# THE KANSAS FARMER

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## THE KANSAS FARMER.


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### Employer and Employe.

I will illustrate my meaning in two cases: Jones wishes to employ a man to work on his farm. He wants a strong young man who can endure any kind of hardship, and do plenty of work at the very lowest wages. He soon finds one (as unemployed help is very plenty just now) who has muscle to suit him; jews him down to starvation wages, if he can; tells him that men are plenty; he can suit himself; if he wants the position he can take it on those terms. He takes the place, as he may not get another very soon. He goes home with Jones. The family look upon him as a servant, and therefore must not think of associating with him. He must be fed and sheltered at night and treated outwardly in a civil manner, but to go any further would never do. He is a servant, and people must not be too familiar with their "help," or they will soon be above their master. John (as I may call him) is told his duties, his endless chores (as "hired help" never get tired) and all other work that he must do. He goes to work like any machine might, and keeps moving all day and perhaps until nine or ten o'clock at night. Jones has an eye on him all day to see if his new man has put in his time profitably. This watching process goes on about the same, John also watching Jones to see if he can steal a little time to sit on the plow at the end of the field—Jones trying to get the most work possible for the least money, and John trying to do the least work for his wages.

Jone's neighbor wishes to employ a man on his farm. Smith, we will call him, wishes a good, honest man, one that he can trust and one that can appreciate kindness. He thinks those traits of character as necessary as muscle, and soon finds one to suit him. Smith tells him he will try him and if he is a good man he will give him fair wages. James, as I may call him, goes home with Smith, where he meets with a kind welcome. Everything is said and done to cause James to feel that he is here not as a mere tool or machine, but as a *man* who has feelings and can appreciate a kind word or action. He goes into his new duties with pleasure and a determination to show his gratitude for his kind employer and family, not only in the amount of work but in a way that will be the most profitable to Smith. He does not need watching neither does he watch his employer. There is confidence between them. Smith does not look upon James as a machine that needs no more care than to be fed and put where he will not freeze at night. James does not look upon Smith as a thief does upon a bank, to get the most work possible for the least amount of labor. But all men seeking employment will not act in such an honorable way. There is too much of the communistic feeling that showed its light so plainly in 1877. (But those employers hating tramps should never employ them when intelligent, well-meaning men can be obtained.)

If the employer shows a selfish feeling towards his hired man, trying to get every minute of time possible, using him as something inferior to himself, paying him wages when he pleases, and as small an amount as possible, how can he expect his "help" to take an interest in his business?

Treat your servants as God treats his children on earth. Always remember that they are equal to you before God. They have a soul and can feel the sensibility of good or evil treatment. If they will not bear kindness discharge them and employ a more worthy man, for they are plenty, and a man that cannot appreciate kindness deserves to starve and give others a chance to live. T. W. HEY.

Russell, Kansas.

### The Farmer's Workshop.

Every tiller of the soil should provide a cheap and convenient shop, and a goodly number of mechanical tools, with which numerous little jobs may be performed in less time than would be consumed in simply going to and from the shop of a professional mechanic, who would necessarily require remuneration. More than this, farmers always have many hours and days, and sometimes entire weeks, of wet, stormy and lowery weather, when no one can work in the field. At such times, if one will exercise a little mechanical gumption, when using mechanical tools, he will soon be able to perform almost any little job by way of repairing farm implements and hand tools. It is an old but trite saying that almost any one can do a difficult job if he have the necessary *tools*, while it will require all the skill of an expert mechanic to work *without* tools.

The first and most important consideration is the shop itself. If a man feels to poor to erect a commodious shop, and if he cannot occupy any part of some outbuilding, let him make an economical lean-to at the side of some building. Such a shop can be erected at the expense of only a few dollars. For example, let such a structure be about eleven feet broad by fourteen or sixteen feet in length. The sides and roof can be made of good hemlock boards, planed or not. At most lumber yards one can purchase hemlock flooring, matched and planed on one side, which costs only a dime more per hundred feet than the boards of the same quality not planed. Make a shed-roof, sloping all one way. Then cover the surface with newspapers or any other k nd of paper, and spread over the paper old carpetings, old canvas, old matting, and cover thin pieces and holes with good pieces. Nail the edges and the pieces over the holes with carpet tacks, or with small lath nails. Such a roof need have only a slope of one foot in twelve. After the canvas or matting is securely nailed, apply a heavy coat of coal tar. Paper should be applied three or four thicknesses to keep the tar from running down between the roof boards.

Then, after the expiration of a few days, mingle coal tar, fine-sifted sand, and some sifted lime or gypsum, or Rosendale cement, or equal parts of each of these substances, until the mass is of the consistence of plastering mortar. With a plastering trowel, let a thin coat of the foregoing mixture be spread on the roofing foundation. One of my barns, a wagon-shed and two corn-cribs are covered with such roofing, and they have been "leak-tight" for over three years. I procured a large quantity of the matting that comes around tea-chests, and the sacks which are made of gunney-cloth for holding coffee, peanuts and other commodities. A large quantity of floor-matting and carpeting, not half worn out, was cast aside as worthless, which subserved an excellent purpose as a foundation for the roofing cement or plaster. The cost of such a roof is extremely small The labor of putting the materials in their proper places constitutes the largest item of expense.

It will not be necessary to incur the expense of a framed building in the erection of such a workshop. Procure a load of hard-wood slabs at some saw-mill, and stand the lower ends on stones, or set them in the ground for posts and studs. Or cut down small trees, and straighten one side of the pieces for posts. If the ground is not dry, let a few wagon-loads of clay, or gravel and clay, be spread over the surface. A plank floor is not necessary, for the reason that such a shop will usually be covered with chips, shavings and score-blocks. Two or three boards may be placed by the side of the work-bench, if deemed dssirable. Of course three or four large windows will be essential, and a broad door-way of sufficient width to admit a wagon.

For myself, I would have a workshop built of as good materials and style as any out-building. But when a farmer feels too poor, I desire to aid him in erecting a workshop that will cost but little besides his own labor.

The attic story of many a building is of no practical use for any purpose. But by cutting a doorway at one end, making an inclined plane from the ground to the doarway, and putting three or four windows in the roof, a convenient workshop could be provided at a small expense. In many instances a portion of the basement story of the dwelling-house could be appropriated to a work-shop. A few years ago, when I resided in Brooklyn, there was a sub-basement beneath our residence, which was about twenty feet wide by forty long. Several windows were inserted in the foundation wall, and a work-bench and tools were provided for the boys, who were attending school. Their parents never had occasion to request or command them to come home after school hours, or to keep out of bad company, or to shun places of public resort. No, never. That workshop and the tools seemed to have almost a bewitching influence. There were two saw-mills, a trip-hammer, and grist-mill and other machinery, all in motion at once. Of course the machinery was of the rudest sort; yet the mechanical education and the self-training by way of handling mechanical tools, could not be computed in pecuniary value.—*S. E. Todd, in Rural New-Yorker.*

### Fall Plowing.—A Word to Boys.

The boys, during the next month or two, will have charge of the plowing upon most farms, and upon them will devolve the various little attentions required by horses, harness and plows. For the older heads not to be familiar with the various little details which insure efficiency in the team and tools, is hardly to be expected. But if the execution of the daily work is entrusted to the young men upon the farm,—some of them often being too young to be answerable for things only to be cared for through the presence of both judgment and experience,—no little care should be practiced by the responsible party, when the teams are fed and harnessed for the day's work.

It is not uncommon to turn work-horses upon grass after the harvest is over, taking them up at time for fall plowing without previous fitting for the hard labor which is required of them. We say hard, because there is no labor upon the farm which puts the muscles and joints to so severe a test as plowing. A boat, or a fish, divide the water they are afloat in with the greatest ease, a slight sculling motion of the fish's tail or of the boat's oar giving in either case quite a momentum. But with the plow the case is quite different. It neither rolls upon wheels, like the load going to market, nor glides easily through a non-resisting liquid.

Has it occurred to any plowboy to estimate the weight of earth lifted by the friction motion of the plow during the twelve hours usually put in at this sort of work? Estimate the weight of one yard, the weight ordinarily cut by the plow, and from this compute the total weight lifted by the mere muscular force of the team during the day. The amount will be found to be enormous, and the figures will astonish you. Properly consider the extent of the friction involved in this lifting process, and you will then be prepared to credit the horse fairly for his work. Without this computation you are too likely to view the labor performed as a commonplace affair, not giving proper credit to the living machine which does the work; nor are you likely to do your duty in keeping the machine in order.

How to do this? Do it by keeping up regular feeds of grain while the team is on grass, keeping up through the heat of the day, giving the horse access to good hay, at will. In this way you prevent the horse "getting soft," and to better endure a firm condition of the muscles, work should be done from time to time, that the change from inaction to the hard labor of plowing be not too abrupt. Commence your work moderately, going a few rounds in the morning, repeating this toward evening, increasing the feed very carefully, giving no grain to remain in the feed-box after the horse has had reasonable time to consume it. Give the team a fair rest at noon, and five or ten minutes at intervals of an hour or so during the day, and see that they have a dry, clean stable, with plenty of bedding at night.

And in addition to painstaking in these things, see always that the collar fits nicely to the neck, and the hames to the collar. A miss-fit in either case will be a source of discomfort and annoyance to the horse, and may, and probably will, very soon abrade the skin, resulting in a "lay-off," if the master be a merciful man, or working in intense pain if he be a brute.—*Farm and Live-Stock Journal.*

### Testing Milk in Switzerland.

The following regulations relating to milk exposed for sale are in force in the Canton of Zurich. Only two qualities or classes of milk are allowed to be sold, viz: whole milk straight from the cow, and market milk—a mixture of fresh whole milk with partially skimmed milk of the previous evening. The quality must in all cases be declared. The instruments employed by officials or others in testing milk must have been examined, verified, and marked by the official chemist of the canton. These are Quevenne's lactodensimeter, as improved by Muller, and Chevalier's creamometer. At a temperature of 15 degrees C, the specific gravity of whole milk must not be less than 1,029 or more than 1,035, and the proportion of cream by volume must be at least 10 per cent. On chemical analysis it must yield at least 11.5 per cent. of dry substance and 3 per cent. of fat. Where these conditions are not fulfilled, the vendor is liable to punishment. In "market milk," before skimming, the specific gravity must be not less than 1,030 or more than 1,035, and after skimming, not less than 1,033, or more than 1,037. It must contain at least 8 per cent. of cream by volume. If these conditions be not fulfilled the sample will be adjudged an "inferior market milk;" and if its specific gravity be less than 1,028, or more than 1,036, the percentage of cream below 6, or if on chemical analysis there be found less than 95 per cent of dry solids, or 2 per cent. of fat, the limit is reached at which the vendor may be prosecuted for adulteration, and if found gulilty, he will have to pay all expenses, in addition to any other punishment that may be awarded. A moderate standard has been purposely fixed for the present as the legal criterion of genuineness, in recognition of the fact that milks vary greatly in different parts of the country, and at different seasons of the year. It will probably be considerably raised when further investigations have narrowed the limits of variation within which milk can possibly be regarded as pure.

### Railroads as Private Corporations.

Among the points covered by the legislative investigation into the affairs of New York railroads, says the New York *Times*, none is more interesting, and scarcely any are more important than the degree to which the managers of these roads regard their companies as private corporations. In the minds of those who form their idea of the rights and duties of railway companies from the laws which have been passed from time to time regarding them, these companies are by no means the same as a private corporation, as one, for instance, for manufacturing or commercial, or even for banking purposes.

The railway company serves a public function, which before its creation, was performed upon the public highway. It is classed, so far as the law defines its standing, among common carriers in regard to whose operations there is a great body of statutes and decisions, all clearly recognizing certain obligations towards the public, certain rights in the public. Moreover, a railway company has a peculiar characteristic, which should rather strengthen than weaken these obligations and rights. It is allowed to use the right of eminent domain; it is allowed to enter upon the property of private citizens, to dispossess them, to appropriate, practically forever, so much of that property as may be necessary or profitable for its business, paying for it not what the owner claims or wishes, but what a tribunal, acting with the supreme authority of the state, shall decide to be proper. Such a corporation, created by the state, endowed by the state with special privileges, owning a large part of its property, and an entirely essential part, by virtue of the state's right of seizure, can not be fairly classed with those private corporations who owe nothing to the state, and who are public only in the sense that they are incorporated under a general law.

But while this may be the logical and natural conception of a railway company in the minds of impartial observers, it is very far from being that which the officers and agents of the companies themselves entertain. Mr. Vilas, the general freight agent of the Erie road, in his recent examination, very frankly admitted that the public interest had very little to do with the rates charged on that road. In response to a series of questions, he said that he "guessed" that the interest of the shipper and the interest of the railway were "about all" that he paid any attention to in fixing rates. When asked if he did not think of the general public interest, he replied, "No, not much." Mr. Rutter, the general traffic manager of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, having supervision of both the freight and passenger traffic, stated that he "served the stockholders only."

The view of the functions of a railway company, disclosed by these answers, is sufficiently different from that based on their origin in law, to explain a good many of the peculiarities of their management, but very much more light is thrown on that subject by some of the detailed answers of these two gentlemen. Mr. Vilas was asked by the chairman of the committee if he had any "general rule or principle adhered to in making special contracts," and he replied: "We have to consider each special case as it is presented to us, and consider all the bearings of the case."

Question—"You charge about what the thing will bear; is that it?"

Answer—"Yes, sir."

He did not know if the through rates of the Erie road for the past year had paid a profit; he had no conception; he did not know and had no conception as to whether east-bound rates from Chicago had paid a profit in 1878, or in 1877, or in 1876. He had no idea at all as to whether their through business paid a profit, and had no means of knowing, if he wanted to know. The making of rate was practically, so far as the Erie road was concerned, in his hands, but he did not know, and never expected to know, what relation a particular rate bears to the cost of transportation. The whole business, both as to through rates and local rates, was done upon the principle of what they could make of it. Where there was no competition, rates were made that were considered fair and just; where there was competition, such rates were made as that necessitated.

Mr. Rutter, of the New York Central and Hudson River road, though more cautious in his answers, admitted that he had very little precise information as to the cost of doing the business for which he practically arranges the rates, and that the company was largely influenced by the fear of competition from other roads. It will thus be seen that not only are the general public interests ignored in fixing freight rates, not only are arbitrary rates allowed and adopted, and the question of uniformity as between different citizens disregarded, but the rates are determined in great part by the exigencies of a more or less bitter and reckless competition. In several portions of the testimony, which can not well be designated here in detail, the inference was strongly sustained that the one thing which railway managers dread beyond all others is the insolvency of the rival corporation. To avoid this, concessions are made which are wholly independent of, if not opposed to, the interests of the cities or sections with which the roads making concessions have to do.

From the facts which we have cited, it will be evident how far the actual conduct of the various railroad corporations have departed from the principle on which their charters were originally constructed. Whether they can be brought back to that principle or not remains to be seen, but the reform will have to be very radical, and in regard to it we may add that the state of New York is far behind any other state of importance in our railway system. With the largest interest in the matter, our state has shown the greatest indifference. It is greatly to be hoped that this defect will be, in part at least, remedied as a consequence of the pending investigation.

### American Beef for Europe.

Each of five steamers sailing from New York on the 5th of this month, is reported in the *Tribune* as carrying either live cattle or beef with other freight, and the quantity which they carried indicates that this enterprise of shipping American beef to foreign ports is conducted on a larger scale than ever known before. The France, of the National line, which sailed for London, had 400 head of live cattle, two horses; the Helvetia, of the same line, for Liverpool, had 143 head of cattle and 53 tons of fresh meat, the City of Berlin, of the Inman line, for Liverpool, had 250 tons of fresh meat; the Anchoria, for Glasgow, 48 head of cettle, 900 quarters of beef, and 200 carcasses of sheep; the Australia, for London, carried with other cargo 260 head of cattle, 781 quarters of beef, and 253 carcasses of sheep. This makes a grand total of 851 head of cattle, 427 tons of dressed beef, and 453 carcasses of sheep. No less than 5,500 head of cattle have been shipped from this port by one firm since July 15th, besides nearly as many carcasses of sheep. Three-fourths of all the cattle shipped from New York are sold alive, and nearly all go to British ports.

The Lewiston *Gazette* says every paper in the United States ought occasionally to keep the fact before its readers that burnt corn is a certain and speedy cure for hog cholera. The best way is to take a pile of corn on the cob, effectually scorch it, and give the affected hogs free access to it. This remedy was discovered by accident by E. E. Locke, Esq., at the time his distillery was burned in this county, together with a large lot of stored corn, which was so much injured as to be unfit for use, was hauled out and greedily eaten by the hogs, several of which were dying daily. After the second day not a single hog was lost, and the disease entirely disappeared. The remedy has been tried since in a number of cases and has never failed.

Those who may be anxious to preserve old and decaying trees may be glad to try the following method, which is highly recommended, in preference to plugging them with concrete: "However much care may be bestowed upon it, it is impossible to make cement adhere to a living tree, and before long, the water, percolating along the bark, will find its way, slowly but effectually, into the hole and pursue its work. The only effective way of curing such a disease is to make a plug of oak or other hard wood, smear it with tar and hammer it tight in the hole until its outer surface is on the same level with the hole. If there is any recuperative power left in the tree, the bark will soon grow over the plug and the wound be perfectly healed, which will never happen with the concrete process."

# Farm Stock.

## Devon Cattle.

L. F. Ross, of Avon, Ill., in the *Western Agriculturist*, bears the following testimony in favor of this handsome breed of cattle. The Devon, among his other good qualities possesses that of making the best steer for the yoke of any other breed of cattle. They are also well adapted to a hilly and broken country.

"All that I have seen written in regard to the origin of these cattle speaks of them as the oldest of all the pure breeds in England. Solon Robinson in his "Facts for Farmers and the Family Circle," says in regard to them: "This beautiful race of cattle dates farther back than any well established breed," "are remarkable for hardihood, symmetry and beauty." It is quite certain that they have been bred in England for over two hundred years, and about the beginning of the present century were imported into the United States. About the year 1800 Messrs. Winthrop and Davenport imported Devons into Plymouth, Mass. In 1805 Gen. Eaton imported some into Otsego Co,. N. Y. The largest and most noted of the early importers was Mr. Robert Patterson of Maryland. From these and other importations they have increased without any effort on the part of breeders to introduce them, gaining friends wherever they become known, and never surrendering the field where they once gained a foothold. Possessing a hardy and rugged nature, able to adapt themselves readily to any soil and climate, like the sturdy and plucky English people whom they have for so many years supplied with their choicest roasts and steaks; wherever they go, they go to stay.

The only objection I have ever heard urged against the Devons is: "They are not big enough." That the average Short-horn steer; when matured, will produce more pounds of beef than the average Devon is doubtless true—but it is claimed for the Devon that what beef he does produce costs less per 100 lbs. and is of the better quality.

To be more plain and explicit, the claim made for these cattle is, that here in Illinois 1,000 pounds of beef, 100,000 or any other larger quantity, can be produced with less cost with Devon cattle as the foundation than with any other race or breed, and that when produced, it will be of better quality than that of any other cattle in our state. This is my firm conviction, and I hope in time to demonstrate the matter beyond any question or doubt.

Great superiority as milk producers is not claimed for them, though some families of Devons have proved extra milkers, and the quality is ever the best. When we consider that one-half of all the calves raised by the dairyman are sent to market in the shape of beef, and the farther fact that the dairy cow herself is in the end fattened and sent to the butcher's block, it is believed that the Devon has few superiors for the dairy.

Above the average for milk, very superior for the yoke, and unsurpassed in the quality of their beef, this breed might be styled with propriety "general purpose cattle," and being of a hardy nature, adapt themselves most readily to the cold North or the most southern portions of our country. Possessing such desirable qualities, it is believed that the time is not far distant when they will be sought for in all sections of the country, and will ultimately find a permanent home in all portions of this broad land."

## Jersey Cows.

The great advantage of the Jersey cow over the common, says Mr. Abernethy, of Minnesota, lies not only in the fact that she makes a richer quality of butter, which is therefore more valuable, but she is a persistent milker, often with difficulty being dried off before calving. Mr. George H. Morrison's cow, "Butterball," of Minneapolis, cannot be dried off at all, but is milked from one year's end to the other. Fourteen pounds of butter a week has she made in good grass of a quality that would fill the eyes of every dairyman here with astonishment at its beautiful golden tint, while its rich and delicate flavor would delight the taste of the most fastidious. Indeed, so great is this tendency to give milk, that virgin heifers often take their place at the pail with the others. "Having been bred so long with a view to early and copious production of milk," says the *Country Gentleman*, "it is not at all strange that they should show great precocity in this way. In a herd known to us there are two virgin heifers being milked regularly, while a third—a yearling—was brought to milk merely by handling the udder and teats." A gentleman in South Carolina also writes an illustration of this tendency that a half-blood, not due to calve in several months, and then only twenty-one months old, was regularly giving two quarts per day, which amount was constantly increasing. Now in this tendency to continued milking lies largely the value of this breed. Ordinarily, I suppose the cows of Minnesota are not milked longer than eight mohths in the year. The remaining four months they are simply a bill of expense to their owner, oftener than otherwise running him into debt, if the cost of all their food sho'd be recorded.

The Jersey cow, on the other hand, can safely be milked ten and even eleven months, and sometimes within two weeks of calving. The common stock are oftentimes great milkers for a short season, yet, taking the milk production for a year, it will not equal that of the latter. Says a writer on this subject:—"We have had cows that gave forty pounds per day in the flush, and yet, that in the whole season, fell behind the others that only gave twenty-five pounds at the best, because the latter gave a comparative uniform quantity for ten months, while the others gave this large yield for only a short time, and soon ran below the others, and finally tapered down to nothing at the end of the short season." If we should examine the record of the cows I have alluded to in this essay, and of others that might be named, we should find that they gave for ten out of the twelve months a nearly uniform quantity of milk, thus amply repaying their owners for their keep at a season of the year when his common stock was daily a bill of expense.

"But," says an inquirer, "Is not the Jersey cow a tender animal; can she safely be wintered in Minnesota, taking her chances with our common stock?" In answer, let me quote Judge Luse, of Iowa City, Iowa, one of our largest breeders. He says:—"We do not keep our Jerseys in a bandbox, or even blanket them in a barn, neither are we obliged to have bank-barns with underground stables to keep them from freezing. In our six years' experience we have found them tough and hardy and never sick, and generally looking as well in the spring as fall. We, as a matter of course, take good care of our cattle, the same as any Christian should. We have good warm sheds and stables, give them good feed at regular times and water but once a day in winter. There are no doubts in our mind about Jerseys standing any climate that any other breed of cattle in any country can stand, yet we are satisfied that if they were turned into a stalk field to shift for themselves, with a clump of hazel bushes or a barbed wire fence as their only protection against storms, they would look in the spring as hard as some farmers' cattle do that we know of, who give them the benefit of this kind of treatment.

Another point in their favor, and only one, is that they are easily kept. From a letter received from Mr. Stephen Gardner, of Hastings, he makes special reference to this fact. Having been for so many years kept in confinement, tethered by day and kept in their stalls by night, they have acquired the habit of quietly nibbling here and there wherever they can find a bit of grass in summer, instead of roaming about like many other cattle, while in winter they patiently eat what is set before them, asking no questions, and eat it clean, too.

Another and very important point is their early maturity. Nearly every Jersey breeder now arranges to have his heifer calve from the time she is twenty-two to twenty-four months old, if possible, while many have them come in much earlier. Mr. Gardner, to whom I have referred, has a heifer that had her first calf when she was fourteen months old and her second before she was two years of age. This cow was on exhibition at the last state fair at Minneapolis. She is, of course, a rare instance, yet illustrating the tendency to early breeding. On the other hand, our common cows are scarcely ever of any value before three years of age, while the Jersey at two often will make her ten pounds of butter a week.

## Protectors of the Flock.

We find the following item going the rounds of the press. It may suggest a remedy for the dog trouble among sheep owners:

"A man living at Worth, Ga., bought a large Cotswold ram, and turned him into a pasture with some other sheep. He had lost a number of sheep from the ravages of dogs. A few days after he had received the ram, he saw the animal furiously butting something on the ground. On approaching he found a dead dog, every bone in his body broken. Near by was a lamb badly torn and bleeding, which the dog had attacked. Some time ago we added half-a-dozen Angora goats to our flocks of sheep in Kansas, and from that time no dog could live in peace on the place. They would not even permit the house-dog to lie upon the porch, but would climb up there and gaily proceed to demolish all his desire to longer stay in this vale of trouble. Not a lamb was injured by dogs while the goats were on the place."

# Apiary.

## Hives.

The bee keeper, in order to be successful, should be provided with a hive capable of being examined thoroughly on the inside. It should be so constructed that the combs could be removed or replaced at the will of the apiarist, without danger of their being crushed or broken, and of disturbing the bees as little as possible. These essential qualities are found only in the movable comb hive. With a hive of this sort, the combs can be removed, and honey extracted, without the least danger of spoiling the comb, by use of a centrifugal machine for the purpose. Swarming may be checked by destroying queen cells. Italian queens or queen cells may be introduced. Artificial swarming may be practiced. Brood may be supplied from one hive to another, for queen rearing, or building up a colony. The absence, or presence, of a queen may be ascertained, simply by opening a hive, and examining the combs, one by one. In fact, the apiarist may be perfectly acquainted with the exact condition of his colonies at all times, and have complete control of his faithful little pets.

With the common box hive, it is quite impracticable to accomplish these things, as the combs, instead of being built in frames, are fastened to the tops and sides of the old box, and are often very crookedly built, causing considerable annoyance to the one who attempts to transfer them to the frame hive. There are many styles of movable frame hives made at present, all serving their purpose equally or nearly as well.

Mr. Langstroth, the inventor of the movable frame hive—and, as Prof. Cook says: "The greatest master of scientific apiculture in the world"—prefers a long shallow frame, while other eminent apiarists prefer some deep and narrow, and, between the extremes. I give preference to a hive something similar to the "Simplicity hive"—which is merely a modification of the Langstroth hive—the frames being of or near the same depth, but several inches shorter. I would like to state that there is no patent on the above named hives; neither on the one I use, so no one need be afraid to use them under the impression that a "royalty" might be collected from them.

I will now give a little sound advice for the novice: Beware of the patent-hive vendor. Whenever he comes around your way, he will invariably offer to sell you a hive which he will contend is of such a construction, that it will cause the bees to accomplish any quantity of impossibilities. He will perhaps be willing to take an oath that *his* hive is perfectly moth proof, and will show any number of hooks, wires, metal plates, etc., to prevent the moth from entering. When he gets a little too eloquent, try the mystic influence of the human eye, and ask him if he is able to discern any "green" therein. If he don't, you may advise him to "amble off on his ear," for there are nine out of ten of these people who have never seen the inside of a bee hive (while the bees were in it). If you wish to get rid of moth worms, Italianize your bees, and the trouble is over. Pick out the style of hive you like best, and tolerate no other, for if you have two or more styles of frames in one apiary, you will have no little cause to regret it exceedingly, for it will cause you an endless amount of trouble and annoyance until you are ready to despair. Have all your hives and frames of one size and shape, so as not to interfere with their interchangeableness.—*Charles S. Larkin, in Louisiana Sugar Bowl.*

## How Far Will Bees Go For Honey.

The precise distance that bees will fly in search of forage, I am unable to state. Some consider three miles to be the extreme limit, while others place it as high as twelve miles. The most satisfactory results may be expected. if abundant stores can be found within two miles. It is evident that they will work more freely upon blossoms some little distance, than when these are very near the apiary. If I were to sow anything with a view to a supply of honey, I should prefer that it should not be in the immediate vicinity of the hives. Their flights are evidently modified by local conditions. During the large yield from basswood in 1874, as the blossoms failed in the valley, the bees continued bringing in the same quality of honey, following the basswood day by day, as it opened on the hills, until the first week in August, when they still came in heavily loaded, but very tired from a long flight. I drove to the heights, six miles distant, and found that basswood was there just coming into bloom. I immediately moved 48 swarms to this location, and in the following week these 48 colonies gave me one ton of surplus honey, while the 71 swarms left at home did not srcure one half that amount, yet they continued working upon the same ground during the entire period. This is a fine illustration of the advantage of obtaining forage within a reasonably short distance. I have never had direct proof to the effect, yet there is ground for the belief that, if honey could not be found nearer, bees would not fly the distance named, without being gradually led along by newly opening blossoms as in the case mentioned.—*Quimby's New Bee Keeper.*

# Poultry.

## Chicken Cholera.

This is the scourge of poultry yards, and doubtless destroys more than all other diseases combined; hence a remedy is the greatest boon one can give to a poultry fancier and breeder of pet stock, and every one should offer his experience where direct benefits have followed any plan of treatment. I have not lost ten chicks from cholera during the last five years, though my neighbors have had their yards decimated by its ravages. My preventive is sulphate of iron, and I want nothing better. Twice have I lost one chicken by it, but as soon as it made its appearance I promptly checked it by this agent. A tablespoonful should be dissolved in the water for every one hundred chicks. Do this every day or two, while there is any danger, and once every week during the summer months, as it is a fine tonic, and chicks need tonics when debilitated by heat, just as man does. Oats, I think is the best feed for them, as they are more constipating and not so heating.

I also make a mixture of two ounces of red pepper, alum and flowers of sulphur, and put it in their food in proportions of one tablespoonful to three pints of scalded meal. In severe cases, give about one-third of a teaspoonful in a meal pellet once a day to each fowl, and a small lump of alum in the drinking water.—*Poultry Bulletin.*

## Comparative Hardiness.

The beginner in poultry breeding, when deciding on some breed of fowls which he thinks will please his fancy, often asks: "Are they hardy?" Such a question is as difficult to answer as is the one, "Will poultry breeding pay!" There are a host of farmers, as well as many others, who swell this list, who contend that the so-called fancy breeds of fowls are less hardy than the ordinary barn-yard fowl; that they are more liable to disease, and when attacked cannot as successfully resist the usually fatal effects. There may be some little foundation for this belief, for all high-bred stock—whether horses, cattle, sheep or poultry—which has been for many years, accustomed to the very best of food, care and management, to develop the germs of improvement, cannot reasonably be expected to do well subjected to careless or indifferent care and sparingly fed. Under the very best management the high-bred stock proves satisfactory, but never will when neglected; and it is due to a misconception of this important fact that some purchasers become dissatisfied with pure-bred poultry.

In regard to the comparative hardiness of the different breeds of pure-bred poultry, we would say that in the early stages of growth there is usually less loss with those breeds which feather quickly, while in matured birds—those kept in confinement—it will be found that the Asiatics, being naturally a more sluggish fowl, bear their confiement much better tnan do the vigorous, restless laying breeds.

## Feeding.

Wheat screenings and middlings are especially suitable for poultry, but do not feed alike two days in sucession, and have the bill of fare extend through the week, or more, and make it as varied as possible. Feed twice a day—soft feed in the morning, slightly seasoned with ground cayenne, and whole grain at evening, particularly in winter, when it remains in the croup and gizzard, digesting gradually through the long night. Do not fail to give boiled meat, summer or winter, whenever the fowls are shut up where they cannot procure insects. Raw meat is too crude and does not resemble an insect diet so much as when cooked, and it makes the birds restless and quarrelsome. It may be given raw occasionally, just for variety. Fresh vegetable food should be allowed daily the year through. When they are situated so that they can pick grubs, that answers the purpose; otherwise tender grass or clover, cut short, should be given in summer, and raw cabbage or boiled potatoes in winter. Do not give layers all the grain they will eat, for it tends to make them too fat for prolificness. Those hens whose eggs are to be set should be fed the least of all, if strong and vigorous chickens are desired.—*Poultry Yard.*

# Horticulture.

## Budding.

We find the following method of budding advocated by Geo. W. Atwood, of St. Augustine, Florida:

"To illustrate, we will suppose you are budding a young two, three or four-year old tree, which should always be budded as near the ground as possible. Our method is this: After the bud is set in the upright tree, and in a few days, if you find the bud has taken, then the top of the tree should be carefully bent over to the ground, as close as you can get it, and a couple of small stakes set crosswise over it to fasten it there, thus checking the growth of the top, yet permitting the circulatton to flow in its natural channel to the extremity, and returning *between* the bark and the tree directly to the bud set between the bark and the tree, and thus directly feeding the bud when a growth ascends, that would not be less than ten times as great as if the old method had been pursued of cutting the top off after the bud had taken, as in the case of the last tree I sent you by mail. The tops were cut off from them for convenience of mailing, whereas if they could have been left on, the ratio of growth of the bud would doubtless have been ten times greater, because the entire circulation of the tree must necessarily flow directly to feed that bud, and since it had been cut off, communication between the bud and the sap circulation was necessarily cut off, and it must struggle into existence as best it could, by slow and not very sure process, as before we adopted this theory, which all scientific men who have seen it have pronounced a great discovery. We not unfrequently killed trees by such ruthless butchery before we discovered this process of propagating. It was never adopted by any other person but myself until I had practiced it for three or four years, and I do not know of more than two or three of my friends who are now practicing it."

## Figs in Kansas.

Among her other productions wonderful Kansas adds figs to the number of her fruit products. Mr. James De Long, of Independence, gives his experience in fig-raising in a letter to the *Commonwealth*, from which we make the following extracts. Independence is in Montgomery county. Figs could doubtless be made a very productive crop in the southern portions of the state, by adopting the burying process for the trees which Mr. De Long refers to and which was described more fully in detail in a former number of the KANSAS FARMER.

In the winter of 1876 Mr. De Long sent home through the mail a small bundle of twigs, about five inches, cut from the limbs of a fig tree. Mrs. De Long took a small store-box, filled it with clay mold, and the first year they bore figs; the second year they had thirty figs, which were larger than any he had seen in California, and ripened fine. The trees were kept in the cellar in the winter. One of the trees is now five feet high, and the main body about six inches in circumference, loaded with figs. Several young trees have sprouted out from the rest. Last fall Mr. De Long cut off two twigs, about three inches long, and gave them to a friend, and at this date one has one fig and the other two. By careful management a person can raise all the figs he can use by keeping them trimmed down and planting in the ground, as other trees, and boxing them up in the winter season, they, no doubt, will do well. They are a wonderful tree to bear. The way some people manage them in the winter season is to cut the roots on one side, and bend the trees down to the ground, and cover them up with straw and dirt, and raise them up in the spring, or by keeping them in a hot-house they will bear two crops a year. The roots are

## Pear Blight.

A correspondent from Middlefield, in the Connecticut *Farmer*, suggests the following cure and preservation for this "cholera" of the pear orchard, blight:

Basing our ideas on the fungus character of the disease we advise an *anti-fungus* remedy. Lime is anti-fungus, so is sulphur, so is carbolic acid, so is potash and these things judiciously combined and properly applied have, in some instances, at least, seemed to be successful; at all events they are safe, and if properly used, can do no harm.

I have in several instances used and advised the following application: Take a five pound lump of good whitewashing lime, a half pound of sulphur and slack with hot water together, take a half gill of crude carbolic acid and incorporate thoroughly with a quart of soft potash soap, and add to the whitewash, mix thoroughly, dilute sufficiently, and after removing all blighted branches from your pear trees, apply with a broom or brush to the trunks and branches of your trees.

I do not give this as a certain, absolute and inevitable cure or as being original for it has been tried in various sections by many persons and in varying proportions, but it apparently has done good.

If the blight has not visited you, I would omit the carbolic acid altogether, but if suffering severely and extensively from it, I would add even a little more carbolic acid, but with carbolic acid for trees as with quinine for the human subject, there is a limit to its safe use, and caution is always in order.

Another word about blight. In purchasing nursery pear trees get from a nursery that is exempt from all appearance of blight for the same reason you would reject diseased potatoes for seed: "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."

# Miscellaneour.

## Swindles.

One of our Indiana readers sent us a printed slip cut from some paper, giving an account of two frauds perpetrated against unsuspecting farmers, at Columbus, Indiana, brought to notice by the filing of two suits in the circuit court—one against a farmer named John Brenn, who accepted the local agency at the earnest solicitation of a barb-fence patent-right man, and signed what he thought at the time was an order to be sent in to the manufactory for goods, and the other a certificate showing that he had accepted the agency of his neighborhood. Both of these turn out to have been plain notes of hand for $135 each, and for which suit has now been brought to collect. Joseph Hazard signed a note under the same circumstances for $76, believing at the time that he was signing only an order for goods to be furnished him as the local agent of a horse hobble, to be paid for in both cases when the goods had been sold.

Every day brings to light similar cases, until we begin to wonder where "green timber" to work on can be found. A case is now pending in the Cleveland court, of exactly the same nature as the foregoing. The swindled farmer in this case refuses to pay the note, which, being negotiable, has passed into the hands of a third party, who now brings suit to collect. We understand that the defense will set up the plea that this third party is not an "innocent" purchaser, but has purchased similar notes in several previous instances. We are not at liberty to give names. The notice "Be careful what you sign," should be posted, in large letters, before the door of every farmer who "don't read the papers."—*Ohio Farmer.*

A young man starting out in farming canno do a better thing than to plant an apple orchard. Don't rely on the gnarled and decaying old trees; the life of an orchard, under favorable conditions, is only about that of a man. Nothing will lift a mortgage or run up the profit side of the account like a prime orchard in its first years of bearing. Go for the standard varieties, or such as experience has proved to do well in your locality and soil. Theories are good in their place; but a day spent in driving through your township, and finding out what fruit-growers have actually learned and done, is better, Get your trees from some reliable nursery—the nearer at hand the better—and use your own best care and other people's experience in planting them.—*Nebraska Farmer.*

In the railroad investigation now going on in New York it was shown that Mr. Jewett, President of the Erie railroad, received a salary of $40,000. Forty thousand dollars a year! Judge Shipman counsel for the Erie "insisted that what Mr. Jewett receive, as compensation was a matter between him and the stockholders alone, and did not concern the outside public." Now we, the outside public, insist that it *does* concern us, for we have all these bills to pay and don't propose to stand it. When railroads find it necessary to employ the ablest lawyers in the state to obstruct a committee in its efforts to get at the truth we are satisfied that "there's somethin' that smells."—*Husbandman.*

### "Our Girls."

Anna Dickenson, Grace Greenwood and others of that class have given so much time to discussing the important subject that we have made up our mind that if the girls are trained at home in the following manner they would give these wise heads something else to talk and write about:

Teach them self-reliance.

Teach them to make bread.

Teach them to make shirts.

Teach them not to wear false hair.

Teach them not to run up store bills.

Teach them to wear thick warm shoes.

Bring them up in the way they should go.

Teach them how to wash and iron clothes.

Teach them to make their own dresses.

Teach them that a dollar is only a hundred cents.

Teach them how to darn stockings and sew on buttons.

Teach them every day, dry, hard, practical common sense.

Teach them to say no, and mean it; or yes, and stick to it.

Give them a good substantial common-school education.

Teach them to wear calico dresses, and do it like queens.

Teach them that a good, rosy romp is worth fifty consumptives.

Teach them to regard the morals and not the money of their beaux.

Teach them all the mysteries of the kitchen, dining room and parlor.

Teach them the more one lives within his income the more he will save.

Teach them to have nothing to do with intemperate and dissolute young men.

Teach them the further one lives boyond his income the nearer he gets to the poorhouse.

Teach them that a good, steady mechanic without a cent is worth a dozen loafers in broadcloth.

Rely upon it that upon your teaching depends in a great measure the weal or woe of their after life.

Teach them the accomplishments, music, painting, drawing, if you have time and money to do it with.

Teach them that God made them in His image, and no amount of tight-lacing will improve them.

### What Iowa Girls are Taught.

At the Iowa Agricultural College every girl in the Junior class has learned how to make good bread, weighing and measuring her ingredients, mixing, kneading and baking, and regulating her fires. Each has also been taught to make yeast and bake biscuit, puddings, pies and cakes of various kinds; how to cook a roast, broil a steak, and make a fragrant cup of coffee; how to stuff and roast a turkey, make oyster soup, prepare stocks for other soups, steam and mash potatoes so that they will melt in the mouth, and, in short, to get up a first-class meal, combining both substantial and fancy dishes, in good style. Theory and manual skill have gone hand in hand. Vast stores of learning have been accumulated in the arts of canning, preserving and pickling fruits, and they have taken practical lessons in all the details of household management, such as house furnishing and ironing, care of sick, care of children, etc. The girls, we are informed, are also thoroughly grounded in science, mathematics and English literature; but this is of slight moment compared with the foregoing catalogue of virtues. If there is anything that challenges the unlimited respect and devotion of the masculine mind, it is the ability in woman to order well her own household.—*St. Paul Pioneer-Press.*

### Two Pictures.

PICTURE NO. 1.

A man spends $50,000 in demonstrating that our foothills possess the most perfect soil and climate for the culture of the almond. He risks his fortune in planting out a large almond orchard, and in bringing his trees to perfection. He makes an exhibit of samples of the product of his orchard, the first fruits of this grand and promising industry, and he is awarded a premium of $2!

PICTURE NO. 2.

Another man enters a lank, long-legged, slim necked, narrow-flanked beast, for a trotting race, his shin bones done up in rags to compress the tendons; pads on his ankles to keep them from interfering, so lank, lean and useless that he couldn't haul a sack of beans across a 10-acre lot. This beast, by knack of breeding, has been worked up into a shape that admits of his sprawling over a mile track in 2:20. He is awarded $500 or $1,000!

One, a lasting benefit to the country, a source of happiness to the community.

The other, a momentary spasm of excitement, the community debauched with a mad thirst for gambling. Further comment is unnecessary.—*San Jose Mercury.*

### The Proper Food for Man.

When the diet of civilized men is composed of food of proper kinds, varieties and properly prepared, there will be infinitely less distress and sickness; less drunkenness and crime. Fruit and vegetables should enter into the daily food to a much greater extent than they do, and meat should occupy a secondary condition, in place of the first as it has always done. Fruit, especially, either in its fresh, ripe state or dried, preserved or canned, should form a portion of the daily supply. Speaking of the great value of ripe fruit, the *Drovers' Journal* of Chicago, says:

"In proportion as our men and women increase in the true knowledge of their animal wants, and the laws of life and health, will they appreciate the large place that good, ripe fruit should occupy on their tables at every meal.

"We are highly favored in Chicago. Fruits are abundant all the time. If we cannot obtain them within a few hours after they are gathered, we can get them at every corner grocery, so carefully canned that none but the epicure can tell the difference between the peach of last year and that of the present. But everything moves so rapidly by steam that we get the fresh lemons, oranges and dates, of the fruit growing districts that fringe the Mediteranean—the banannas and pine-apples of the West Indies—and the unnumbered and great varieties of fine, rich, ripe, fruits from the Pacific slope, one after another so rapidly, that nature's cornucopia seems always full and pouring into our market every day in the year.

"We advise our readers to place side by side upon their tables with roast beef, mutton and pork, not only cranberry sauce, horse-radish and chow-chow, but the always wholesome apple, pear and peach—the strawberry, raspberry and blackberry, and all the fine jucy esculents of every good garden. By so doing we should elevate our tastes and get back nearer Eden, and forward nearer the "tree of life," that grows on the banks of the River that shall flow through the New Jerusalem."

### Farmer's Dress for Hot Weather.

A correspondent of the *American Rural Home* makes the following sensible suggestions regarding summer clothing for farmers.

"The coolest suit that I have yet enjoyed is a light blouse worn as a shirt, over suspenderless pants. Such a suit need not cost over one dollar. The blouse sleeves should be made shirt fashion, the body like a sack coat buttoned in front. If those who think they can't do without suspenders would take care to have their pants very wide at the hips, tapering up to a high waist, and then see that the buckle tabs are very wide, and sewed on much lower from the waist than usual, I think they will not only find their comfort promoted by the airy coolness and freedom of chest and shoulders, but the pressure, transferred, will become a great abdominal support. Pockets for such pantaloons should be on the outside, but not strained on tight as we usually see them on overalls. The less pocket furniture you carry afield the better. Have no lining in either garment. Shed your starched shirt when donning this suit."

## Patrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Henley James, of Indiana; D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina; S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

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**TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.**

For the use of Subordinate Granges we have a set of receipt and order books which will prevent accounts getting mixed up or confused They are: 1st, Receipts for Dues. 2nd, Secretary's Receipts, and 3d. Orders on Treasurer. The set will be sent to any address, postage paid for $1 00.

We 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.

### Organization for Farmers.

The crops will soon be laid by, and the farmer's holiday is near at hand. Let us have a good time. Let the grangers have a good time. Let the grangers, especially, make merry and be glad in the enjoyment of the practices of our order. Let us have social gatherings—turn out with the whole family—invite our neighbors, and with dinner and dancing, with music and speeches, let us have one day of recreation and amusement. Let this day be devoted particularly to strengthening and building up our order—the only order that promises protection, profit, honor, place and position to the farmer. We need organization more than any other trade, calling or profession, yet all professions callings and trades have their unions more perfect and powerful than the farmer. We can out-number and out-vote all these unions combined. We represent more wealth, as much intelligence, more virtue and morality, pay an undue proportion of the taxes, and bear on our broad shoulders the heaviest burdens of government; yet any of these unions, simply by reason of its organization and concert of action, exercises a greater influence in our legislative hall, and in the whole machinery of government, than this immense mass of disorganized farmers. With their combinations they protect each other in their business relations, and when the opportunity offers, with their "rings" they make raids and corners in the produce of the farmer, and rob him of the fruits of his toil and labor.

How long shall this be? How long will this immense majority of respectable and industrious men consent to be ruled by such insignificant minorities? How can we free ourselves from such despotism, such tyranny? How can we command respect for our calling, and consideration for our cause? How can we hope to take our place in the front rank of the nation, to sit in seats of honor and of trust, and to stand in the halls of legislation to proclaim our wants and demand our rights? How can we hope to relieve ourselves of the burdens of unequal taxation? How can we remove the statutes of unfriendly legislation?

There is one way, plain, certain, sure! *Organize!* Organization is the magic sesame that will unlock to the oppressed and downtrodden farmer places of rank and of honor, and disclose to his enraptured vision, wealth, ease and happiness. Let us then be up and doing. Work while our holiday is here. Let us come together as workers in a common cause; let us make "a long pull—a strong pull, and a pull altogether."

Let us but do this, and our influence, the organized farmers' influence will be courted in every political convention that meets the coming year, from the one that nominates the candidate for our chief magistrate down to the one that names the smallest county official. United we will exert an influence in political circles, and in the legislation of the country more beneficial to us than all the good we realize from the saving of a few dollars, through the channels of our trade relations. To remove unfriendly and enact favorable legislation for the great cause of agriculture is, we verily believe, the grand purpose and the great destiny of our order. Not that we propose to bring politics into the grange, but rather carry the grange into politics. We want to see the farmers' interest the leading feature in the platform of each political party. We have heard too much about protection, tariffs and manufactories; too much about donations of public lands to railroad companies; too much about ship-building, commerce and codfisheries. We want legislation to protect the farm, encourage the production of cotton, of corn, of tobacco, of grass and of meat; legislation to equalize taxation, to make the bondholders and the mighty railroad corporations to pay a tax, and to bear as well as we some of the burdens of government. Just as soon as we, as an organized body, take a united stand in primary political conventions and demand a recognition of our rights and redress of our wrongs, we will exercise such a control in the formation of platforms and the nomination of candidates that our power will be felt in the halls of legislation, and we shall then realize the fulfillment of our desires, and the accomplishment of our object.

Realizing the great importance of such a union, I, as master of the state grange P. of H., do earnestly request of all former members who have departed from us, that they return again within the gates, and as a farmer I appeal to my brother farmers to unite with and aid us in a common cause.—*W. H. Cheek, Master N. C. State Grange, P of H.*

### Which Is Which?

Farmers, for the most part, have been so busily engaged in the manual labors of the farm, that they have not kept themselves thoroughly familiar with many things, which they nevertheless have something continually to do. The grange, in this respect, has taken a "new departure," in assuming and urging that the husbandman must be something more than a mere laborer—that he must not only be a toiler but a thinker and observer, that he must understand the "why and wherefore" of every process on the farm in order to secure the best results with the least expense, and that while a man may secure this without certain elementary knowledge, still this elementary knowledge he ought to have, and he will be none the worse farmer for the having of it. Thus, a man may raise a maximum crop and yet know nothing of agricultural chemistry, but in the product of the crop he will do precisely from observation and experience what the learned agriculturist would enforce. He would have been none the worse farmer from knowing the nature of the elements and the natural laws that govern their use. But there is another knowledge, back of all this, which is not necessary to go to books to learn, which farmers ought to know, and we suspect few do know. The point we are aiming at, is the precise knowledge as to varieties of grain, grasses, fruits, weeds and insects—things with which he comes in almost daily contact.

Let us take wheat, for instance. We sow in almost every county of the state Mediterranean, Clawson, Wold, Gold-Medal, Scotch, Egyptian, Fultz, and other varieties. Now these varieties have some distinguishing marks. What are they? How many farmers know as much about it as the miller or the warehouseman? How may the ordinary farmer know at sight, in the field or in the bin, one variety from another, and say with absolute certainty this is Fultz and that is Clawson? How may he know the grade to which his crop is entitled? These are questions which belong to the grange. We do not propose to take up the question, but would suggest that each member furnish the best specimen of the varieties raised by him, and that these be made matters of special study and illustration. Select the best, label the jar with the name of the variety and the producer, and give a premium to the man who can put in its place a better specimen. The wheat crop is receiving more attention than formerly. The grange meeting and the grange hall present the best means for the comparing of notes, and the acquisition of a knowledge that may be made available in the future.—*Grange Bulletin.*


## Advertisements.

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

**TO SWINE BREEDERS**

The Drouth has failed

The corn crop will be immense and good hogs will be scarce and high for some time to come.
I believe that I have as large, as fine and as well bred

**BERKSHIRES,**

as can be found anywhere, and will sell pigs C. O. D. to reliable parties, as I am sure of giving satisfaction. Some young SHOW Sows, safe in pig for sale
A. W. ROLLINS,
Manhattan, Kansas.

**Shannon Hill Stock Farm**

Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs, bred and for sale. Only first-class animals allowed to leave the farm. Address
G. W. GLICK,
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**FOR SALE!**

THE FINEST LOT OF
**NURSERY STOCK**
EVER GROWN IN THIS PART OF THE STATE.
200,000 APPLE TREES
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And other Stock, which will be Sold at the
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## Railroad Investigation.

The railroad monopolies and wars have so afflicted and damaged business in the state of New York, that the legislature appointed a committee to investigate the railroad business, and the press dispatches, from day to day, give accounts of numerous interviews had with railroad officers, which disclose a system the most loose and haphazard possible to conceive. In fact there seems to be no system, but a practice of mere expediency to serve the purpose of the moment.

At Saratoga, on last Thursday, Vanderbilt was questioned before the legislative committee, and he testified as follows:

"The millers of Rochester can make an agreement with us upon application, by which they can ship wheat from that point west to their mills, then grind it into flour and put the flour into cars and send it to New York for ten cents per bushel.

"Question.—Have you carried flour from Milwaukee and Chicago to New York for ten cents per hundred?

"Answer.—We carry as low as other chaps. When it gets to such low rates we generally let other people carry it. A great deal of business is done for nothing. Rates get lower and lower until we can't stand it, then the managers get together and put them up."

This, it must be understood, is from competing points, but from intermediate places the rates are kept up and strained to a point that has well nigh ruined the farming interests of the state of New York and other Atlantic states, who pay higher rates for shipping their produce to the seaboard than are charged from Chicago.

These warring railroads carry at a loss from these contesting points and endeavor to make up that loss by enormous charges on shorter distances where competition can not interfere. Such a practice as this, if pursued, can not fail to demoralize and ruin business in many localities, and it is one of the evils that governments are instituted to prevent. The natural law which governs transportation on common roads should be made to govern railroads, which is that every mile of road should be credited with its just proportion of expense. The ratio of cost would decrease of course as the distance lengthened, and that proportion would be relatively higher on a small quantity of freight, the fraction of a car load, than on the unbroken bulk of a car between two points. These relative proportions of cost could be readily ascertained. A code of laws governing the whole transportatiou business, based on these equitable principles, and confining the railroads strictly to the business of common carriers, would be a wonderful relief to the business of the country, and place the roads themselves on a steady, interest-paying basis which would increase yearly their usefulness, business and wealth. The system of drawbacks, special rates, ring contracts, and all the dishonest, ruinous practices which are at present connected with the railroading of the country, could be broken up.

Last season barge lines were run between Kansas City and St. Louis, thence to New Orleans, which carried grain at much lower rates than the railroads had been carrying it previously. This season the barges are tied up because the railroads offer to, and do carry lower than can be done by river transportation, and pay expenses. Of course the railroads cannot do such a business without loss, but the loss is made up doubtless from other sources. Freights from intermediate points must pay heavily for this wasteful war against water carriage until the barge owners dispose of their barges and abandon the project of water carriage when old prices will again resume their sway. The same kind of a fight is being made against the Erie canal, with the purpose of finally ruining that medium of transportation.

Vanderbilt, in connection with his lines of railroads from the west to New York, has established a line of steamships to Europe, and what is nominally lost by the low rates of transportation, can be recovered between the shipping points in the west and the selling points in Europe. Contracts are made with one or more individuals to load a thousand cars with grain in a western city at a "special" rate of freight to the east. Men who control lines of railroad and steamships can with greater ease control or appoint a few special produce buyers who will make the market at their pleasure, with a discriminating freight of several cents per bushel in their favor. All buyers not in the interest of the transportation company are of course powerless, and the purchaser of a thousand car loads of produce, may be paid by a percentage or salary, and the owners of the railroad lines and steamship companies be the virtual owners of this vast volume of produce. The farmer, the producer has received no more for his property than if this boasted "cut-rate" in freights had no existence.

The constant fluctuations in business which the present uncontrolled, loose system enjoyed by common carriers, causes untold injury to every branch of industry. Speculators grow rich by the turn of a die, as it were, while hundreds of honest workers and useful men are bankrupted by the unnatural fluctuations caused by unstable rates for transportation.

If the plutocracy which is growing year by year, and fastening its tentacles in the vitals of our institutions, is not checked and brought under the directing control of the government, the whole people with all their property, in a few generations, will be its serfs and helpless bondsmen.

Agriculture will supply the food for this vampire as it has in all previous ages, when it has appeared in its many different forms, and consumed and overthrown civilizations and peoples. The owners of the soil who work in the soil, drawing their subsistence directly from it, are the only men who can be trained to govern with justice, economy and wisdom. That they are not taught the science of statesmanship, if we may call the art of government a science, is the nation's loss.

## Agricultural Orators.

"Senator Ingalls has been invited to deliver the annual address before the Linn County Agricultural Society, at the coming Fair, at La-Cygne, October 9th."

As the season of the Agricultural Fair approaches such announcements in the newspapers meet the eye every day. Lawyers, doctors, professors of colleges, other than agricultural, bank presidents, political aspirants who never did a day's work on a farm in their lives, are announced as "orators of the day," to deliver addresses at agricultural fairs. Rarely do we hear of the announcement of a practical farmer to deliver an address at one of these annual gatherings. In the instance above cited, why do the farmers select Senaior Ingalls to teach them lessons in agriculture? The seneator is a pleasant speaker, will doubtless deliver a pleasant-to-listen-to oratton in which agriculture will be referred to in a statistical way, its great importance expatiated upon eloquently, and the glorious independence it insures those engaged in its honorable pursuit, will furnish a capital theme for a fine peroration. No lawyer, bank president, doctor, professor, etc., in Kansas, whose thoughts run in altogether another channel than that of agriculture, could deliver a more pleasing address than Senator Ingalls, who will doubtless do his best for the occasion and do it creditably. But did any one ever hear of a farmer being invited to make the address at a bar association, or at a meeting of a board of brokers, or at a college commencement, or in a medical association, or even at a convention of a trades union? Never! A member of the faternity or profession who has been actively engaged all his life in the business he is called to speak in behalf of is chosen, and such a choice has common sense and business principles to recommend it.

Is it to be wondered at that agriculture and farmers are regarded by all "outside barbarians" as the Celestials sav of those not of the flowery kingdom, with a kind of patronizing contempt. "We are invited to make a speech and eat a good dinner with the clod-hoppers, and it will give us a lift in the next campaign; a cheap way to make acquaintance and ingratiate ourselves into the good graces of the rurals." Thus run the thoughts of all this class who are invited by the farmers to make their annual addresses for them. What interest have they in the farmers' life and the farmers' interest, save in a passing, incidental way? None, whatever. Their everyday thoughts act in an entirely different sphere, their interests and sympathies are almost total strangers to the life of the farm. Addresses emanating from such foreign sources fall listlessly on hearts which are attuned to other music. There is no life, no inspiration for the farmer in the fine words of the foreign orators. Farmers are wofully lacking in self-respect, honorable pride, and self-esteem in these matters. It not only has a lowering influence in the estimation of others, but they unavoidably and necessarily experience a self-humiliation, when they employ a stranger to their household to lecture them.

Farmers' conventions, agricultural fairs, and all gatherings which have for their object the ennobling and elevating of agriculture and the millions engaged in it as their sole business, should be addressed by one of their own number who has heart and mind and hands in the business he is called to talk about. He alone can sow words of warmth and life and vegetating power in the hearts of his audience, which will spring up in deeds and noble efforts that will carry agriculture and the farmers' life upward and onward. Such speakers can always be found for agricultural fairs if sought for with a determination to accept no others. The majority of the orators detailed for these autumn displays are professional politicians who manage to avail themselves of such convenient opportunities for keeping themselves prominently before the public eye, while at the same time the many who belong to the farmers' own household, are kept out of sight and hence no danger can arise from them as rivals. And thus the great strong armed, large fisted, unsophisticated farmer is made by these crafty men, the instrument of his own weakness in public affairs. Farmers, we have been creeping long enough; it is time to stand alone and begin to walk. Put off these swaddling clothes, don the garments of men and stand forth as men!

## In Union There Is Strength.

The telegraph a few days ago announced that "the numerously attended distillers' meeting in session at Peoria, Ill., has a full delegation present from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and the Sixth District of Kentucky, representing nearly three quarters of all the manufacturers of spirits in the United States. The meeting is called to unite all in an operation of self-protection and fair treatment. The various committees are appointed and are now in session."

We see that even the men who make the liquor which fills the prisons, alms houses and lunatic asylums of the country with victims, resort to the power of co-operation to more effectually resist the moral, political and religious pressure which is being brought to bear upon their destructive business. Combined and acting in concert on some well defined plan, they feel able to resist these formidable forces that are being brought to bear against the business, whose members, isolated and acting independently of each other, would exert a power so feeble that it would not even be perceived in the halls of legislation, but combined, they feel strong enough to successfully resist the encroachments of the strongest influences which can be brought to bear against a business which is charged with dragging in its train nothing but countless evils, and which is unable to find a voice in the country to deny even one of those specific charges. The distillers of the country are few in numbers but united and pursuing a well defined object they display the strength of a mighty host with the weight of an unpopular cause to carry, while farmers, a mighty host, but ununited and acting without a well defined or well understood purpose, manifest the weakness of children. Those who are engaged in the herculean, as well as noble, task of effecting union among them, should leave no opportunity unimproved to enforce this maxin: "In union there is strength."

## Mississippi River Improvement.

We are likely to have some reliable information to lay before Congress at its next meeting respecting the question of making navigable the Mississippi River. The farming interests of the Mississippi and Missouri River Valleys, together with their tributaries, should continue a united effort and demand which would be satisfied with nothing short of a channel that would safely admit ocean steamers to come up to Cairo or St. Louis, and receive freight for Liverpool and other European ports.

Telegraph dispatches from Washington, dated August 21st, state that at the meeting of the Mississippi River Improvement Commission, the committee on statistics and information submitted a plan providing for a full report by competent officers upon the trade and commerce of the Mississippi Valley, to be in readiness by the time the Commission begin work. The Commission to prepare the plan of operation for the ensuing year submitted a report providing for the finishing of snrveys between Cairo and the passes so as to complete official survey of the whole river, also for making bearings and sediment observations at the necessary points and for gauging the stream. The reports were adopted.

It is expected that Lieutenants Smith and Leach, of the Engineer Corps, will be designated as permanent secretaries, with headquarters at St. Louis.

The Commission adjournsd to meet in St. Louis, November 20th.

Part of the Commission meets in St. Louis, October 1st, to organize parties to take the field.

## Rain Water and Cisterns.

As many people depend almost wholly on cisterns for their family as well as stock supply of water, it is well to know somethieg of the principles on which a proper cistern is constructed. The plan furnished by George Geddes to the New York *Tribune* is probably as good as can be executed by the majority of persons who find occasion to use a cistern. The brick filter recommended by Mr. Geddes will answer passably well, but is by no means a perfect filter. As incredible as it may seem, a good deal of impure matter finds its way through the pores of the brick which presents only four inches of filtering surface to the water. If we were constructing a filter which we desired to afford the purest and cleanest water possible, we would make the filtering wall eight or nine inches thick. To have a mold constructed which would furnish bricks of the right shape and thickness for the filter would be a great improvement over the common brick, but as this cannot be conveniently done, in most instances the common brick will have to be made use of. After the cistern has been built in the ordinary way, Mr. Geddes' plan for a filter is to construct a brick cylinder, three feet in diameter, four inches thick, from the bottom to the top of the cistern, lay the brick in hydraulic cement, filling all the joints perfectly, so that water cannot get into the cylinder without going through four inches of brick. Let the brick be good, and hard enough to make a chimney-top that will stand the weather, but not over-burned. This cylinder should stand in the most convenient part of the cistern to connect with it the pipe from the pump, and have all around it water that will press equally on all sides. But a few inches from the cistern wall will give that equal pressure just as well as though the filter stood in the middle. Do not plaster this brick wall either inside or out, as the plastering would prevent the passage of water through the brick. Care must be taken to allow air to escape and to enter the top of this brick cylinder, or as it is now ready for use, let us call it filter.

The necessity for a place for air to go out or come in, grows out of the fact that the filter is air-tight, and being full of air when the mason has finished his work, and being perfectly connected with top and bottom of cistern, and the suction pipe from the pump being so secured that no bug or other obnoxious thing can enter alongside of it, the air can have no escape unless one is provided. A half-inch iron pipe, having its outer end perforated with small holes, laid on the top of the wall of the filter, and close to the cover of the cistern, will answer every purpose of letting air out of the filter when water is going into it, and of allowing air to come in when water is being drawn from the cistern.

We apprehend that the iron pipe used in the manner recommended by Mr. Geddes, would soon choke and fill up with rust. A short piece of iron tubing leading upwards and connecting with the outside air from the cistern would serve a better purpose. All cisterns should be ventilated thoroughly so that no foul air be allowed to remain in contact with the water, but a current of fresh air should be constantly passing through the cistern.

"The whole subject of filtering water has been under discussion by the Onondago County Farmers' Club, aided by two able practical chemists, who have given much time to experimental investigations—Professor Brown, of the Syracuse University, and Dr. F. E. Engelhardt, chemist of the American Dairy Salt Company. Dr. Engelhardt at my request, analyzed some rain water that I caught in a clean pail directly from the clouds, and found less than one grain and a half of foreign matter in a gallon. This proved that rain water directly from the clouds was purer than anything in the form of water, as it is to be found naturally, and that none could be purer unless condensed from steam. But how shall we preserve this condition of great purity? Our rain water falls upon roofs sometimes very dirty, and runs into cisterns. There the filth settles and forms a coating of offensive mud on the bottom; and often the whole mass gives off a very bad stench, and this stench will be laid to various causes; close confinement and exclusion of the air is often given as the cause, but the real cause is the filth that comes from the roof, or is allowed to get in through the leaky cistern covers or perhaps around the place for drawing water.

"The roof should be kept as free as possible from the leaves of trees, and strainers should be put into the upper ends of the pipes that carry the water to the cistern. These strainers can be bought at hardware stores or made by any tinsmith. They are simply wire globes, having ends reaching down two or three inches into the water pipe. They can be easily taken out and cleaned whenever required. The usefulness of such a strainer was shown two years ago in my own house. We had been a long time without rain, then came a heavy shower, but on examining, we found but little water in our tank that is placed in the top of the house, furnishing water for baths, etc. The strainer in the eave trough was examined and something over 250 dead bugs were found lodged against it. These bugs were of the kind that fly in the warm nights of early summer, and bang against the windows, often called 'June bugs.' They were nearly or quite as large as locusts, and but for the wire screen would have gone into our tank and polluted the water past all endurance. Birds that die on the roofs are kept out of the cistern by these screens, but still much filth will get in, and occasional cleaning out is necessary.

"Great benefit will be derived by having the *overflow* of the cistern come from the bottom of the cistern and not from the top, as is usual. This can be done by having a pipe of sufficient capacity reach down to three or four inches of the bottom of the cistern, taking the water from the end of the pipe and delivering it away from the cistern through a self-acting valve that opens when the water runs out of the cistern and closes by its own weight when the pressure of the running water no longer holds it open. Such a valve will keep vermin from entering the cistern by way of the overflow pipe. At the highest point in this overflow pipe there should be made a very small hole to avoid turning this device into a syphon to empty the cistern in case of the discharge being below the water in the cistern. In constructing a cistern, cover it with stone or brick, and make the cover so tight and strong that neither surface water nor any water or other source of contamination can enter. A simple iron pipe, leading through into the house, cellar, or other convenient place, to connect a pump, is the only aperture admissible, except the necessary inlet and overflow pipe.

"But suppose the water has become offensive, and it cannot be spared, how can it be made fit to use? A bushel of hardwood ashes, suspended in a sack in a cistern of one hundred barrels capacity, has accomplished this object with entire satisfaction in two cases that have come under my observation. I will close this by an extract from Professor Brown's paper: 'Water may be transparent, tasteless and odorless, and yet be highly charged with impurities that are believed, if such water is taken into the system, to implant the seeds of disease and death. No man can tell what the water he uses contains without a careful analysis.' He quotes the great chemist, Berzelius, as saying 'that he found it impossible to divest water once contaminated with human excreta of its poisonous qualities.' * * * 'Use the most intelligent and persistent efforts to prevent contamination. But if after all it is impure, pass it through a properly constructed filter. Indeed, we would advise filtering as a general rule. Eschew, however, charcoal filters, or have them repacked every three months or so. It has been shown by experiment that the organic matter they remove at a low temperature is, in part, redissolved at a higher temperature, and water filtered under such circumstances is more foul after filtering than before.'"

## The Fall Races.

This *agricultural* sport will soon begin, when the squadrons of anatomical, deer-legged, ewe necked horses with bandaged legs and padded knees, will make their appearance on the agricultural show grounds of the country, attended by their parti-colored jockeys, skeleton wagons and loudly dressed men wearing a superfluous quantity of cheap jewelry. An examination of the published lists of premiums of agricultural fairs will reveal the humiliating fact that almost, if not fully, one-half the sum appropriated as premiums, has been set aside for the winners of the horse-trots and races, in which these thin animals, parti-colored jockeys, loudly dressed gentlemen and skeleton wagons are to be engaged. Nothing having any relationship whatever to agriculture can be found in this entire outfit. And yet the ears of those who are trying to advance agriculture and elevate farm life, are insulted with the repetition of the reproach that agricultural fairs without the attractions of the "speed-ring" must prove a failure. Then the sooner they fail the better for agriculture. Let us at least know that an agricultural fair is an institution which farmers are too indifferent about to give it a hearty and sustaining support.

But the charge is a slander. It is possible that these trotting and racing fairs are held in some locations which are not suited for holding a successful agricultural fair, and the community have to be taxed by the device which gamblers and jockeys command to make the enterprise a success financially. But the jockeys and gamblers in such cases do not contribute toward defraying the expense. They tax the community by their swindling and betting devices, not only enough to defray the expenses which the managers of the association incur, but in addition, enough money is drawn from the visitors to make a liberal dividend for the owners of thin horses, sweat-cloth, cards and dice.

Has agriculture been promoted by such shows or fairs? On the contrary it has been degraded and the community been made poorer in pocket. The result is an injury morally and materially.

## Thick Sowing.

J. F. Pond, of Huron county, Ohio, in the Ohio *Farmer* gives his testimony in favor of thick wheat seeding. A great deal doubtless depends upon condition of soil, location, the season and time of sowing.

"I have raised wheat on a small scale for thirteen years, from eight to twenty acres each year, and have varied the amount of seed sown on every lot, hoping to ascertain by actual test through a term of years, and under a variety of circumstances, which would bring the best results. I have sown from one to three bushels per acre, sometimes broadcast and harrowed in, and parts of two pieces were put in with a cultivator. I generally use the drill and prefer it. I have sown broadcast two or three pecks and then followed with the drill, adding five pecks. This brought a fine crop—twentyty-eight bushels per acre—but was too much trouble to sow it. Cross drilling I disapprove of. My best crops have been where one and a half or one and three-fourths bushels were sown. I am satisfied that thin seeding has cost me a hundred dollars, or perhaps two hundred. But seasons, soil, time of sowing, and other circumstances vary so much that no definite rule can properly be laid down. I run my seed through the fanning mill and patent sifter, sowing only the largest kernels; this is very important. The varieties of wheat sown were Blue Stem, Mediterraneas, Lancaster, and last year Clawson; yield, from eighteen to thirty bushels per acre. Clawson not threshed yet. I must make one exception of eight acres. This I plowed, in July 1869, ten or eleven inches deep, worked it in as fine as ashes, and sowed September 6th, harvested thirty-five bushels of poor wheat on the whole lot; ruined by too deep plowing, and the lot is sick yet. Our soil is clay loam and not wheat land proper, though two brothers near me have made wheat raising a specialty for years, and I never knew them to raise less than twenty bushels per acres. They sow from seven to eight pecks. Where land is very rich thin seeding might do well, but the ashes and rich vegetable matter of former years have been sapped out by repeated cropping and we must sow thick enough to protect the tender roots, in winter and spring, and to take possession of the ground or the weeds will.

## More Live Stock for the Fair.

Mr. Walter M. Morgan, owner of the Blue Valley herd, who resides at Irving, Marshall county, Kas., will exhibit his herd of Hereford cattle, also a flock of Cotswold sheep, at the Shawnee County Agricultural Society's exhibition, which commences at Topeka, September 30th.

Mr Morgan has some very superior stock, both of cattle and sheep we are informed.

Short-horns and Merinos have monopolized the attention of Kansas, heretofore, and Mr. Morgan's appearance with his fine stock, will serve as a wholesome diversion as well as add variety to the exhibition.

"It is calculated that at the present rate of destruction, the pine forests will be exhausted in thirty to fifty years."

### Short-Horns.

We find the following interesting notice of our well known fellow citizen, in the Richmond (Ky.,) *Register*:

"Mr. Jas. C. Stone, of Leavenworth, Kan. brother to Mr. Samuel H. Stone, of this county, is here in the interest of his herd, and has bought of parties in Clark and Bourbon twenty thoroughbred short-horn heifers, to be shipped in a few weeks. Mr. Stone is a fine judge of cattle, and has selected a choice lot. But few men in Kansas, if any, can compete with him."

### Pamphlets and Catalogues Received.

The Franklin County Agricultural Society will hold its annual fair at Ottawa, Kansas, Oct. 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th. The secretary's "Notice to the Public" closes with the following conspicuous line: "*We permit no gambling, auctioneers, or saloons on our grounds.*" Secretary, W. H. Clark.

The Marion County Agricultural Society will hold their annual fair at Peabody, October 1st, 2d and 3d. Secretary, J. H. C. Brewer.

The Valley Falls District Fair Association will hold their annual fair at Valley Falls, Kansas, September 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th. L. H. Gest, Secretary.

The Nineteenth St. Louis Fair and Exposition will open in that city September 22d and close October 11th. Fifty thousand dollars has been appropriated by the association.

Descriptive Price List of Strawberries. Ellwanger & Barry, Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

Catalogue and Price List, Kinsey's Fruit Farm and Nurseries, Dayton, Ohio.

Premium List of Cherokee County Agricultural and Stock Association. Exhibition at Columbus, Kansas, Sept. 24th, 25th and 26th.

### Texas Cattle Fev r.

We learn that the Texas cattle fever is prevailing to some extent in Douglas county, a few miles south of Lawrence. A number of cattle have died of the disease and some excitement among the farmers of the neighborhood where the disease is prevailing, is created.

The disease, it is claimed, originated from a herd of Texas cattle, which were allowed to pasture a few days on the prairie while arrangements were making for shipping them.

### School Fund.

The second semi-annual dividend of the State Annual School Fund, apportioned August 15, 1879, is as follows:

| COUNTY. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|
| Allen | $ 2,293 30 |
| Anderson | 1,890 85 |
| Atchison | 5,300 86 |
| Barbour | 255 60 |
| Barton | 1,961 54 |
| Bourbon | 4,744 93 |
| Brown | 2,817 99 |
| Butler | 3,880 53 |
| Chase | 1,169 37 |
| Chautauqua | 2,783 20 |
| Cherokee | 4,672 51 |
| Clay | 2,866 27 |
| Cloud | 2,763 32 |
| Coffey | 2,278 39 |
| Cowley | 4,033 51 |
| Crawford | 3,923 46 |
| Davis | 1,322 02 |
| Dickinson | 2,787 46 |
| Doniphan | 4,011 50 |
| Douglas | 5,405 94 |
| Edwards | 334 41 |
| Elk | 2,135 68 |
| Ellis | 848 25 |
| Ellsworth | 1,260 25 |
| Ford | 2,533 29 |
| Franklin | 3,395 22 |
| Greenwood | 2,165 50 |
| Harvey | 2,149 88 |
| Jackson | 2,286 57 |
| Jefferson | 3,679 93 |
| Jewell | 3,238 31 |
| Johnson | 4,542 58 |
| Kingman | 63 90 |
| Labette | 4,554 65 |
| Leavenworth | 7,982 53 |
| Lincoln | 1,568 39 |
| Linn | 4,064 75 |
| Lyon | 3,250 68 |
| Marion | 2,062 33 |
| Marshall | 3,278 78 |
| McPherson | 2,636 94 |
| Miami | 4,149 95 |
| Mitchell | 2,614 22 |
| Montgomery | 4,410 52 |
| Morris | 1,592 53 |
| Nemaha | 2,565 78 |
| Neosho | 3,890 80 |
| Norton | 455 82 |
| Osage | 3,672 12 |
| Osborne | 1,723 17 |
| Ottawa | 1,820 44 |
| Pawnee | 1,122 51 |
| Phillips | 1,470 08 |
| Pottawatomie | 3,381 51 |
| Reno | 2,616 35 |
| Republic | 2,664 63 |
| Rice | 1,829 67 |
| Riley | 2,078 88 |
| Rooks | 410 38 |
| Rush | 925 13 |
| Russell | 945 72 |
| Saline | 2,299 69 |
| Sedgwick | 3,394 51 |
| Shawnee | 4,630 62 |
| Smith | 2,033 44 |
| Sumner | 2,980 58 |
| Wabaunsee | 1,537 21 |
| Washington | 2,927 33 |
| Wilson | 3,501 72 |
| Woodson | 1,587 56 |
| Wyandotte | 3,716 85 |
| Total | $189,282 75 |

## Farm Letters.

### Concordia, Cloud County.

Aug. 14.—We have our grain all stacked and a good portion of it threshed. The yield of which runs as follows, fall wheat from 8 to 15 bushels per acre; spring wheat from 3 to 6 bushels per acre. Oats from 30 to 40 bushels per acre. Some have burnt their stacks and some are plowing their wheat under as it will not pay for cutting. Threshing will not be a very paying business here this fall. Plowing among the farmers is all the go now. There will be quite a large acreage of fall grain sown here this fall. The talk is to quit raising spring wheat. If they do I think there will be more grain raised on less ground and of a better quality. The grass wheat appears to be the leading variety here. Red May and one or two other varieties are being sown. I think it would pay to try some of the hardiest varieties of wheat raised east, out here. I have sent east for seed of two varieties to sow two acres, which if it does well you shall hear of again. The talk is of sowing from the 15th August to the 20th September. Some think of drilling in their wheat, (which I think is far the best), others sowing broadcast, (which saves time), some of sowing and plowing it in (which I think a poor excuse). I believe if we (as farmers) would prepare our ground for the drill and drill, say three inches deep, we would get a better stand, and it would stand the winter season better, the roots being down to absorb the moisture. Corn will come out all right for a good crop. Stock of all kinds doing well. We are having plenty of rain.

PLOW BOY.

### Antone, Pawnee County.

Aug. 18.—I have twenty-five acres of "volunteer" wheat of the Oregon variety. It came up about the middle of July after plowing. There is a good stand, nearly six inches in height. As seed wheat is scarce in this part of the country, would let it stand if I thought it would make even a half crop next year. I am told there is danger of its winter killing if it makes too much of a growth in the fall. Let us hear from some one that has had experience in raising volunteer wheat.

YOUNG FARMER.

Turn sheep or calves on it—not heavy stock, and keep it pastured down. If the wheat does not joint, it will not winter kill.

### Marion, Creswell County.

Aug. 14.—We are having a nice rain here this morning which was needed very much, as the ground was getting very dry in places. A good many have done their threshing and the yield has been from 1½ to 23 bushels of fall wheat to the acre, and generally not as good quality as last year. Oats and spring wheat and barley are a light crop. Corn and flax good. The chinch bugs did some damage to some fields of corn, but the crop will be heavy. A good many are well along with their plowing, and I think there will be more wheat sown than last fall and earlier. I have seen a good yield of wheat from sowing in October, but generally late sowing don't pay. My timothy grass did not do well this year, owing to the dry spell in May and June. I lost 18 acres sown last fall by the dry spell in March. I think there is considerable risk in sowing timothy, unless the ground is well subdued and is clean of weeds, and it must have frequent showers to get a good start. Have a small patch of orchard grass that has done well. Blue grass will do well, but will take sometime to get a good sod. I want to seed down a field this fall with wheat, thought of sowing timothy, orchard and blue grass well mixed; will it do well? Horses are worth $125 to $225 per span; ponies less; calves $5 to $8; cows $25 to $35.

A mixture of grasses makes the most desirable pasture, but for hay, timothy and orchard grass are not well suited to grow together, the orchard grass maturing much earlier than timothy.

### Indianola, Butler County.

Aug. 15.—The farmers of this section have most of their wheat ground prepared, and will commence seeding before long. Chinch bugs are very numerous in places and have destroyed considerable late millet. Corn looks fine in general and we all expect a large yield. Oats turned out poorly this season. May wheat did not yield well, but Gold Drop and Walker will make some fair yields. I think the Gold Drop is the best wheat that has ever been introduced into Kansas; it is hardy, and is a first-class wheat every way, and the best of all it will stand some time after it is ripe without shelling or going into the ground, and that has amounted to a considerable in the last two wet harvests we have had.

Fruit has been a failure here this season. No peaches. Apple trees not old enough to bear much yet. Strawberries and blackberries were sparing of their fruit, but have made a fine growth, and will probably do better next year.

We have had an abundance of rain here and the feed has been excellent, and stock of all kinds have done well. There is no hog cholera here that I have heard of.

If any one wants a cheap and correct land measure, let him take three laths and nail them together in the shape of a letter A with the ends sharpened that rest on the ground, the spread to be 5½ feet; three turns of this measure will make one rod, and any one can measure land as fast as he can walk after he gets a little used to handling it.

Yours respectfully,

HARVEY FENTON.

P. S.—Has any one tried raising mulberry trees for feeding silk worms, if so, will they please give us their experience.

### Oaklandon, Marion County, Ind.

Aug. 12.—We have had a favorable season up to this date, but present indications bespeak dry weather. Until of late we have had fine showers.

The wheat harvest is the largest we have had for some years. The yield is from 15 to 48 bu. per acre, while for several years it has been from 3 to 20 bushels. I sowed four bushels of the Club wheat and from that I received 126½ bushels this harvest. A dry spell in the spring made the oats short. The prospect for corn is good. Apples are plenty, Peaches in my part of the county is a total failure. Potatoes, the early planting, good, late, not so good. Flax crop poor.

People are not all done threshing yet, but a great deal of breaking has been done this season. A large crop will be sown this fall.

Wheat, per bushel, is worth 90 cents to 95 cents; corn, 40 cents; oats, 32 cents; wages per month, from $10 to $20; per day, from 75 cents to $1 50.

G. W. MAXWELL.

### Elk City.

Aug. 21.—Wheat is moving slowly this year, for the reason that the farmers are not in so bad a financial condition as at this time a year ago, and consequently are not obliged to force their crops upon the market the instant it comes thro' the hopper of the thresher, and although the wheat scalpers and buyers lose an opportunity to take advantage of the farmers necessity, the county is benefitted to a large extent and argues well on the side of returning prosperity.

A large corn crop is a foregone conclusion, and the frequent showers adds thousands to the wealth of the community.

In a few days we shall have another large and extensive general store, opened by a gentleman from Illinois, in the new Myers' building, who will put in a $5,000 stock.

SAM'L WESTON.

EDITORS FARMER: What character of grasses would be best to seed down within this section?

Respectfully,

CHARLES E. WILLETTS.

Kinsley, Kansas.

This question is best answered by experimenting. The kinds which have succeeded best in that neighborhood or region of country, should be ascertained. The light of experience is the safest to follow.—[EDS.

A plan for improving the aroma of butter, in use in may parts of Switzerland noted for good milk and fine butter, is as follows: The milk, as soon as it is drawn, and while yet warm, is filtered through a sprig of washed fir tips, the stem of which is inserted loosely and upright in the hole of the funnel. The milk deposits hairs, skins, clots, or gelatinous sliminess on the leaves; it has imparted to it a most agreeable odor, and does not readily turn sour. A fresh sprig should be used each time.—*Scientific American.*

Wholesale Price List of Bloomington Nurseries, J. S. Tuttle and A. Follett, Props., Bloomington, Ill.

Cash paid for choice butter at Ripley's.


### People Who Are Neither Sick Nor Well.

The number of people who are "neither sick nor well," as the saying is, make up a large proportion of nearly every community. If you ask what ails them, you get no clear answer; for they do not know themselves. They are not sick enough to be classed with invalids, and yet they are not well enough to enjoy life nor to do any physical or mental work without a wearisome and exhausting effort. For, most of the time they feel miserable and forlorn; every task is a burden; they have no zest in life, and little hope in the future. These unhappy people get little or no relief from physicians, but are rather made worse by the tonics which are too often prescribed, and which leave the vital forces at a lower range after the temporary stimulation has subsided. What they need is a new development of force at the center of life. If the mainspring of a watch be too weak to drive the movement with energy, the whole machinery drops out of order, and all efforts at repair become useless. Now an agent who can restore this vital activity must, in the very nature of things, give back health to the suffering invalid. It must act as a new and stronger mainspring would act on the machinery of the watch. That such an agent has been discovered is no longer a matter of doubt. It is to be found in what is known as "Compound Oxygen." Some of the remarkable results which have followed its use during the last twelve years will be found recorded in our "Treatise on Compound Oxygen," which will be sent free. Address Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1112 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

### Maine News.

Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure cure for ague, billiousness and kidney complaints. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities.—*Portland Ad.*

### Shrewdness and Ability.

Hop Bitters so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a bitters whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.—*Exchange.*

### A Word to the Corpulent.

Instead of regarding obesity as an abnormal condition, many people have erroneously considered it as an evidence of health, and any agent that reduces fat is therefore at once suspected of being injurious. Starting to reason from the false position that fat is an evidence of health, it is not surprising that they should, very naturally, fall into the error of supposing that an agent possessing properties capable of reducing corpulency would prove injurious to the health. Reasoning, however, from the rational basis, that an undue deposition of fat, constituting obesity, is not a healthy but a morbid condition, it is quite as natural for us to arrive at the opposite conclusion, which is sustained by experience and observation, *i. e.*, that the reduction of fat in cases of corpulency, is invariably followed by an improvement of strength, spirits, and physical comforts. Allan's Anti-Fat will reduce a fat person from two to five pounds in a week. Sold by druggists.

### The Best Is Always the Cheapest.

This is particularly true of grain drills, and especially in Kansas, where so much depends upon getting the wheat into the ground deep enough. It is a well known fact that there is no drill on earth that does this better than the "Superior," and we would say to all who contemplate buying a grain drill this season, to examine into the merits of this drill before buying any other. Notice carefully the difference in the feed. Most all other drills "bunches" the grain, so to speak, but the "Superior" distributes it as evenly as the flow of water from an overflowing vessel. Ask your dealer for it or send for an illustrated pamphlet to Thomas Ludlow & Rodgers, Branch House, Kansas City, Missouri.

### 8 and 9

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

Ten per cent. on city property.

All good bonds bought at sight.

For ready money and low interest, call on

A. PRESCOTT & Co.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

### PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disordeas brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Nassau St., N. Y.


## Markets.

### New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, August 25, 1879.

GOVERNMENTS—Weak.

RAILROAD BONDS—Generally firm.

STATE SECURITIES—Dull.

STOCKS—The Stock Market was strong: prices advanced ¼@1 per cent, but at the first this morning a weak feeling set in and prices fell off sharply. The decline continued to close, when the lowest prices of the day were current; decline from the highest point ranged from ¼@2¾ per cent.

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

DISCOUNTS—Prime mercantile paper, 5@7 per cent.

STERLING—Dull and weak; sixty days, $4 81¼; sight, $4 83.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Coupons of 1881 | 104⅛ |
| New 5's | 107⅛ |
| New 4½'s (registered) | 106⅜@104 |
| Coupons | 105⅛@105⅛ |
| New 4's (registered) | 100⅜@101 |
| Coupons, sales | 100⅜@101 |
| Currency 6's | 121 |

### New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, August 25, 1879.

FLOUR—Firm: superfine western and state, $3 30@4; common to good, $4 20@4 40; white wheat extra, $4 75@5 25; good to choice, $4 50@6 25; St. Louis, $4 50@6 25.

WHEAT—Higher and active for export; good speculative business; spring, 98@99c; ungraded red winter, 95c@$1 10½; No. 2 do, $1 10@1 10½@1 10¾; ungraded amber, $1 05@1 11½; No. 2 do, $1 10¼@10¾; ungraded white, $1 02@1 11½; No. 3, $1 06; No. 2, $1 10.

RYE—Steady; No. 2 western, 63½c.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal.

CORN—Quiet; ungraded, 45½@46¼c; No. 2 do, 46@46¼c.

OATS—Quiet; mixed western, 27@31c; white do, 32@38c.

COFFEE—Quiet and heavy.

SUGAR—Firm and unchanged.

MOLASSES—Quiet and steady.

RICE—Quiet and steady.

EGGS—Stronger; western, 14½@15c½.

PORK—Steady; mess, $8 80@9 25.

BEEF—Dull and unchanged.

CUT MEATS—Quiet; long clear middles, 5c; short clear, 5¼c.

LARD—Quiet; prime steam steady, 86.

BUTTER—Steady; western, 6@18½c.

CHEESE—Dull; western, 3½@5½c.

WHISKY—Quiet; offered at $1 07.

### St. Louis Produce Market.

ST. LOUIS, August 25, 1879.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—Irregular; opening lower, advancing and then declining again; No. 2 red, 93⅞@94c cash; 94⅛@94c August; 94@94⅜c, closing at 94⅜c September; 94⅝@95¼c October; 95⅝@95⅝c October; No. 3, do. 88⅝@88½c.

CORN—Inactive; 30¾c cash; 31⅛@31⅜c October; 30¼c November; 29½@29⅝c the year.

OATS—22½@22¼c cash; 22⅝c September; 22⅝c October; 23½c November; 23¼c the year.

RYE—Steady; 47c.

WHISKY—Steady; $1 07.

LEAD—Quiet; $3 75.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Quiet; 11@12c.

PORK—Dull; $8 80.

DRY SALT MEATS—Nominally unchanged; clear ribs, $4 60@4 65; clear, $4 80@4 85.

BACON—Quiet; clear ribs, $5 15@5 17½; clear, $5 40@4 45.

LARD—Quiet; $4 65.

### St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

ST. LOUIS, August 25, 1879.

CATTLE—Supply good; fair demand; good to choice heavy shipping steers, $4 75@5; light, $4 25@4 65; grass Texans, $2 25@3 25; Indians, $2 50@3 50; receipts, 350; shipments, 900.

HOGS—Lower and fairly active; Yorkers and Baltimores, $3 40@3 55; packing, $2 90@3 30; butchers' to select, $3 40@3 65; receipts, 4,300; shipents, 2,200.

SHEEP—Active; common to fair, $2 50@3 25; good, $3 35@3 60; choice to fancy, $3 65@4; receipts, 2,100; shipments, 600.

### Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, August 25, 1879.

FLOUR—Steady.

WHEAT—Unsettled, but generally higher; No. 1 spring, 94¼@94½c; No. 2 spring, 86⅞@87c cash; 87⅛c September and October; No. 3 spring, 80½c.

CORN—Fair demand and lower; 32⅝@32¾c cash; 33@33¼c September; 33⅛@33⅝c October; rejected, 31¾c.

OATS—Dull, weak and lower; 22c cash; 22½c September; 23c bid October; rejected, 20c.

RYE—Easier; 49c.

BARLEY—Nominal; 75½c October.

PORK—Active, but lower; $8 20@8 25 cash; $8 17½@8 20 September, $5 65@5 67½ October.

BULK MEATS—Irregular; shoulders, $3 45; short ribs, $4 70; shortclear, $4 80.

WHISKY—Steady; $1 04.

### Kansas City Produce Market.

KANSAS CITY, August 25, 1879.

The Indicator reports:

WHEAT—Receipts, 23,115 bushels; shipments, 31,348 bushels; in store, 180,395 bushels; higher; No. 2, 86c bid; No. 3, 83½@84; No. 4, 82c.

CORN—Receipts, none; shipments, 3,225 bushels; in store, 50,954 bushels; dull; No. 2 mixed, 28⅝c bid; No. 2 western mixed, 32c.

OATS—No. 2, 21½@22c; rejected, 20½c bid.

RYE—No. 2, nominal; rejected, 38c bid.

EGGS—Supply light; good demand at 12½@13c per dozen candled.

BUTTER—Choice Kansas, steady at 14@15c; medium and low grades, dull at 5@12c.

### Chicago Live-Stock Market.

CHICAGO, August 25, 1879.

The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as follows:

HOGS—Receipts, 12,000; shipments, 5,500; steady and unchanged; mixed packing, $3@3 25; good to prime heavy, $3 30@3 50; light, $3 40@3 75; closed steady.

CATTLE—Receipts, 5,000; shipments, 2,700; only a few good here; best, $4 80@5; fair to good shipping, steady; $4@4 40; butchers', steady; $1 75@2 50; bulls, $2@2 30; steers, $3 10@3 50; western heavy, heavy supply, low and unchanged; through Texans, firm; $2 10@2 5; yards well cleared.

SHEEP—Receipts, Texans ½c lower than two weeks ago; natives slow and tending lower for second rate animals.

### Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, August 22, 1879.

The Indicator reports:

CATTLE—Receipts for 48 hours, 2,113; shipments, 1,091; fairly active; weak; native shipping steers, $4@4 55; native butchers' steers, $3 50@4; stockers and feeders, $2 50@3 50; cows good, $2 45@2 80; wintered Texas steers, $2 45@2 75; do. cows, $2 25@3 50; Colorado native steers, $2 25@3 50; Colorado half-breed steers, $2 80@3 10.

HOGS—Receipts for 48 hours, 99; no shipments; market weak; light, 3 25@3 30; heavy, 3 20@3 25.

SHEEP—Receipts, none; shipments, none; averaging 94 sold at $2 80.

### New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, August 22, 1879.

BEEVES—Receipts, 5,800; dull and 1½c. per pound off on nearly all grades; native steers, $7 75@9 75; poor to strictly prime extra and fancy do., $10@10 25; Texas-Cherokee and Colorado-Taxan cattle, $3 75@7 75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 9,600; market dull and lower; slow; sales, $3 40@5 40 for choice; $4 50@6 00 for lambs.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,600; closed decidedly weak; and lower; $3 50@3 85.

### St. Louis Wool Market.

In receipt of considerable, but amount consigned to first hands light. Market inactive and weak, but unchanged yet desirable offerings found buyers without difficulty. We now quote: Tub-washed—choice 35½@36c. medium 33@35c. dingy and low 30@31c: Unwashed—medium and combind mixed 24@25c. medium 23@24c, coarse 20@21c, light fine 19to 21c, heavy fine 17to19c. Burry, black and cotton. 3c to 10c, ℔ lb less.

### Chicago Wool Market.

Tub—washed, coarse, 30to32c; tub—washed, medium, 34to36c: fleece washed, coarse, 28to30c: fleece washed, medium, 32to34c; fleece washed, fine, 29to31: unwashed, coarse, 23to24c: unwashed, medium, 24to25c: unwashed, fine, 16to20c, For damaged, poor-conditioned or burry wool, these prices are shaded 2to5c per ℔. In selling small lots of unassorted Wool sellers have got no make concessions from the above prices of ½to1c per ℔, the discount depending a good deal upon the quality of the wool offered.

### Topeka Leather Market.

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

| | |
|---|---|
| HIDES—Green | .05 |
| Green, damaged | .04 |
| Green, kip and calf | .05 |
| Bull and stag | .03 |
| Dry flint prime | .10 |
| Dry Salted, prime | .08 |
| Dry damaged | 5@7 |
| TALLOW | 4½ |

### Topeka Butchers' RetailMarket.

| | |
|---|---|
| BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb | 12½ |
| " Round " " " | 10 |
| " Roasts " " " | 10 |
| " Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb | 6½ |
| " Hind " " " " | 7½ |
| " By the carcass " " " | 7½ |
| MUTTON—Chops per lb | 12½ |
| " Roast " " | 12 |
| PORK | 8@10 |
| Sausage | 10@12 |

### Topeka Retail Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by T. A. Beck & Bro.

| | |
|---|---|
| WHEAT—Per bu. spring | .55 |
| " Fall No 2 | .75 |
| " Fall No 3 | .65 |
| " Fall No 4 | .55 |
| CORN—Per bu | .26 |
| " White Old | .28 |
| " Yellow | .26 |
| OATS—Per bu | .20 |
| RYE—Per bu | .30 |
| BARLEY—Per bu | 20@40 |
| FLOUR—Per 100 lbs | 2.00 |
| " No 2 | 2.75 |
| " No 3 | 2.25 |
| " Rye | 2.50 |
| CORN MEAL | .90 |
| CORN CHOP | .70 |
| RYE CHOP | .80 |
| CORN & OATS | .80 |
| BRAN | .50 |
| SHORT | .65 |

### Topeka Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee Country produce quoted at buying prices.

| | |
|---|---|
| APPLES—Per bushel | 1.25@1.75 |
| BEANS—Per bu—White Navy | 2.00 |
| " Medium | 1.75 |
| " Common | 1.50 |
| " Castor | 12½ |
| BUTTER—Per lb—Choice | .15 |
| " Medium | .06 |
| CHEESE—Per lb | .7@08 |
| EGGS—Per doz—Fresh | .10 |
| HOMINY—Per bbl | 5.25@5.50 |
| VINEGAR—Per gal | .20@40 |
| E. R. POTATOES—Per bu | .40@50 |
| P. B. POTATOES—Per bu | .50 |
| SWEET POTATOES | 1.75@2.00 |
| POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz | 1.25@1.75 |
| " Chickens, Dressed, per lb | .08 |
| " Turkeys, " " " | .09 |
| " Geese, " " " | .10 |
| ONIONS—Per bu | .75 |
| CABBAGE—Per dozen | .40@.50 |
| CHICKENS—Spring | 1.50@2.00 |

## New Advertisements.

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


# 25 CENTS

in postage stamps or currency enclosed in letter at our risk will pay for the WEEKLY CAPITAL for the balance of 1879. This offer which does not cover cost of white paper is made to introduce this paper into every home in Kansas. Send money or stamps and get the paper at once.

HUDSON & EWING,
Topeka, Kans.

RIDGE'S FOOD for INFANTS AND INVALIDS

The extraordiary success of this Food is due to its intrinsic merit, combining all the essential elements of growth and repair. Sold by Druggists.

# GRAPE VINES

**Largest Stock in America. Prices Extraordinarily Low. Also Trees, Small Fruits, Strawberries, &. Price and Descriptive List Free. T. S. Hubbard, Fredonia, N. Y.**

20 Elegant Style New Chromo Cards, 10c with name. Postage stamps taken. J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, N. Y.

# 3 Months
FOR
# 25 CENTS.

I will mail my Illustrated Monthly Magazine, each number containing 32 pages reading matter, one chromo, plate of flowers, and many fine illustrations, for the months of October, November and December on receipt of 25 cents.

**JAMES VICK,**
Rochester, N. Y.

**VICK'S ILLUSTRATED M'TH'Y MAGAZINE.**

RIDGE'S FOOD for INFANTS AND INVALIDS

The sales of which are probably more than all other Foods combined, has attained its great success by years of use, both in England and this country,

The Creek Valley Farm herd of

# BERKSHIRES,

the largest herd of thoroughbred Berkshires in the west, consisting of 340 head as fine as are to be found anywhere. 185 summer pigs sired by the two grand boars, Stockwell (brother to Royal Hopewell) and Wrangler 2nd, (2357). Would say to Patrons and others that I now have a grand lot of pigs. Can please the most exacting. Prices always in reason.

Address SOLON ROGERS,
Prairie Centre, Johnson Co., Kas.

# CHOICE SEED WHEAT.

The Twedwell, a white winter wheat, makes the choicest flour, yields well, never knew it to winter-kill or fail unless by grasshoppers, pasture in winter when dry, price $1.25 per bushel at depot; sacks 20 cts extra. Send stamp for sample and particulars to M. W. WOLCOTT, Sabetha, Nemaha Co., Kas.

# A. PRESCOTT & CO.,

**TOPEKA, KANSAS,**

Have on hand

# $100,000 TO LOAN

In Shawnee and adjoining Counties on good Farm security

**At 8 and 9 per cent.,**

**Per Annum.**

# Literary and Domestic.

## Domestic Greeting.

As homeward comes the married man,
He's met by wife at door,
With fond embrace and loving kiss,
And—"Baby's throat is sore!

"And did you think to stop at Brown's,
And get that marabout
I ordered yesterday?—And, dear,
Fred's boots are all worn out!

"I'm glad you are so early, John,
So much I miss you, dear—
I've had a letter from mamma;
She's coming to live here.

"How very glad you look, dear John;
I knew that you would be—
The flour's out, the butter, and
You must send home some tea.

"That plumber has been here again—
If you don't pay he'll sue;
And Mr. Prendegast called in
To say your rent was due.

"Fred's trousers are half cotton, John,
You thought they were all wool—
Oh! that reminds me that your son
Was whipped to-day at school.

"The roof has leaked and spoiled the rugs
Upon the upper hall;
And Jane must go, the careless thing,
She let the mirror fall.

"To-day, as she was moving it,
(The largest one, dear John),
Of course it broke; it also broke
The lamp it fell upon.

"What makes you look so grave, my love?
Take off your things and wipe
Your feet—and only think, to-day
Jane broke your meerschaum pipe.

"O, John! that horrid, horrid word!
You do not love me, dear;
I wish that I—boo-hoo—were dead—
You're cross as any bear".

—[Boston Transcript.

## The New Girl.

"Now, Charley, you'll be sure to remember?"

"To remember—what?" said Mr. Meredith, with a hopeless expression of inanity on his countenance. Kitty Meredith dropped both hands despairingly at her sides.

"Charles?" she exclaimed, "you don't mean that you've forgotten already?"

"My dear," said Mr. Meredith, fumbling in the deeps of his overcoat pockets for a missing glove, "I may not have forgotten—but I don't seem exactly to *remember!*"

"The oysters!" suggested the wife.

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Meredith, "the oysters."

"And the two ounces of double zephyr scarlet wool!"

"Exactly."

"And the depot-hack to be in waiting at two o'clock for your cousin from Chicago."

Mr. Meredith slapped one hand on the table.

"She *is* coming to-day, I declare to goodness!" he ejaculated.

"And a dozen Havana oranges for dessert, and two pounds of white grapes, and some of those delicious little Naples biscuit and maccaroons, from Saltaselli's—oh, and let them send me up a girl from St. Char's!"

"A—*which?*"

"A girl, you goose! For general housework. Phœbe went home this morning with the face-ache, and I can't be left alone with company coming and all. Mind she's a good cook and understands waiting at table!"

And Mr. Meredith rushed off to catch the nine-thirty express with a kaleidoscopic confusion of grapes, zephyr wool, depot-hacks, and servant-maids careering through his brain, which bodied ill for Mrs. Meredith's domestic plans.

While that lady, clasping both hands over her forehead, in a sort of tragic despair, rushed down into the kitchen, where a very good-looking young man of some two or three-and-twenty, was on his knees in front of the range, trying to coax a most unwilling fire to burn. The good-looking young man glanced up, with a comical sparkle in his eyes, and a smudge of soot traversing the bridge of his nose.

"Well?" said he.

"Tom," cried Mrs. Meredith, hysterically, "can you make a lobster salad?"

"Like a book!" said Tom.

"And coffee?"

"I learned in Paris!"

"Good," cried Mrs. Meredith. "And *I* can make buttermilk biscuit—and, between us, we'll get up a decent lunch for the young lady from Chicago! As for dinner—"

"Well?" again remarked the young man with the soot-besmudged nose.

"Providence must provide!" sighed the matron.

"There's an old chintz-colored rooster in the barnyard," said Tom, hopefully. "If I could once catch him, I'd have a chicken stew!"

"Tom," said Mrs. Meredith, "did you ever make a chicken stew?"

"No."

"Then you don't know what you're talking about," said the lady, with some asperity.

"Yes, I do, too," maintained the amateur Soyer. "Onions, potatoes, celery, pearl-barley, with a pinch of salt, and—"

"Nonsense!" interposed Mrs. Meredith. "Do pick that lobster out of its shell, and leave off romancing! You're a deal better at poetry and newspaper sketches than you are in the kitchen; though, to be sure," with a twinge of conscience, "goodness knows what I should do without you just in this particular emergency, you dear old darling."

The lobster was only half picked out of its shell, the buttermilk biscuit was still unmixed, and Mrs. Meredith, with a pocket-handkerchief tied around her pretty brown hair, was dusting the little drawing-room, when there came a ring at the door-bell. She put the turbaned head out of the window after a most unceremonious fashion.

"Who's there?" she demanded, in a high contralto.

"Does Mrs. Meredith live here?" retorted a woman's voice. And at the same instant the young matron caught sight of a neat, black leather bag, a black alpaca dress, and a shawl of the plainest Highland plaid.

"It's the new girl, thank Providence!" said Mrs. Meredith; and she flew down stairs, thanking honest Charley, in her heart, for his unexpected promptitude. "Come in," said she, opening the door wide. "I am glad you are so punctual, my good girl. From the St. Char's Intelligence Bureau, I suppose? No, don't take off your things up here—the servant's room is below stairs; you may as well come directly down into the kitchen."

She led the way down, followed by the new girl, whose countenance bore rather a bewildered expression.

"What is your name?" she asked, pronizingly.

"My name? Oh, its Martha," answered the stranger, in some confusion.

"Martha?" critically repeated Mrs. Meredith. "What an ugly name! I think I shall call you Patty. Have you good references?"

"I—believe so."

"I think," said Mrs. Meredith, surveying her from top to toe, "you are a little overdressed for your station, Patty; but of course you have some plainer clothes in your trunk when it comes?"

The stranger lifted a pair of grave blue eyes to the tall form, girded around with a towel, who was vigorously wrestling with the claws of a stupendous lobster at the table beyond.

"Do you keep a man cook, ma'am?" said she.

Mrs. Meredith drew herself up. "Certainly not," said she. "This is my brother, Mr. Selwyn, who is kindly assisting me to make a salad."

"But he is not doing it right," said the new girl. "He'll never get the meat out of the shell in that way. Let me show you, Mr. Selwyn."

And with deft fingers she loosened the luscious white fibre from the scarlet shell in a manner that made Mr. Selwyn cry "Bravo!"

"And now, Patty," said Mrs. Meredith, "I will show you where the things are, and leave you to get up a nice lunch as you can for half-past two o'clock. We are expecting my husband's cousin from Chicago, and I want everything in perfect order."

"I'll finish the salad," said Tom, who had secretly been observing the pretty face and trim figure of the domestic, "now that I've commenced it. But you needn't look so perturbed, Patty, if that's your name. I'll be careful not to get in your way; and you can ask my sister there if I'm not a handy sort of fellow around the kitchen."

Kitty shook her head surreptitiously at Tom behind the screen. Tom resolutely affected not to perceive the warning gesture.

Half an hour afteaward he came up to the dining-room, where Mrs. Meredith was arranging her best lilac-and-gold china.

"Kitty," said he, "she's a jewel! A gem of the first water! Depend upon it, she's not always worked in the kitchen! I quoted Shakespeare *apropos* of something or other, I don't remember what, and she recognized the grand old words at once—her eyes brightened, and you should have seen the color come into her cheeks!"

"Quoting Shakespeare!" cried out Mrs. Meredith; "to a common kitchen girl?"

"But I tell you," roundly asserted Tom, "that she's *not* a common kitchen girl."

"I don't believe in high life below stairs," said Mrs. Kitty, disdainfully.

The lunch came up at half-past two, in perfect order, but no cousin from Chicago arrived—no depot-hack rolled up to the door.

"How provoking!" said Kitty. "Miss Meredith must have missed some essential connecting train. Charley will be *so* vexed! But, however, I don't so much mind company coming in at any time, now that I have got such an excellent girl!"

The dinner of daintily-roasted quails and a rabbit fricassee, with a dessert of custards and jelly was duly served at precisely seven, at which hour Mr. Meredith himself bounced in, hot and flushed with the haste he had made.

"Where is she?" cried he.

"Where is who?" said Kitty.

"My cousin from Chicago!"

"Oh!" said Kitty. "She hasn't come!"

"Not come?"

"No!"

Mr. Meredith drew a long sign of mingled regret and relief.

"Then, after all,' said he, "it's not so unlucky."

"*What* is not so unlucky?" petulantly demanded his wife. "My dear Charles, you are expressing yourself altogether in riddles."

"That I forgot all about the oysters, and the zephyr wool, and the servant girl."

"Forgot?"

"Yes—forgot. Isn't *that* plain English enough?"

"But you didn't forget," remonstrated Mrs. Meredith. "You sent her. She's here now, in the kitchen."

Mr. Meredith started. "*I've* sent no one," said he. "Never thought of the girl from that moment to this, I give you my word of honor!"

"Then," slowly ejaculated Kitty, "who *did* send her?"

"Ring the bell!" said Mr. Meredith. "Let's have her up! Who knows but she's one of those regular confidence women, with an eye to the forks and spoons!"

And as he spoke he jerked the bell-cord with some energy.

In a minute or so the new girl came up, smiling and courtesying. Mr. Meredith uttered an exclamation of amazement.

"Why, it's Martha Meredith!" shouted he. "It's my cousin from Chicago!"

And he clasped her in his arms, with a shower of kisses which made honest Tom's hair stand on end.

("I wish she was *my* cousin from Chicago," uttered he, in a stage aside.)

Kitty turned as scarlet as a pepper-pod.

"Oh, good gracious!" she cried, clasping her little hands nervously, "and *I* took her for the cook!"

"And I *am* a cook—when occasion requires, Cousin Kitty!" said pretty Martha Meredith, making her peace with a kiss. "Don't be vexed with me for humoring the joke—indeed, indeed, I couldn't help it. And I'll show you how to make those *meringues glacees*, and the Neapolitan creams, to-morrow!"

And they all sat happily down together to the roast quails and fricasseed rabbits—and Kitty and Martha went together to the intelligence bureau on the morrow and established a Milesian damsel in the kitchen, who was not at all incongruous to her surroundings!

And Tom, leaning over his sister's shoulder, whispered, waggishly:

"Didn't I *tell* you she was a gem of the first water!"

## Geraniums.

"Geranium boasts
Her crimson bowers: and the spangled bean
Firesides glitters bright the winter long,
All plants of every leaf, that can endure
The winter's power if screned from his dread bite
Live there, and prosper."

—[Cowper's Task.

Probably no class of plants is more generally cultivated than the geranium. I know of no other plant that is so handsome for the house in winter. Slips rooted in August or September will bloom freely all winter. They root very easily. One can also obtain fine plants by raising them from seed. They should be planted in March under glass and as soon as the fourth leaf appears put them in two inch pots, exchanging for a larger one as the plant requires. They will do better in winter if plunged in the ground during the summer and removed to the house before frost.

For winter blooming I would recommend the following: Master Christine is a dwarf and has a beautiful pink flower; Jean Sisley scarlet with white eye; white Tom Thumb, pure white; Mrs. James Vick, white with pink eye; and Asa Gray, double, a lovely salmon color. If geraniums are kept in a cool room when in blossom, the flowers will not wither as soon.

Of the foliaged geraniums, the Happy Thought is very beautiful; its leaves are a dark green with a creamy yellow centre; Mrs. Pollock, leaves golden edge with a bronze scarlet zone; and Lady Cullum, leaf, red bronze crimson and yellow. These beautiful geraniums should be showered often so as to keep the leaves free from dust. Allow them rich dirt and plenty of sunlight.

Of the scarlet geraniums, I advise the Rose, Lemon and Shrubland Pet. Geranium seed are from twenty-five to fifty cents a packet, while the plants range from twenty to twenty-five and forty cents each.

BRAMBLEBUSH.

## The Sick Chamber at Night.

The glare of a bright light at night tends to keep an invalid from sleeping, and yet in many cases, it is not desirable to be in total darkness. If a burning candle has common salt put on the melted part of the candle, until it reaches the black part of the wick, it will not only cause the candle to burn very slowly, but make it give a dim, mild and mellow light, proving very agreeable to the invalid.

Another expedient in this connection: A room can be very well ventilated, in the hotter nights, by lighting a candle and placing it on the hearth in the fire-place; this causes a draught upwards, which is promoted by the fresh air coming in at an open window or door. In the winter months a fire should always be kept burning in the grate or fire-place, more necessary at night than in the day time; it not only keeps the air of the room pure and good, but it prevents the room getting too cool, thus endangering pneumonia or lung fever, in proportion as the invalid is debilitated.

COTTAGE PUDDING.—One cup sugar, three eggs, four table spoonfuls milk, one cup flour, two teaspoons baking powder. Bake in a loaf.

Cream for the pudding.—One egg, one cup sugar, one pint of milk, half cup flour; boil until thick, flavor the pudding and cream with lemon.

RICE AND MEAT PUDDING.—Take any kind of cold meat and chop it fine with cold ham or cold salt pork; season it with salt, pepper, sweet herbs, a little butter and two eggs. Then make alternate layers of cold boiled rice and this mixture and bake half an hour.

SCALLOPED TOMATOES.—Peel ripe tomatoes and cut in thin slices; pack in a baking dish with alternate layers of bread crumbs; season each layer with a little butter, a little white sugar, salt and pepper; when the dish is full, cover with bread crumbs, and baked covered for half an hour; then remove the cover and brown the top.

ENGLISH MIXED PICKLES.—One-half peck of small, green tomatoes; three dozen small cucumbers; two heads of cauliflower; one-half peck of tender string-beans; six bunches of celery; six green peppers, and a quart of small, white onions. Chop the vegetables quite fine, sprinkle with salt, and let stand overnight. To six or seven quarts of vinegar, add an ounce each of ground cloves, allspice and pepper, two ounces of tumeric and one-fourth pound of mustard seed. Let the vinegar and spice come to a boil, put in the vegetables, and scald until tender and a little yellow.


THE

Weekly Capital

the balance of 1879 for

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Balance of 1879 for

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A sample copy will be sent free to any address.

If you have friends in the east to whom you want to send a live Kansas paper, this presents an opportunity. For instance: One dollar pays for five copies which will be sent, postage paid, to four different addresses in any part of the United States. This offer is made to introduce the paper.

The State news, the Crop letters, News from the cities of the state, Local news from the Capital, Fashion notes and Editorials all combine to make this the

CHEAPEST

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BEST PAPER

EVER MADE in KANSAS.

Address plainly

Hudson & Ewing,

Editors and Preprietors,

TOPEKA, : . KANSAS.



## Advertisements.

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

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, M

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agt Outfit free. Shaw & Co., Augusta, Maine

$777 a Year and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made Costly outfit free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

GLENDALE For History of this great Strawberry, send postal to originator. 20 plants for $1.00. W. B. STORER, Akron, Ohio.

18 Elegant New Style Chromo Cards with name 10 postpaid GEO. I REED & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

AGENTS READ THIS

We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allowa large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address SHERMAN & Co., Marshall, Mich.

IF YOU Want a FARM or HOME, with independence and plenty in your old age.

"The best Thing in the West,"

—IS THE—

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R. R.

LANDS IN KANSAS.

11 years' credit with 7 per cent interest. 33⅓ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH. Fare over A., T. & S. F. R. R. refunded to purchasers of Land. Circulars giving full information sent FREE. Address,

A. S. JOHNSON,

Act'g Land Com., Topeka, Kansas

ALL ABOUT KANSAS.

Parties wanting information about Kansas, should send to

ROSS & McCLINTOCK.

the old reliable Land Firm of Topeka, for information and papers. They buy and sell Real Estate, Place Loans, Rent Houses, Pay Taxes, Make Collections and take charge of property.

NO. 189 KANSAS AVENUE

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Refers for responsibility to any of the Banks or Business Houses of Topeka.

Local Agents for 100,000 Acres, of the Great Pottawatomie Reserve Lands.

Land! Land! Land!

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE

350,000 ACRES

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Bourbon, Crawford & Cherokee CO'S, KANSAS,

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On Credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent. annual interest.

20 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT DATE OF PURCHASE.

For Further Information Address

JOHN A. CLARK,

Fort Scott, Kansas LAND COMMISSIONER.

AGENTS WANTED!

SOMETHING NEW.

A good, reliable and substantial FENCE. at a cost of from 10 to 13 cts. per rod. The first and only patent of the kind. Also the Excelsior Portable fence. The most practical fence in existence for western farms. Agents wanted to sell the above fences. Enclose stamp for particulars.

Address I. E. PHELPS, Wahoo, Neb.

$1175 profits on 30 days investment of $100 in St. Paul, August 1. Proportional returns every week on Stock Options of $20, - $50, - $100, - $500.

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

MAILED FREE to sufferers. An important book on diseases of the lungs, heart, liver, etc. Address Dr. W. Earl, 171 Hudson st., N. Y.

MAKE HENS LAY.

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

FRUIT TREES!

Parties in Kansas who wish reliable Fruit Trees adapted to the climate of Kansas will get them in condition to grow by ordering of me direct. Also, Maple, Elms, Box Elder, Green Ash, and Catalpa of small size, cheap, for Groves and Timber. Also Evergreens of all sizes of the best possible quality. All the new Strawberries. Send for Price Lists. Address D. B. WIER, Lacon, Marshall Co., Ill.

Apple Trees,

Hedge Plants, Grape Vines, Evergreens, and a general line of Nursery Stock at wholesale and retail. Order direct and save commissions. Price List, Free. KELSEY & CO., Vineland Nursery, St. Joseph, Mo.

Scott's Improved Sheep Dip.

Has been thoroughly tested for the last two years. We know that it will cure scab, and kill all insects that infest sheep. We are prepared to furnish customers with it on reasonable terms. Apply to A. Scott, Westmoreland, Pottawatomie Co., Kansas.

SAM JEWETT,

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

## Awards at Fairs.

On this much outraged practice, which needs reforming as much as the horse-trot at our agricultural fairs, Samuel Archer, of Kearney, Mo., writes in the *Live-Stock Journal*:

"We all know that a large portion of these awards are not bestowed on the best, and still more seldom do the best breeding animals receive them. Not only is this the case at the small fairs, but at shows of national and world-wide importance. I am not so uncharitable as to believe that so large a proportion of the judges are dishonest or act from improper motives, but would rather attribute it largely to want of system or want of adopted rules upon which to base judgment. If a well-defined standard for each class of sheep were adopted, and the board of each association would place it in the hands of the judges with instructions to judge points of excellence by that standard, or even if each judge or examining committee would adopt one for their own action, it would be far preferable to the present plan of none at all. It is not necessary that the standard adopted should be a perfect one—for such an one will never be made by man—but *a standard* approved by some good authority. This would create uniformity in judgment, or rather a basis from which uniformity in awards may be attained. One may say, 'but the standard is not a good one.' Very well, apply the remedy; change and improve it before another year, until it receives general approval.

"Under the plan now in practice, a committee is selected—generally 'picked up' on the ground—each of whom may have a standard of his own, *but generally none at all*. It is not to be wondered at that complaints are made loud and long of the judgments of the committee. Another year rolls around, and the same routine of mistakes and complaints is seen and heard, only a different committee has acted. So it continues year after year, and comparatively no progress is made.

"If a standard of points of excellence were adopted generally, and worked up to, we might expect signal improvement in the awards, and more satisfaction among exhibitors; and last, but not least, as a result, a greater and more uniform improvement from year to year in the stock itself. This last is ostensibly, and should be really, the prime object of exhibitions."

---

Seth Green, the great fish culturist being asked how he came to commence fish-hatching, gave the following account of his operations.

"I fished Lake Ontario," he said, "for about one generation. I had 100 miles of net and 100 hands before I was done. I kept a fish market in Rochester, and supplied whitefish, salmon, trout, pickerel, &c., all over the country. I was a good line fisherman, and went up the streams leading to the lake to get brook trout, salmon and other game fish. One day when up the stream I saw a fine female salmon, weighing about six pounds, come up, attended by her mate and three or four other fish. I had to jump behind a tree and take an observation, and there I saw the salmon begin to scoop out a place in the bottom of the brook with her tail. After scooping awhile she would go off coquetishly and then come back, and the other fish seemed to help her. It occurred to me that she was putting her spawn down there beyond the reach of other kinds of fish. There is nothing in the world so delightful to brook trout as to devour salmon spawn. You know how salmon multiply. Put the spawn out of sight and it will multiply into little salmon; let it lie in the water and the trout will eat it. I became so interested in that incident that I got up in the tree next day and made myself a kind of seat there among the boughs where I could look down in the clear water at the operations of those fish to protect their spawn. I made up my mind then that if I ever got a little more money than would keep me I would go at fish culture. It had begun in England and I began to read on it. As soon as I had $1,200 a year more income than my necessities I went at this fish business and took a brook near Rochester, where I had five miles to myself, invented my hatching boxes and started in."

# THE STRAY LIST.

### HOW TO POST A STRAY

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the time on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Strays for the week ending August 2k.

### Douglas County—B. F. Diggs, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Maichel, Marion tp, one sorrel horse, 14 hands, 3 years old, small white strip in face. Valued at $20.

MARE—Taken up by M. S. Winters, Lecompton tp, one black mare, about 6 years old, harness marks, fifteen hands high. Valued at $40.

MARE—Taken up by M. S. Winters, Lecompton tp, one roan mare, about ten years old, fifteen hands high, harness marks. Valued at $25.

### Crawford County—A. S. Johnson, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Michael Hughes, Washington tp, one bright bay horse, nine years old, half moon on left fore shoulder, left hind foot white and a little white in face. Valued at $25.

### Cowley County—M. G. Troup, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Geo. G. Arnold, Walnut tp, July 28, one black mare, supposed to be four years old, twelve hands high, blazed face, slight marks of bridle, had on a leather collar with small iron ring attached. Valued at $20.

### Jefferson County—I. N. Insley, Clerk.

BULL—Taken up by J. L. McDowell, Jefferson tp, one red and white bull, about 18 months, no marks or brands. Valued at $11.

PONY—Taken up by Wm. Chain, July 17, one sorrel pony three white legs, white face, brand on left hip. Valued at $15.

### Reno County—H. W. Beatty, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by L. M. Thomas, Little River tp, one gray mare pony, ten years old, marked with Mexican brand on left shoulder, and the left ear droops down. No other marks or brands visible. Valued at $15.

### Sumner County—S. B. Douglass, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by T. A. Ramsey, July 19, one red cow, with a little white on brisket, branded with letter S on right hip.

COW—Taken up by T. A. Ramsey, Chekaskia tp, July 19, one red and white cow, with spotted or mottled crop off of right ear and under bit out of left ear.

COW—Taken up by T. A. Ramsey, Chekaskia tp, July 19, one white cow, crop off right ear and under bit out of left ear, branded S on the right hip.

### Wabaunsee County—T. N. Watts, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Ben. Shafer, Washington tp, one bay mare, 4 years old, four black feet, figure 5 branded on left shoulder, left side of face larger than the other, has on it a scar which seems to have been caused by a cut which has been sewed up. Valued at $50.

**50** Perfumed, Snowflake, Chromo, Motto cds, name in gold & jet, 10c. G. A. Spring, E. Wallingford, Conn.

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The latest and most reliable instruction about Syrup and Sugar making from Sorgo is given weekly in COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, an Agricultural Journal of over 30 years' standing, by I. A. Hedges, Cor. Sec. of the Cane Grower's Asso., and the veteran of this industry. As such Secretary he has established Agents, Correspondents and Experimenters in over thirty States, and will furnish the results of his and their labors, weekly, for the RURAL WORLD. Sorgo Culture has a special department in this paper and is the only Agricultural paper that has. Terms: $1.50 per annum; 6 months, 75 cents; 4 months, 50 cts. Address NORMAN J. COLMAN, Publisher, St Louis, Mo.

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By its great and thorough blood-purifying properties, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all Humors, from the worst Scrofula to a common Blotch, Pimple, or Eruption. Mercurial disease, Mineral Poisons, and their effects, are eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established. Erysipelas, Salt-rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine.

Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, White Swellings, Goitre or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flashes, low spirits, and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." In many cases of "Liver Complaint" only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures.

In the cure of Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, and the early stages of Consumption, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While it cures the severest Coughs, it strengthens the system and purifies the blood. Sold by druggists.

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Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets

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THE "LITTLE GIANT" CATHARTIC.

No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauseous pills, composed of cheap, crude, and bulky ingredients. These Pellets are scarcely larger than mustard seeds. Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet, or occupation. For Jaundice, Headache, Constipation, Impure Blood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations from the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious attacks, Pain in region of Kidneys, Internal Fever, Bloated feeling about Stomach, Rush of Blood to Head, take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. In explanation of the remedial power of these Purgative Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may be said that their action upon the animal economy is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative impress. Age does not impair the properties of these Pellets. They are sugar-coated and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtues being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable. This is not the case with pills put up in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. For all diseases where a Laxative, Alterative, or Purgative, is indicated, these little Pellets will give the most perfect satisfaction. Sold by druggists.

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CATARRH

SYMPTOMS.—Frequent headache, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, thick mucous, purulent, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness, dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, stopping up, or obstruction, of the nasal passages, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of these symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY

produces radical cures of the worst cases of Catarrh, no matter of how long standing. The liquid remedy may be snuffed, or better applied by the use of Dr. PIERCE'S Douche. This is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried HIGH UP and PERFECTLY APPLIED to all parts of the affected nasal passages, and the chambers or cavities communicating therewith, in which sores and ulcers frequently exist, and from which the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. Its use is pleasant and easily understood, from directions accompanying each instrument. Dr. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy cures recent attacks of "Cold in the Head" by a few applications. It is mild and pleasant to use, containing no strong or caustic drugs or poisons. Catarrh Remedy and Douche sold by druggists.

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This compound of the vegetable altaratives, Sarsaparilla, Dock, Stillingia, and Mandrake, with the Indides of Potash and Iron makes a most effectual cure of a series of complaints which are very prevalent and afflicting. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system, thpt undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange and whose substance they disease and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and head Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa arising from internal ulcerations and uterine diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia. Emaciation and General Debility. With their departure health returns.

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It cures Rheumatism when all other applications fail.

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speedily cures such ailments of the HUMAN FLESH as

Rheumatism, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Poisonous Bites and Stings, Stiffness, Lameness, Old Sores, Ulcers, Frostbites, Chilblains, Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, and indeed every form of external disease.

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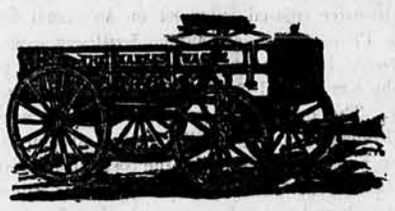

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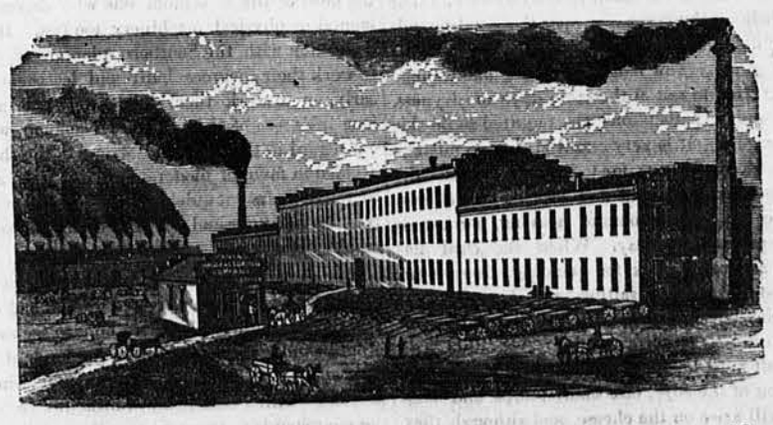

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### A Royal Romance.

M. Cocheay, the minister of posts and telegraphs, went to London at the beginning of the month, says a Paris letter, on the pretext of transacting business connected with his department, but really to study the extraordinary sympathy which "free England" has been expressing for the family of Napoleon III. In the house of a financier where M. Cochery was asked to dine the whole family was in black and no champagne was served. He noticed that the sweet dishes and the flowers in the epergnes were white and white with violet, and that all the English guests spoke in whispers and seemed to affect a melancholy air. Happening to ask the lady of the house if she had a particular liking for white roses and violets, she answered that she had not, and then added, "But are you not aware of the public mourning into which we have been thrown?" M. le Ministre des Postes et Telegraphes, who had forgotten how much England had taken to heart the sad event in South Africa, confessed his ignorance, to the unfeigned astonishment of his hostess, who opened wide her splendid eyes and stared at him as though he were Cetewayo himself. She then told him of the hopes nurtured at Windsor, at Marlborough house, at Downing street, and also in certain banking offices in Lombard street, of an imperialist restoration in France, and the consequent disappointment experienced when the news was received of the prince's death. M. Cochery ventured to express his surprise. He could not understand what link of sympathy could possibly exist between the crowned republic of Great Britain and the empire of the Bonapartists. The fair hostess, in return, said it was a vulgar error to suppose the monarchy was a mere fifth wheel in the coach. Every day it was becoming more apparent that the crown was becoming the great directing power in the state, and there was visible progress in the direction of Cæsarism in England. The word Cæsarism startled the intelligent French minister, who stared with wonder in his turn.

His hostess, who he found, reflected the opinions of a large number of parliamentary men, graciously vouchsafed an explanation. The kingdom of England had outgrown its royal swadling clothes. It must henceforth wear the ample purple mantle of imperialism. The queen had long felt this necessity, and so had Lord Beaconsfield. Hence, her majesty's confidence in him, and the sympathy of both for Bonapartism, which has been distorted by liberal and radical parties and their newspaper organs. In short, Louis Napoleon was regarded as the John the Baptist of a system which is coming into existence in England. Hence, the sympathy of the court, the government and a large portion of the aristocracy with his widow. The prince of Wales was the head of the English Bonapartists, and had looked forward to the restoration of the Nepoleonic throne and its consolidation by a matrimonial alliance between the ill-starred pretender and the Princess Beatrice, who is said to be almost broken-hearted at his tragical end. She and Prince Louis Napoleon, it was reported to the French government, often met at Marlborough House, and were partners in dances. The princess, leading a monotonous and secluded life, was easily impressed by the attentions of the young imperial exile. A romantic affection sprang up between them. Beatrice refused to marry anyone else, and the Prince of Wales, whose French friends are mostly Bonapartists, took his sister's part when she was blamed for her unfortunate preference. The queen was brought round to accept the French prince as a son-in-law if the consent of a parliamentary majority to the match could be assured. Hence the efforts made by "certain daily and society" journals to place the suitor in the most favorable light and to represent the republic as being on its last legs, and the determination of the young man himself to defend English civilization against African barbarians at the Cape. Imperialism proposed; halting Nemesis disposed. The tidings of Louis Napoleon's death reached Chiselhurst, day for day, ten years after the news of Maximilian's execution was made known to the emperor and empress of the French, at the Tuilleries.

### Salting Cheese.

In his address before the Iowa dairymen, last winter, Mr. McAkam, an experienced cheese-maker of New York, said:

"How do you salt?" is frequently asked by cheese-makers. But the answer must always be vague as a criterion for comparison, where makers dip out the curd. Because one salts the curd very dry, another very sloppy, two pounds of salt may be too much in the former and four to little in the latter case (per thousand pounds of milk). Therefore no stated rule can be a safe guide. The judgment of the maker must be exerted to salt at the same stage of dryness, and quick perceptions are required to do this accurately. It is very essential that no mistake be made in salting; for too much hardens the cheese, making it stiff and lacking in richness, while too little promotes heaving, porousness and premature decay. When the curd has been allowed te pack for grinding, there need be no mistake in salting, and I prefer that method, but others who dip out the curd produce quite as uniform results. By either way the salt must be thoroughly mixed with every portion of the curd, else small lumps and blisters will arise on the cheese, and although they again disappear with age, the effects will remain; and mottled spots will occur where these lumps have been, from portions of the curd not having received its full share of salt. The best quality of salt obtainable should be used in cheese-making. Very many makers mix the salt imperfectly with the curd, and it is a deficit which is simply the offspring of laziness.

CARE OF CHEESE.

In the same address he said:

When cheese are finally taken to the dry room, they should always be placed on a clean shelf, and after greasing both ends, should be left until morning, narrow end down, and before turning every morning, should be rubbed clear of all fly deposits, then turned and rubbed on the other end. The shelves should be thoroughly washed every time a sale is made. The room should be well ventilated, and in hot weather the air allowed to pass freely through during the night.

### Sunflower Cake for Cattle.

Prof. Bergstrand, of the Royal Agricultural Academy of Sweden, publishes a most laudatory report on the virtues of sunflower-seed cake as food for cattle. He states that it presents a remarkable constancy of composition rarely if ever met with in other cakes, as met with in commerce. It contains from 13 to 16 per cent. of fat, and 35 or 36 per cent. of protein substances, and has, therefore, a nutritive value far above that of most ordinary feeding stuffs; besides which it has a most agreeable taste, and is altogether free from bitter or any injurious matters. Some careful experiments on its effects on milch cows have been made at the Ultuna Agricultural Institute by Baron Akerjelm, which tend to show that it both improves the quality and increases the quantity of their milk, the butter from which is also of exceptional excellence. Many practical farmers in the neighborhood have also made trial of the same food, and are unanimous in their favorable verdict. Their milch cows all took greedily to the cake from the first day it was fed to them, and in all cases an improvement in the quality of the milk was noted. For draught oxen or fattening bullocks, also, it is also equally suitable, especially for the latter, whose meat presents an unusual richness of flavor when thus fed, and it may be given in small quantities to horses with much advantage, mixed into a thick mass with chaff. In comparison with other feeding stuffs, this cake is very cheap, and it can be given in larger quantities than most other cakes without any ill effect. It is also particularly free from foreign matter, as there is no difficulty in gathering in the crop of seeds without adventitious admixtures. It should be remarked, however, that experiments with thie cake undertaken in Germany some few years ago, gave far less satisfactory results than those reported in such eulogistic terms by Prof. Bergstrand.—*London Farmer.*

### Use of Capital in Agriculture.

It was a shrewd remark made by an old farmer when an advocate of high culture was advising the use of costly methods, and enforced his ideas with the statement that the expenditure, although very large, would pay a good interest; "but how about the principal? when will that come back again?" he was asked. This is worth thinking of before one sinks money in improvements that are not permanent and do not add an actual value to the real estate. A drain; a well; a building; the clearing of land, and such permanent improvements, are worth all they cost for many years, and the profit from their use may be legitimately considered as interest on an actual investment. But a living animal, fertilizers, seeds, plants, and other short-lived property, should pay back not only a large interest, but the principal as well, if they are to be profitable. The expenditure of $100 in fertilizers ought to return $200 or more in the crop, else the cost and interest on that, and the labor involved, are not returned. This is a matter that needs close figuring and clear foresight before one invests money.—*American Agriculturist.*

### Extracts from the Agricultural Press.

The muscle will stand a much longer pressure than will the brain. Still the muscles needs relaxation. Even a bow that is contiually bent loses elasticity. We have heard some farmers ridicule the idea of vacation, and say that the night gave them all the refreshment they required. It is a blessed thing that darkness does cut short the labors of our hard-working farmers. Some of them start with the robin in the morning and keep busy as long as the night hawk can be heard. Moonlight nights, it seems as though they would never stop. Such men however are seldom long lived. At forty or fifty they are apt to be as stiff as a foundered horse, and at sixty rheumatism lays them on the shelf, or under the sod. It is much better to recreate as we go along. The man who makes the most of life is seldom one who drives his mental or physical machinery too fast. It was a question with the Southern planters whether to work their negroes hard and let them die early, or to work them moderately and get a long life'e use of them. Mere economy, without regard to the right and wrong of the thing, decided in favor of moderate work. Even a locomotive wears out quickly that is driven at sixty miles per hour and not laid up for thorough repairs occasionally.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

Now that it is no longer a mooted question as to the success of the cultivated grasses and clovers in our southern clime, we hope to see rapid progress made in seeding down the lands of the Gulf states. With good summer and winter pastures—with a sufficiency of meadows for hay, the next step is to improve our live stock. If scrub stock pays well, how much better will thoroughbred or grade stock reward the breeder. The best always pays best with good attention. By the use of thorougbred males upon native females, the character of the herd or flock can soon be trebled in value. If a native sheep shears three pounds of wool, a half-breed will shear six. In no class of live stock is improvement so perceptible, so desirable, as in sheep.—*Southern Live Stock Journal.*

In no occupation is co-operation, comparison of views, methods and results, mutual conferences and discussions, so essential to success as in the practice of agriculture. Pre-eminently an art of unrecorded experiences, husbandry in the future will only develop into a remunerative business in proportion as its followers note their experiences for the benefit of the craft as well as for individual gain. Experiments upon a single crop under special conditions are of little value standing alone; yet in the aggregation of experiments, carefully conducted and intelligently studied, is to come the progressive and enlightened culture of the future. The man made wise by experience is apt to judge correctly of the things which come under his daily observation. Common sense is, generally speaking, but the result of common experience wisely improved, and its acquisition is less a matter of great ability than the exercise of patience, accuracy, industry and watchfulness. Many of the soundest and most sensible people to be met with are intelligent men of the world who argue from what they actually see and know, instead of inventing improbable theories of what things ought to be, or spinning cobweb distinctions concerning unimportant conditions.—*American Cultivator.*

The *Journal of Agriculture* in some comments on the change of policy of the St. Louis Fair management says: "We congratulate the directors of the St. Louis Fair Association upon the equitable manner in which they have modified their premium list as compared with last year. We then had occasion to point out the disparity between the amount offered for horses ($8,610) and for cattle, sheep, swine and poultry altogether ($6,041). It was a gross injustice to the breeders and a pandering to the jockey, and all who in anywise patronize the fair have occasion to rejoice that it has been remedied. This year's list shows $7,720 for horses and $7,582.50 for cattle, sheep; swine and poultry. This is indeed a great gain. We notice the fine wooled sheep are offered $20 more than the long or middle wools, and have to say, as last year, that we cannot understand why. We notice also in the poultry list that the Games are encouraged to the extent of 20 to 50 per cent. over the Brahmas and Cochins. There may be propriety in offering like premiums to all breeds of pigs but we fail to see it, nor is the dropping of the Essex and the retention of the Suffolks justifiable. It is an indisputable fact that ninety per cent. of the hogs sent to market are the Berkshire or Poland-China crosses, hence the opinion that to offer similar premiums to small White Yorkshires, Chester Whites and Suffolks, thus placing them on an equality with the two former, is placing two or three breeders of each against the whole country. We would not proscribe the three breeds named, but we would discriminate in favor of those in which the great majority of our farmers and breeders have invested their capital, and on which all pork men have to depend for their annual supply."

During the past ten years, many facts have been demonstrated which go to prove that attention to health matters, hitherto neglected, will result in the decrease of a large amount of mortality. Typhoid fever, cholera, diarrhea, dysentery, diptheria, and in a great degree consumption, are all diseases of the preventable class. Among the most important considerations for all is the drainage of their immediate premises, as well as a general interest in the drainage of the neighborhood in which they reside. Soil is both an air-carrier and a water-carrier, and it contains a great variety of solid matters. Gases of all kinds will find their way through the soil. Houses act as suckers to the ground on which they are built, because the air inside is warmer than the external atmosphere, and so sewer gas, coal gas, and indeed any other gaseous matter, may be drawn from the earth below into our habitations, and take the place of pure air. Foul air from cesspools has been sucked into houses from a great distance.

The country home can be made very pleasant by fixing up the yards and house more than they now are. Farmers should be without debts, and then they can make farm life very pleasant. The farmer should read and study several hours every day. He should have good laborers, and have them understand that his interest is theirs. Plenty of reading matter should be kept on hand at all times. Instead of straight lines about the place devote more space to landscape gardening. The keeping of good stock will always add to the pleasure of farming. Farmers should get out and interchange views with each other.

In relation to parsnips, largely used in the Channel islands for feeding swine, a correspondent of the Toronto *Globe*, speaking from a season's experience, states that the milk made from parsnips is "infinitely sweeter and more delicate in flavor," but less firm than those fed on barley, a grain much used in Canada for fattening.

Gentle treatment and rapid and close milking will tend to the greatest development of the milk in cows, while the contrary practices will have the effect of materially reducing the quantity. Above all, do not expect full returns without furnishing an abundance of the best feed.

A. L. D., of Haynesville, Ky., discussing the cause of bitter cream, says: "When I let the cream stand uncovered and stir it every morning, I am not troubled with bitter cream. In olden times before I had much experience, my cream often turned bitter, and consequently I had bitter butter. I believe this was due to the habit I then practiced of covering the cream and neglecting to stir it often."


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