, 0¢; No. 99, 0¢; No. 100, 0¢.

CORN—Quiet; No. 2, 29¢; No. 3, 27¢; No. 4, 25¢; No. 5, 23¢; No. 6, 21¢; No. 7, 19¢; No. 8, 17¢; No. 9, 15¢; No. 10, 13¢; No. 11, 11¢; No. 12, 9¢; No. 13, 7¢; No. 14, 5¢; No. 15, 3¢; No. 16, 1¢; No. 17, 0¢; No. 18, 0¢; No. 19, 0¢; No. 20, 0¢; No. 21, 0¢; No. 22, 0¢; No. 23, 0¢; No. 24, 0¢; No. 25, 0¢; No. 26, 0¢; No. 27, 0¢; No. 28, 0¢; No. 29, 0¢; No. 30, 0¢; No. 31, 0¢; No. 32, 0¢; No. 33, 0¢; No. 34, 0¢; No. 35, 0¢; No. 36, 0¢; No. 37, 0¢; No. 38, 0¢; No. 39, 0¢; No. 40, 0¢; No. 41, 0¢; No. 42, 0¢; No. 43, 0¢; No. 44, 0¢; No. 45, 0¢; No. 46, 0¢; No. 47, 0¢; No. 48, 0¢; No. 49, 0¢; No. 50, 0¢; No. 51, 0¢; No. 52, 0¢; No. 53, 0¢; No. 54, 0¢; No. 55, 0¢; No. 56, 0¢; No. 57, 0¢; No. 58, 0¢; No. 59, 0¢; No. 60, 0¢; No. 61, 0¢; No. 62, 0¢; No. 63, 0¢; No. 64, 0¢; No. 65, 0¢; No. 66, 0¢; No. 67, 0¢; No. 68, 0¢; No. 69, 0¢; No. 70, 0¢; No. 71, 0¢; No. 72, 0¢; No. 73, 0¢; No. 74, 0¢; No. 75, 0¢; No. 76, 0¢; No. 77, 0¢; No. 78, 0¢; No. 79, 0¢; No. 80, 0¢; No. 81, 0¢; No. 82, 0¢; No. 83, 0¢; No. 84, 0¢; No. 85, 0¢; No. 86, 0¢; No. 87, 0¢; No. 88, 0¢; No. 89, 0¢; No. 90, 0¢; No. 91, 0¢; No. 92, 0¢; No. 93, 0¢; No. 94, 0¢; No. 95, 0¢; No. 96, 0¢; No. 97, 0¢; No. 98, 0¢; No. 99, 0¢; No. 100, 0¢.

RYE—Dull; No. 3, 35¢.

BARLEY—Nominal.

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—Fair demand at lower rates; No. 1 red winter, 96¢; No. 2 red, 94¢ cash and September; No. 1 spring, 92¢; No. 2 spring, 90¢; No. 3 spring, 88¢; No. 4 spring, 86¢; No. 5 spring, 84¢; No. 6 spring, 82¢; No. 7 spring, 80¢; No. 8 spring, 78¢; No. 9 spring, 76¢; No. 10 spring, 74¢; No. 11 spring, 72¢; No. 12 spring, 70¢; No. 13 spring, 68¢; No. 14 spring, 66¢; No. 15 spring, 64¢; No. 16 spring, 62¢; No. 17 spring, 60¢; No. 18 spring, 58¢; No. 19 spring, 56¢; No. 20 spring, 54¢; No. 21 spring, 52¢; No. 22 spring, 50¢; No. 23 spring, 48¢; No. 24 spring, 46¢; No. 25 spring, 44¢; No. 26 spring, 42¢; No. 27 spring, 40¢; No. 28 spring, 38¢; No. 29 spring, 36¢; No. 30 spring, 34¢; No. 31 spring, 32¢; No. 32 spring, 30¢; No. 33 spring, 28¢; No. 34 spring, 26¢; No. 35 spring, 24¢; No. 36 spring, 22¢; No. 37 spring, 20¢; No. 38 spring, 18¢; No. 39 spring, 16¢; No. 40 spring, 14¢; No. 41 spring, 12¢; No. 42 spring, 10¢; No. 43 spring, 8¢; No. 44 spring, 6¢; No. 45 spring, 4¢; No. 46 spring, 2¢; No. 47 spring, 0¢; No. 48 spring, 0¢; No. 49 spring, 0¢; No. 50 spring, 0¢; No. 51 spring, 0¢; No. 52 spring, 0¢; No. 53 spring, 0¢; No. 54 spring, 0¢; No. 55 spring, 0¢; No. 56 spring, 0¢; No. 57 spring, 0¢; No. 58 spring, 0¢; No. 59 spring, 0¢; No. 60 spring, 0¢; No. 61 spring, 0¢; No. 62 spring, 0¢; No. 63 spring, 0¢; No. 64 spring, 0¢; No. 65 spring, 0¢; No. 66 spring, 0¢; No. 67 spring, 0¢; No. 68 spring, 0¢; No. 69 spring, 0¢; No. 70 spring, 0¢; No. 71 spring, 0¢; No. 72 spring, 0¢; No. 73 spring, 0¢; No. 74 spring, 0¢; No. 75 spring, 0¢; No. 76 spring, 0¢; No. 77 spring, 0¢; No. 78 spring, 0¢; No. 79 spring, 0¢; No. 80 spring, 0¢; No. 81 spring, 0¢; No. 82 spring, 0¢; No. 83 spring, 0¢; No. 84 spring, 0¢; No. 85 spring, 0¢; No. 86 spring, 0¢; No. 87 spring, 0¢; No. 88 spring, 0¢; No. 89 spring, 0¢; No. 90 spring, 0¢; No. 91 spring, 0¢; No. 92 spring, 0¢; No. 93 spring, 0¢; No. 94 spring, 0¢; No. 95 spring, 0¢; No. 96 spring, 0¢; No. 97 spring, 0¢; No. 98 spring, 0¢; No. 99 spring, 0¢; No. 100 spring, 0¢.

CORN—Quiet and weak; 30¢ bid cash; 36¢ September; 37¢ bid October.

OATS—Dull and lower; 40¢ cash; 20¢ to 20 1/2¢ September; 21¢ October.

RYE—Steady and unchanged.

BARLEY—Strong and higher; \$1.10 cash and September.

WHEAT—Fair demand but at lower rates and unsettled; 95¢ cash; 92¢ to 93¢ September; 93 1/2¢ to 94¢ October.

LARD—Dull, weak and lower; 6¢ 9/16 cash and September; 6¢ 7/16 October.

BULK MEATS—Easier at 50¢.

WHISKY—Active at \$1.07.

Chicago Live-Stock Market.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

FROM "TO FLUSH, MY DOG."

But of *thee* it shall be said,
This dog watched beside a bed
Day and night unweary—
Watched within a curtained room,
Where no sunbeam broke the gloom
Round the sick and dreary.

Roses gathered for a vase,
In that chamber died apace,
Beam and breeze resigning,
This dog only waited on,
Knowing that when light is gone
Love remains for shining.

Other dogs in thymy dew
Tracked the hares and followed through
Sunny moor or meadow,
This dog only, crept and crept
Next a languid cheek that slept,
Sharing in the shadow.

THE PASSING OF THE CLOUD.

There came a cloud over yonder hill,
When the wind was muttering low,
Round and white as the sails, that all
When the winds o'er the ocean go.

And the skirts of the cloud were snowy white,
But the heart of the cloud was black;
And the sunshine fled, and the trees in fright
Murmured and bowed them back.

And the cruel north wind whistled shrill,
And the south wind sobbed in turn,
And the east wind shrieked, "Come down and
kill!"

And the west wind sighed, "Return!"

But the cloud gave heed to sob nor cry,
But swept over hill and plain;
The cloud went by in the broad blue sky,
And the sunshine came again.

—F. W. B. in Spectator.

OUR VISIT TO GLEN EYRIE, COLORADO.

Among the beautiful places to be seen in the vicinity of Colorado Springs and Manitou, one of the most delightful is Glen Eyrie.

It is a perfect ideal of a glen; a cool, green spot, down deep between towering rocks and mountains, shaded by majestic pine trees and covered with a verdure of undergrowth more luxuriant than we saw any place else in the Rocky mountains. The space enclosed by Glen Palmer as private property and residence grounds comprises, perhaps, forty acres, (though that is only a woman's guess, and not worth much to a surveyor) and is traversed by two well-made and perfectly smooth drives, one on each side of the mountain stream which comes down Queen's canon and divides the glen. Part of the way the drive is completely arched with the branches of trees and festooned at this season in the most airy and fantastic manner, with white, feathery clematis; from every bush and branch, and point of rock within its reach it hangs in long sprays and waves its plume-like clusters of bloom in the sweet air. Flowers blossom here that we saw no place else at that altitude, especially the beautiful sky blue perennial larkspur, standing four feet high in the green thickets and sending its heaven-hued spikes out to surprise one at every turn. Sheltered on all sides and watered by that crystal stream how can they help but grow, it is like an oasis in the midst of a desert, filled with delicious odors, purring waters, balmy breezes and green, green everywhere. Here one rests from the awful grandeur of the canons and mountain heights, secure in this natural eyrie as the eagles that were fledged on the canon walls; their eyrie can yet be seen from the path along the water's edge, a cylindrical mass of twigs and branches about two feet high, apparently perched on a flat, overhanging rock near the entrance to Queen's canon. There are niches and crevices on every hand where one who has not studied the habits of the eagle looks for nests; but they are never found there; our emblematic bird always chooses a flat, open space on the heights, wholly unsheltered, guarded only by the keen eye and overlooked only by the stars. There amid storms, and tempests, and glaring suns the brave birds are reared and inspired with their daring instincts, protected only by a mother's breast; what fonder, what stronger?

It was our pleasure to explore these beautiful spots without a guide, hence during our first visit we did not enter the canon, for, complying with Gen. Palmer's very polite invitation that "All carriages should stop here," we alighted and devoted ourselves to the curious rock formations which abound in the glen.

Allow us to suggest, just here, that it would be a great satisfaction to tourists who do not wish to be intrusive, if other owners of noted resorts in Colorado, would follow Gen. Palmer's example and put up a few sign-boards denoting which way and how far they would be pleased to have sight-seers go. The directions in Glen Eyrie are so plain and at the same time so courteous, that one feels at ease to come and go and enjoy it all, and does not have to question nor molest the dwellers in that exquisite home.

The most prominent rocks are a bright red sandstone, varying in height from 50 to 150 feet. Their formation can be slightly suggested by their names—Melrose Abbey, Organ Rock, the Sisters, Major Dome, etc. The latter is a huge, perpendicular pillar, averaging, perhaps, ten feet across from top to bottom, and 127 feet high, somewhat broken and irregular but showing no sharp points or angles. All of the sandstone formations can be distinguished a long distance off by their softened and rounded outlines, which make them look much more like old ruins than do the gypsum or granitic rocks. The edges and spurs of these are as sharp as when ages ago they were thrown up by the convulsions of the earth to stand as everlasting monuments of the hidden forces over which we creep. The hard rocks extend in long, continuous ridges, with a transverse base of hundreds of feet,

and sharpened to a jagged, narrow edge at the top, giving the appearance of rows of mammoth fins, while the curious sandstone piles are in detached and isolated groups, their connections having been worn away by the elements and leveled by time.

Queen's canon, the entrance of which can only be effected through Glen Eyrie, completes this fairy spot by bringing so near it the romantic and rugged scenery that can only be found in the gulches which seam and separate great mountains. From the entrance to the punch-bowl—a basin in the solid rock into which the mountain stream empties from a fall of eight or ten feet, is about three-fourths of a mile, and that is as far as one can go up the canon unless he swims the punch-bowl, for there is no possible way of climbing around it nor over it, the walls of the canon on both sides are concave and smooth, and wet with the spray of falling water. The bowl itself is ten or twelve feet across and half as deep, having been worn away by the ceaseless round of smaller stones brought down in the freshets. The whole length of this canon the walls are rugged and wild in the extreme, though not so high as in many of the greater ones. In many places huge blocks of stone are piled one upon another as carelessly and apparently as ready to totter and fall as the toy-blocks with which our three-year-old architects build castles in the air and leaning towers on the stairs.

One passes beneath them for the first time with bated breath and gentle tread, nor does his caution seem useless when at the next turn he finds that the wall has indeed fallen and filled the ravine with millions of tons of broken stones of every conceivable size and shape. As he clammers over them he will hear, though he cannot see, in the depths beneath, the rushing waters, stayed not in their course even by an avalanche of rocks, and looking upward he will see the great break in the mountain side, where already towering trees have grown; fresh waters have found their way; vines are reaching upward to grace and cover the bare and bleeding bosom of mother earth, and we see that a new canon is begun. Perhaps it was begun a thousand years or more ago, but we can see that it is new in comparison with the main one from which it leads. The stones in the bottom look as though they had just fallen, but the trees that stand on the old rock foundations assure us that we will have time to return before the next section comes down. So we go on climbing and wondering and admiring, until we quench our thirst in the sparkling punch-bowl, and back again, without even having seen a pebble fall from its place.

In this canon as well as the glen, the vegetation is so much richer and so much more bountiful than in any other except one in the vicinity of Manitou, that it is charming beyond description when the eye is tired of the terrific heights and depths of bare rocks. This, of all others, is the spot to visit between mountain rambles. Sweet scented, romantic, ever-lovely Glen Eyrie, never shall we forget thy rugged rocks and purring streams.

LETTER FROM BUTLER COUNTY.

As our crops are all secured and our granaries full to overflowing, we will have no further need of crop reports this season, except that we have an abundance of fruit which we are all anxious to learn the best method of securing for future use, and I must say I have many things to thank your valuable paper for. It is hailed with joy at my house. Many an hour have I spent both profitably and pleasantly while resting my weary limbs, with this dear old friend; and if I only could put my thoughts on paper we would have a most interesting chat. I always believe in paying my way, also that we are never too old to learn, so I will contribute my share to your Domestic Department from time to time, in hopes it may be of some use to some of your readers. But first, I would like to enquire, has the information in regard to making sorghum molasses been published? I have searched diligently for it but I have not found it. I am much in need of such information. Will some one tell us which kind of ivy is the poison ivy? Has it three or five leaves? [The poison ivy has three leaves. Ed.]

RIPE CUCUMBER PICKLES.—Take cucumbers ripe enough for the seeds to grow, but not dead ripe, cut them lengthwise, peel, clean out the inside and seeds nicely, and lay in salt water over night; then make a syrup of seven lbs. sugar, one ounce each cloves and cinnamon; when boiling drop in the slices of cucumber and boil well; take them out and put more cucumbers in the syrup; when all done place in a jar, pour on the syrup till the pickles are covered; put on a plate to hold them down, cover securely, and they will keep any length of time.

STEAMED PUDDING.—Two cups of sour milk, two eggs, half cup shortening, one teaspoonful each of salt and soda, flour enough to make a stiff batter; add any kind of fruit you choose—sliced peaches, apples or raisins—stir them in the batter, put the whole in a basin, place in a steamer and steam till the fruit is done. Serve with cream and sugar. A. L. H.

AMMONIA FOR HOUSEWIFE USE.—The pantry shelves are getting grimy, or finger-marks around the door-latches and knobs are looking unsightly. For lack of time they are left day after day, for it is hard work to scour all the time, and it wears off the paint too. Now suppose the wife has her bottle of spirits of ammonia to use; she takes her basin of water and a clean cloth, just puts on a few drops of the fluid and wipes off all the dirt; it is

worth more than a half day's labor, and does not hurt the paint either. She could put a few drops in her dish-water and see how easily the dishes could be cleaned; a few drops on a sponge would clean all the windows in the sitting-room, making them shine like crystal. It would take the stains off the tea-spoons, and a teaspoonful in the mop-pail would do more in washing up the kitchen floor than ten pounds of elbow grease applied to the mop-handle. A house-wife has just as much right to make her work easy and expeditious as her husband has. If she does not do it, the fault is her own in great measure.

GRASS BOUQUETS.

Now is the time to be gathering grasses, oats, wheat, rye and any thing, and every thing, for a grass bouquet. Gather a few pretty ones every day, hang them heads downward in a dark closet. Put but one bouquet in a room, and put that in a cornucopia; hang high in a corner, over a picture. You will be astonished to see how beautiful it will look, if you blend the light and dark grasses, letting the oats droop gracefully over the edge.

BOISTEROUS NELLIE.

"Oh, dear girls," said Mrs. Judge Boughton to her two daughters, one beautiful afternoon in June, "pray can you tell me where Nellie is? I do believe that girl will be the death of me. I can never make a lady of her, no, never! I gave up such hopes long ago. But in you, Gereldine and Renie, I must not be disappointed."

"Well, mamma," said Gereldine, a sprightly little miss of eighteen, who was her mother's pet, "I do think Nellie is far too boisterous for anything. Just to think! Last evening as Leon Lewis and I strolled in the garden, we saw her sliding off the stack with the cow-boy!"

"Humph!" says bright-eyed Renie. "She will never rise above a common kitchen-drudge. She may get some farther for a husband; then she can slide down straw-stacks and milk cows at her pleasure."

And the little fairy laughed to think how perfectly ridiculous Nellie would look milking a cow and tending the dairy.

"Capital!" says Gereldine; "and then it will be such fun to spend a summer with her in the country. I wonder if she can spare her dog Dixie! No, I hardly think she would marry a prince unless he would consent to have that pet spaniel along."

But while they are talking, let us take a peep at the subject of their conversation. Where shall we find her? Down by the brook in the little garden sits Nellie, with her favorite spaniel by her side. A book lies open in her lap, but she is not reading; and if you will watch her, you will see that her eyes are wandering away as if expecting some one. She is beautiful as she sits there, the perfect picture of health. Her long, dark, curling hair hangs loosely down her neck and shoulders, while the dark-blue eyes sparkle with mischief.

Yes, Nellie is expecting some one, for her brother Will has written to her that he is coming home from college, and he wished her to keep it a secret, as he wanted to surprise his parents, and he wrote, also, that a young man, a college chum, was coming to spend a few months with him. That Nellie was her brother's favorite sister could easily be seen by the way he wrote. He wished his dear little sister to look her prettiest, and, most of all, appear perfectly natural, for that was his ideal of a lovely woman.

As Nellie sat there, the old bell in the steeple struck the hour of five, and then the train came thundering around the curve, and a hand was thrust from the car-window and a signal given. Twenty minutes and he would be there, that brother from whom she had been separated for three long years. She wondered if he had changed much in that time, and if he was proud and cold like the gentlemen who called on her sisters. I say sisters, for indeed Nellie, who was past sixteen, had never received a gentleman caller. On the contrary, her sisters laughed at the idea of Nellie's entertaining callers. So she spent most of her time helping in the kitchen, or puffing hair for Gereldine and Renie, who said they could not do without her. So if Nellie sometimes sighed and wondered why mamma even was so cold towards her, we will not censure her, for we can see her, not as her mother and sisters do, but as warm-hearted, unselfish little Nellie, whose innocent gaiety brought forth so many reproachful words from her mother, who could not see why Nellie would not be a lady like the other girls. But there are a great many little Nellies in this world, so we will not tell all their grievances.

Nellie saunters up the walk with a bouquet of flowers in her hand, and a wreath of daisies and clover blossoms in her hat, pulling Dixie by a string which he had torn from her apron.

"Dear!" said Mrs. Boughton, "there comes that harum-scarum girl again, with her hair hanging down her back and looking more like a gipsy than anything else. Girls, it is a wonder if she hasn't been riding the rake for one of the workmen in the meadows. But who are those young

gentlemen coming down the road? They are coming in our gate! Now I do wish that Nel would stop her whistling and behave."

"It is Will! brother Will! Oh, mamma, it is! and the handsome stranger is his room-mate he has written so much about," cried both girls in a breath.

A loud ring at the bell, and Mrs. Boughton descended to the hall to welcome her son and guest. "Why, Will, when did you come?" inquired she, receiving his warm embrace.

"Let me introduce to you my schoolmate and chum, Mr. Harry Langdon. Harry, this is my mother, Mrs. Boughton; Harry has come to spend the summer with us, mother."

Harry was cordially welcomed by Mrs. Boughton, who then showed the young men to their rooms; Will telling her they would soon be down to meet his sisters.

These rooms were elegantly furnished. No wonder the handsome and gifted Harry Langdon cast a glance around. He who had had neither father, mother, sister, nor brother, since he was a little boy of eight summers, and who had spent most of his time with an old bachelor uncle, when out of school, a hard-hearted, stern old man of the world, who seldom, if ever, spoke to his little charge. Reaching out his hand to his friend, Harry said:

"I congratulate you on your happy home, my friend. What would I not give to receive such a hearty welcome when I return to my home once in three years."

Changing their apparel they descended to the parlor, where they met Gereldine and Renie.

Will, after conversing a short time with them inquired after Nellie; and none knowing where she was, he went in search of her, wondering to himself, "Where can she be! Is this the welcome I am to receive from her?"

A scream, and he ran in the direction from which the sound proceeded, and there lay Nellie, pale and motionless. She had fallen from a swing and fainted. Dixie, ever faithful, was trying to get her up, and barking loudly for help. There were traces of tears on Nellie's cheeks.

"What has my little sister been crying for?" said Will; and after sending big Jim to his room for camphor and water, he gently bathed the throbbing head and she began to show signs of returning consciousness. Oh, what a look of surprise and joy when she finds her head pillowed on that brother's breast, and who can describe the meeting of that brother and sister after the absence of three long years, for Nellie had learned long ago that she could go to brother Will with her little troubles when she could go to no one else.

After asking her why she was not in the parlor to meet him with her sisters, and being told that she was a little nobody and not nice enough for them, they started out in the grove to walk and talk of old times.

Meanwhile Will is thinking—"Not nice enough for her sisters!" but just the one to win the love and fortune of the accomplished Harry Langdon.

They were interrupted by Myra, the cook, telling them that supper had been waiting some twenty minutes, and that Mr. Boughton had returned from the village, and was anxious to welcome his son.

Mr. Boughton was very happy to have his son home again, and very cordially welcomed his guest, Harry; hoped he would enjoy his visit; they would do what they could to make the summer a gay one for him.

Supper being over they returned to the parlor, where they at once entered into a lively conversation, and the girls, Renie and Gereldine, played the piano, and all sang excepting Nellie, after which Harry asked her to play, and she played and sang a simple air, just suited to her voice, with such mournful pathos that it thrilled Harry to the heart, and made even her selfish sisters feel, for the instant, that they had been unjust to her.

Gereldine had set her heart on winning Harry Langdon, and she was ever by his side, smiling and beautiful. Harry danced and flirted, which he could not help if he tried, but his thoughts were with another.

They had planned a picnic, and only a few of their choicest friends were invited. Harry was to accompany Gereldine, of course, and only a few days before Mrs. Boughton asked if he had proposed. Being told no, she replied no doubt he would the day of the picnic, for of course they had built a great many castles concerning him.

Picnic day arrived at last, and they were all ready to start, when Will asked Harry to go to the breakfast-room and bring his gun, which he had forgotten. Harry went, but what was his surprise to see Nellie with her morning-dress on and a huge checked apron which nearly covered her, packing the picnic baskets.

"What! you not going, Nellie? and why? We shall miss you, sadly!"

"Oh, mother thinks I had better stay at home; and besides, no one will miss me."

I do not know what Harry said, but I do know that the party set out for their day's recreation.

Ten, eleven, twelve chimed out the clock, and then Nellie went to her room and came down looking like a fairy with her white muslin dress, her only ornaments a knot of cherry ribbon at her throat and a rose in her hair. Sitting at the piano singing, she did not hear steps behind her until a pair of strong arms were thrown around her, holding her head so that she could not see.

"Guess who I am," said Harry.

"Brother Will," said Nellie.

Nellie, looking, discovered her mistake, and cried,

"Harry, I thought you were at Beechwood with the party."

"So I was, but I did not care to stay, as a little girl I knew was not there. So you see, Nellie, you were missed."

Nellie blushed and looked confused.

"Nellie," said Harry, "can it be that you have not seen all, these long weeks, how much I have loved you? I have had no chance to tell you, for you were never in the parlor with the rest of the family; never went to any place of amusement, and I came home, to-day, that I might find you alone."

Nellie had found some one to love her at last; but she asked,

"What about Geraldine?"

"Never mind her. Geraldine is nothing to me. Put on your hat and let us drive after the rest of the party. We will get there in time for the dance."

You can imagine how surprised they all were to see Nellie and the warm welcome that shown in brother Will's eyes and the ill-concealed anger of Geraldine.

But picnicking and summer vacations soon must end, and we cannot accompany our young friends through the following happy summers but after ten years have passed take a last peep at her in Nellie own happy home. Harry sits by the table with a little girl of three summers on his knee—a little golden-haired darling whose name is Nellie, and in the crib opposite Nellie lies a cherub boy who is trying to lisp his mamma's name. He is her pride, and is named after uncle Will, who spends most of his time with Nellie and Harry, and says all this comes of his having forgotten his gun on that memorable picnic day. C. McM.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

25 FANCY CARDS. Snowflake, Oriental, etc., in 25 styles, with name, J. C. B. Husted, Nassau, N.Y.

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Who is it that with funeral tread
Comes slowly home and goes to bed,
And utters what is best unsaid?

"It is he who's faded since rose the sun,
Subsiding on a single bun,
And after all's caught nary one."

N. Y. Forest and stream.

It was a "six-year-old" in the family circle who, when all sat around guessing riddles, propounding his, and who after all had tried vainly to solve it, was asked for the answer and replied: "Next week." "Next week! Why that means nothing and is no answer; you must have made a mistake." "No I haven't," said the youngster stoutly, "for the conundrum was in my 'Youth's Companion,' and it said right under it 'Answer next week.'"—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

A HEAVY LOAD OF CARE.—A little girl in the church at Ashland, Va., has been one of a band of workers to raise money to complete the church building. She had earned by her own work a considerable sum for a child, when a friend heard her express a great desire to own a canary bird. It was suggested to her that she could easily purchase one from her own purse. "Oh!" she replied, "I can't get a thing for myself while I have that church on my shoulders."—Chastelown News.

HEXAPHONES.—The London Farmer says, it must draw the line somewhere. It has so frequently received "facts" from America which turned out "fancies," that it does not accept with implicit credulity the statements of its contemporaries on the other side of "herring pond." An exchange states that an intelligent farmer has invented a hexaphone. A hexaphone is modeled on the principle of the telephone. One old, reliable hen, occupying a central office in the henery, sits on all the nests about the establishment, leaving other fowl free to lay eggs, scratch, and cackle. As soon as a new nest contains the full complement of eggs, it is connected with the central office by a copper wire, and the business is settled. The only trouble with the machine is, that it sits so hard it hatches out the chicken in every nest. The others, so that one chick in every nest is born with glass eyes, and the farmer has to buy and train a dog to lead it around. This, it is said, makes it expensive. Hereafter the London Farmer will draw the line at "hexaphone."

HOW TO TAME A WOMAN.

[Detroit Free Press.]

Yesterday morning a man whose every look proved how hungry and penniless he was halted before an eating-stand at the Central Market to let his mouth water for a while. The woman knew his worth and called out:

"Come, be jogging along. You won't get any food here unless you have the cash."

"My dear woman," he confidentially began, as he drew nearer, "I am not hungry; I just left the breakfast-table, after the heartiest meal I ever ate. I was not looking at your beautiful meats, your lovely cakes, or your rich and juicy pies, but at yourself."

"What are you looking at me for?"

"I was wondering," he said, "if you were any relation to Lady Clare, of England. You have the same brown eyes, same beautiful hair—same sweet accent."

"I never knew her," replied the woman, as her face began to clear up.

"Didn't eh? Well, I never saw two faces nearer alike in their sweet expression. I wish I had, your portrait painted on ivory—I really wish I had. She handed him half a pie and a piece of meat, and as he sauntered off she began hunting around for a piece of broken mirror.

Not many years ago a youth, I can scarcely call him a man, he was just in the twilight age which immediately precedes the dawn of manhood, just "off the teens and on the twenties," who in all the glories of broad-cloth pantaloons, spike-tailed coat, stand-up collar, and blue silk necktie, with the self-confidence which so generally accompanies a full dress when worn by young men of that uncertain age, called for an evening visit upon the demitasse whom he had selected as the proper one to be the star of his destiny; ringing the door-bell and inquiring for the young lady, he gracefully deposited his hat upon the hat rack, and was shown into the parlor where he was welcomed by her. For a time "the winged moments flew apace," freighted with pleasure to him, but somewhat dull for her.

Scarcely time enough had passed to show that his call was made with "serious intentions" when the young lady arose and going into the dining-room returned with a piece of bread nicely spread with butter and coated over with sugar which she presented to him. Imagine his feelings, dashed at one blow from his proud eminence as the young man calling upon his equal, down to the position of a child indulgently endured, and generously rewarded for his childish visit to a grown young lady. It was a blow to his self-respect, from which it would take him years to recover. In the language of an eloquent orator, "it was cruelly unspeakable, outrage infinite."

What would he do? What would you have done, my hearers? I cannot say what I would have done, but I will tell what he did. He quietly and placidly ate the butter and sugar off the piece and handing it back to her said: "Please put some more butter and sugar on it." But, let me say here, he never called on her again. Do not such creatures as I have instanced call loudly for the interposition of another Mr. Bergh and the organization of a society for the prevention of Woman's inhumanity to man?

HORSES SHOD OR UNSHOD.

We notice that in England the question of using horses shod or unshod is being discussed. The *Mark Lane Express* gives the testimony of a Mr. George Ransom, in the *Times*, who says that since 1862 he has constantly used horses unshod, though he has owned over two hundred horses at one time, and used them for all kinds of purposes over rough roads. Their hoofs required paring sometimes, but they grew so tough that they could not be cut with an ordinary drawing-knife, but required steel nippers. He argues that though horses used to being shod would wear their hoofs off quickly if used immediately after having their shoes taken off, the same result would not follow if they were brought gradually to regular work, thus giving time for the soles of the hoofs to acquire the necessary hardness and toughness. On the London asphalt Mr. Ransom thinks horses would go much better and more safely unshod.

In dry soils, and even in those that are rocky, where horses are used to going unshod, their hoofs become remarkably tough, and the animals, besides being very sure footed, suffer no inconvenience otherwise. In situations where the country is covered with a compact sward, as for instance in the prairie region of the west, and on the great plains beyond, the hoofs of horses sometimes so overgrow as to be cumbersome, and require considerable cutting. There is no doubt whatever that upon smooth pavements, as in our western cities,

and some east, with care in first toughening the hoofs the animals would do good work and be infinitely surer footed than by the ordinary mode of shoeing. Nevertheless we do not think shoeing is injurious to the foot where it is properly done by men who thoroughly understand the conditions necessary.

In this connection it may be well to state that the hoofs of horses used upon soft land, where there is always moisture present, are always soft. When driven on hard roads, without shoeing, such horses will go dead lame sometimes before traveling a mile. The reason is obvious. The horn of the hoof from constant saturation becomes soft, and is not only easily abraded upon coming in contact with hard roads, but such hoofs also become peculiarly sensitive in their entire texture. For this reason many farmers who have more or less teaming to do during the spring and fall months keep a team or teams especially for the road, while those teams that are continually worked on the farm go without shoeing. As a rule, we believe that during the season between June and October, with a little care farm teams may be kept without shoes and do the travel naturally incident to hard roads not only without shoes but to the real comfort of the teams as well. What is wanted among farmers is that they inform themselves upon what the hoof of the horse is capable of enduring. For instance: The street gamin pulls off his shoes, if indeed he has them, as soon as the days are warm in the spring. For the first week his feet are tender and more or less sensitive. Day by day, however, they become toughened, until at last the soles are as horn which nothing can lacerate. The hoof of the horse is something like this. Continually soaked by the moisture of spring it is sensitive. As the season progresses and the land becomes dry, it becomes tough and hard. The hoof that in the early part of the season would not stand a hard road, at length, with care will stand without disability almost anything that comes.

There is another phase just here worth mentioning. The horse which goes general unshod has tough hoofs, just as the savage who goes poorly shod has hard soles to his feet. So far as shoeing is concerned, the actual sole of the hoofs of the horse, the mule and the ox are in a measure somewhat as in the human foot. If used to being protected by outer covering they will be sensitive and tender. Properly hardened, and by natural means that will easily suggest themselves to every farmer and every person who has the care of horses, they become tough so that much cost of shoeing may be saved and at the same time the animals themselves are made more comfortable than they would otherwise be. Else why do we pull off our boots for the easy slipper? Why does the farmer go barefoot on soft land? The difficulty with the brute creation is we cannot understand their language, or, rather, we do not try to. If we should, we might do much to make those which are under our subjection far more comfortable than they now are.—*Prairie Farmer*.

DAIRYING AND GRAIN-RAISING.

The temptation during the first fifty years of the settlement of all our states has been to raise constant crops of grain, and, making no use of the straw for feeding, it has been burned to get it out of the way. If the straw were evenly distributed over the field on which it grew and burned, it would return a large proportion of the mineral constituents removed in the grain crop but this is never done except when the header is used. It is necessary that some compensation should be provided for this great draft upon the fertility of the soil. The only permanent compensation to the soil for the losses in crops is in stock feeding. Every country that has held a respectable position in agriculture has done it by feeding stock to its full capacity. England has doubled her wheat production during the last fifty years, and has also doubled her stock feeding. She has besides shown her wisdom in using immense quantities of bones and guano.

This country is becoming the grain producer for a large part of Europe, and is no doubt destined to greatly increase this surplus of breadstuffs; and is it not high time that our farmers had entered upon the practice of a settled system of compensation for their depletion of the soil by cropping? Our dairy products are finding new and wider markets, year by year, and I believe are yet destined to reach as high figure as in meat exports. Dairying is admirably adapted to be the complement of grain raising. Its product is marketable at all times of the year. The returns may be had from month to month, or even weekly, and this assists the farmer in paying expenses between the annual crops. The cow gives a better return for the food consumed than the steer—that is, her product brings a much larger sum than the growth of the steer. The average cow produces 4,000 lbs of milk, which will make 400 lbs. of cheese or 180 lbs. of butter. This cheese will

bring during any series of ten years, at least \$40, and the butter \$45 to \$50, whilst the growth of an ordinary steer will not reach more than half these sums. The best cows as also the best steers, will just about double these figures, but there is generally a large balance in favor of the cow over the steer; besides the return for steers only comes once in two and one-half to four years. I advocate the propriety of keeping only the best steers, for the profit must be very small on the poorer classes of stock, kept for any purpose; but our comparison is drawn between the averages of such as are generally kept.

Grain-raising produces a large amount of straw, which, by a little study of the combination of foods, will enable the farmer to carry his cows through the winter. A little grain mixed with straw will give a proper balance of constituents. The grain farm may have plenty of land near the barn in condition to raise those annual summer green crops adapted to feeding milch cows. These are winter rye for early spring soiling or pasturing—rye makes good pasturing—oats, oats and peas; vetches and oats; Hungarian grass, millet and Indian corn. The oat and pea crop (one of oats to two of peas) makes one of the most desirable combinations of food for the production of milk. It should be cut when the pea is in blossom. Hungarian grass on a light and fine soil produces a large growth of excellent food for feeding green, or even for pasturing, if not fed too close, and also makes excellent hay if cut and cured before blossom. It becomes too woody if allowed to ripen. The same may be said of millet. But for profitable stock feeding or dairying, much reliance should be placed upon clover, both for pasture and winter feeding. Clover fed with straw in winter—an equal weight of each—makes a well-balanced food. Grain land should have clover every third year in the rotation. The clover penetrates deeply and brings up the dormant fertility of the subsoil. The roots ramify so extensively and furnish such a body of vegetable matter to decay in the soil as to furnish an important manuring. Clover, being freely raised and fed to cows in connection with straw and surplus grain will not only produce milk profitably, but will compensate the soil for grain-raising.—*Moore's Rural*.

OUR AGENT'S TRACKS.

W. W. Cone, correspondent for the *Kansas Farmer*, was in town a day or two last week. Mr. Cone is representing a paper that should be in the house of every farmer in Kansas.—*Chautauqua Co. Journal*.

W. W. Cone, traveling agent for the *Kansas Farmer*, published at Topeka, called on us to-day. Mr. Cone has been canvassing the western counties for the past eight weeks, and has met with good success. The *FARMER* is one of the best agricultural papers in the state.—*Independence Courier*.

W. W. Cone, traveling agent for the *Kansas Farmer*, called on the *Democrat* this week. Mr. Cone travels continually in the interest of the *FARMER*, and since last November has visited forty-eight counties. In his opinion Sumner county is one of the grandest counties in this or any other state. Call again Mr. C.—*Sumner Co. Democrat*.

NATIONALS.

Kansas State Canvass.

The following appointments have been made for Gov. D. P. Mitchell, who will be assisted by the congressional nominees in the various districts and other able speakers. The local committees are requested to make all necessary arrangements for the meetings, without further notice, by procuring halls, circulating posters, and preparing for a grand rally. The committee have so arranged the meetings as to bring the speakers at the place in time for afternoon meeting, if desired, and also in the evening. Gov. Mitchell can only give one day to each county, and the committee will so arrange that he may use that time to the best advantage.

These appointments are made subject to such changes hereafter as wisdom may dictate. Where changes are desired correspond at once with the secretary of the committee.

The secretary is directed by the committee to request of the local committees and friends to make arrangements for entertaining the speakers and forwarding them to the next appointment.

U. F. SARGENT, Secretary.

Wabunsee county—Thursday, September 5th.
Riley county—Friday, September 6th.
Junction City—Saturday, September 7th.
Ellis—Tuesday, September 10th.
Russell—Wednesday, September 11th.
Ellsworth—Thursday, September 12th.
Salina—Friday, September 13th.
Abilene—Saturday, September 14th.
Leavenworth—Monday, September 16th.
Oskaloosa—Tuesday, September 17th.
Holton—Wednesday, September 18th.
Centralia—Thursday, September 19th.
Irving—Friday, September 20th.
Kinsley—Tuesday, September 24th.
Great Bend—Wednesday, September 25th.
Hutchinson—Thursday, September 26th.
Newton—Friday, September 27th.
Wichita—Saturday, September 28th.

Cottonwood Falls—Monday, September 30th.

Burlington—Tuesday, October 1st.

Neosho Falls—Wednesday, October 2d.

Defiance—Thursday, October 3d.

Charleston, Greenwood county—Thursday, October 4th.

Howard City, Elk county—Saturday, October 5th.

Boston, Elk county—Monday, October 7th.

Sedan, Chautauqua county—Tuesday, October 8th.

Winfield, Cowley county—Wednesday, October 9th.

Sumner, Sumner county—Thursday, October 10th.

El Paso—Friday, October 11th.

Lawrence—Monday, October 14th.

Ottawa—Tuesday, October 15th.

Garnett—Wednesday, October 16th.

Humboldt—Thursday, October 17th.

Chanute—Friday, October 18th.

Parsons—Monday, October 21st.

Osage Mission—Tuesday, October 22d.

Oswego—Wednesday, October 23d.

Columbus—Thursday, October 24th.

Girard—Friday, October 25th.

Fort Scott—Saturday, October 26th.

Mount City—Monday, October 28th.

Paola—Tuesday, October 29th.

Olathe—Wednesday, October 30th.

Topeka—Thursday, October 31st.

Emporia—Saturday, November 2d.

Wyandotte, July 20th, 1878.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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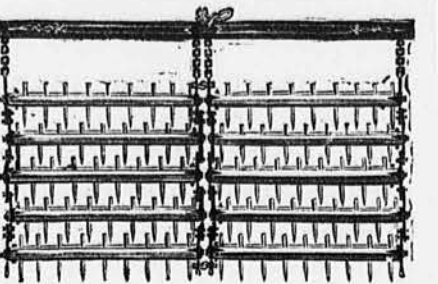
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