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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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The Milling of Wheat.

Few persons in the east, indeed few anywhere, east or west, unless they have given special attention to the matter, are aware of the great improvements that have been made within the past few years in the processes of grinding wheat into flour, of the controversy between millers which has grown out of it, and how it affects the farmers of the great wheat-growing sections of the country by having embraced in its changes the many varieties of wheat sown. At present there are a dozen or so journals devoted to milling, several millers' associations, and notwithstanding all the improvements in processes of milling which have succeeded each other so rapidly within the past ten years, the processes of to-day are liable to be discarded in a year through new inventions or improved methods, while the improvements in one state or locality may prove useless in another, on account of the differences in grain, and other local conditions.

The system chiefly employed in grinding grain in the great flouring mills of the west is known as the high milling principle, or "new" process, which has been adopted from the celebrated mills of Austria and Hungary, having been first employed, we believe, in Vienna, where the best flour is produced and the best bread made of any place in the world, improved by the inventive genius of American millers. It may be briefly described as a system which by a gradual reduction of the kernels of wheat, aims at producing the largest quantity of middlings, which being cleansed or "purified," reground, and again cleansed, are finally manufactured into flour. Formerly, or by the old system of milling, five bushels of wheat were estimated to the barrel, or a trifle over thirty-nine pounds of flour to the bushel of wheat; but by the new process, the estimate of a barrel of flour is put upon four and one-half bushels of wheat, or forty-three and one-half pounds of flour per bushel. Slight as this increase seems, it makes an aggregate gain of more than ten per cent. to the quantity of the crop, or 4.35 pounds to each bushel, more than forty millions of dollars in value to the crop of the present year, and enough to almost supply the deficiency in the wheat crop for the wants of New England and New York for the present year.

The first operation in the milling is the cleaning of the wheat before grinding, a thing which all our old mills did but very imperfectly. Now the wheat first passes through a rolling screen or sieve, then through a separarator, next a decorticating or stripping machine, and, finally, through a smutter. When the operations are completed, the wheat is carried to the "French burr"—four-feet millstones—and ground into what is termed "chop," or really Graham flour. Then it passes to a bolting reel having three bolting cloths of different degrees of fineness. The flour from this bolting chest is called No. 1 and No. 2, twenty-six per cent. of the wheat going into the first, or No. 1, and nineteen per cent. into the second, or No. 2. The remainder of the "chop" then passes through another set of reels, which separates the bran and No. 2 middlings, giving fifteen per cent. of bran, and ten per cent. of No. 2 middlings; these middlings passing from the reels to a machine known as a purifier, the work of which is to separate the impurities that are lighter than the farina by lifting them from the sieves by means of an air-blast, leaving the "purified middlings" to fall to a millstone below, from which, after being reground, they pass to another set of bolts, thus making thirteen per cent. of the wheat into "new-process" flour. The remainder is again re-ground, and making 6½ per cent. of the wheat into No. 3 flour, leaving a residue from the purifier and bolts of five per cent., called No. 1 feed; the remaining five per cent. passing to screenings and waste. Or, in other words, 100 parts, by weight of wheat, give the following proportions: Screenings and waste, 5 per cent.; "new-process" flour, 13 per cent.; No. 1 flour, 26 per cent.; No. 2 flour, 19½ per cent.; No. 3 flour, 6½ per cent.; No. 1 feed, 10 per cent.; No. 2 feed, 10 per cent.; and wheat bran, 16 per cent. By means of the "middlings purifiers," which are now in use in all the great mills, a better flour is made from middlings than was made from whole wheat under the old methods; and while this shows how great an improvement has been made in machinery, it also shows the enormous waste and extravagance of the old practices of manufacturing a poor grade of flour.

The new process of manufacture has led to the sowing of a great variety of wheats, and to the originating of new sorts; and added to the controversy among millers on the comparative merits of different systems of flouring is to be added the controversy among farmers on growing the different varieties. Among the different varieties sown in the wheat-growing states of the west are the following: Nicaragua, Washington Gloss, Fultz, Clawson, Arnold's Gold Medal, Deihl, Treadwell, Mainstay, Armstrong's Hybrid, Urtoba, Adelaide, Jennings, Gold Dust, Silver Chaff, Boston, Golden Straw, Amber, Tappahannock, Velvet Chaff, and lots of others.

Great has been the controversy among growers and millers as to the character of these varieties for milling purposes, and their productiveness, the last no less than the first, perhaps, being deemed a very important quality. This controversy has been long and sharp, and from it we only learn that some particular kinds of wheats are wanted for making flour for hot climates, others for cold, others for the South American trade, others for the best "high milling" flour, and that hard and soft, winter and spring wheat require different treatment. Some millers recommend one variety, others will condemn it, but it must be remembered that particular kinds of wheat need different methods of grinding from certain other kinds. On the whole we are sure far more extended trials, experiments and studies on the nature of varieties of wheat, in connection with the improved processes of manufacture, must be patiently and carefully carried out, before any well settled and unanimous verdict as to the value of varieties for particular purposes can be determined upon. Meanwhile the whole matter of wheat growing and flour manufacture all through the west is just now in a state of transition, if not in some particulars almost of suspense. Studies and experiments are being made with wheats, of the most minute and accurate description, and improvements in milling machinery of the nicest and most elaborate nature are being tested. While these are progressing the building of immense mills is put off until the results of these tests and experiments—not yet deemed conclusive—are more positively fixed. What revolutions wheat-growing and milling is liable to undergo in the next five or even three years, it is quite impossible even to predict.—*Cultivator.*

Horses at the Fairs.

The first thing that will attract the attention of the average farmer in the equine department of an agricultural show, will be the draft horses; and most numerous among these, especially in the western states, will be the Percherons, or, as they are usually called in this country, the

PERCHERON-NORMANS.

They are also frequently called Normans, or French horses, in the western states. But by whatever name called they are all practically the same, and are distinguished by their uniformity in color, being nearly always grey. Occasionally a black, roan, bay, or chestnut is seen; but fully ninety per cent. of them, both in this country and in France, whence they are imported, are grey. Those imported to this country will range in weight from 1,400 to 1,900 pounds. They usually have good heads, rather short necks, with rumps rather short and often a trifle drooping. The breed originated in La Perche, an ancient province of France, and importations from that country to the United States have been very large since 1852. Many mares have been imported, and a stud book is published in which the imported as well as the native purely-bred animals are recorded. A few stallions have been imported from northern France and from Belgium—some of them greys, but usually bays—that are rather larger and coarser than the Percherons, but these are not eligible to record in the Percheron-Norman stud-book.

THE CLYDESDALES.

This is a breed that originated in Scotland, and is highly prized by many Americans. They rank next in importance, in point of numbers in this country, to the Percheron-Normans. In color they are mostly bay, but there are occasional blacks, browns, sorrels and greys among them; and no matter what the color of their body may be, they nearly all have strong markings of white in the face and on the feet. White spots about the belly are also often found. In point of size those imported to this country will average somewhat larger than the Percheron-Normans. They are also usually longer in the body and the hind quarters than the French draft horses. An abundance of long hair on the legs is considered a good point in a well-bred Clydesdale. These horses are now bred in considerable numbers in this country; and so important has the interest become, that a movement is now on foot to establish a stud-book for this breed in the United States and Canada, as has already been done in Great Britain.

ENGLISH CART, OR SHIRE HORSES.

These are now the largest draft horses known, and with these the Clydesdales have been so extensively crossed that it is often difficult to tell just where the Clydesdale leaves off, and the Cart, or Shire horse begins. It is, as the name indicates, an English breed, and the stallions frequently reach enormous weights—considerably over a ton. In color they are more often black than otherwise, although bays and browns are occasionally seen. They have not been so largely introduced into this country as the two other draft breeds mentioned, the impression having prevailed that so very large and clumsy a horse was not suited to our wants.

THE THOROUGHBRED.

You will often hear the people talk about thoroughbred Morgans, thoroughbred Hambletonians, thoroughbred trotters, etc., but such talk only indicates a lack of information concerning the breeds of horses. There is but one breed of horses designated as thoroughbreds by horsemen, and this is a breed that originated in England, derived from a Turkish, Barb, and Arabian ancestry. It is the oldest and purest breed of horses in existence; is noted for speed, stoutness, endurance, energy and resolution. For nearly a hundred years past their genealogy has been carefully recorded in a stud-book, and the records of their performances upon the race course have formed an important part in the sporting literature of Europe and America. They were introduced into this country at a very early day, and those bred here are certainly the equals of the very best produced in England. In fact, so frequent have been the importations of the choicest animals from England to America, that the blood of the two countries is identical. All running horses are of this breed, and none but thoroughbreds can make a creditable showing in long distance or heat races. A horse with a dash of this blood may make a fast race for a short distance, but it takes the genuine stuff to go a mile and repeat, in good time. They are of all colors, bay, brown and chestnut predominating; are rather light of bone, and long in the body, with thin neck, small head, wide between the eyes, finely pointed ears, long quarters and deep chest, and are usually rather "leggy." In height they are from 15 to 16½ hands, although they may sometimes be found a half a hand above or below these figures. They are nervous, restless, determined, and excitable, and are highly valued for crossing upon all other breeds.

TROTTERS AND ROADSTERS.

We have as yet no distinctive breeds of driving horses or roadsters. The horses used for light driving, fast trotting, etc., are largely a conglomeration of all breeds and types. Some approximate the French Canadian pony in form and action, while others possess most of the characteristics of the thoroughbred; but so popular has fast trotting become in this country, and so universal is the fancy for fast driving horses, that at almost all our fairs the roadster class will be found more largely represented than any other, and usually more largely than all others combined. Indeed, the roadster is more distinctly an American feature than any other in our equine product; and we are fast approaching the time when the American trotting horse will be classed as a distinct breed. It is the creation of an American fancy—the result of a fashion that has demanded the fastest and stoutest trotting horses in the world for driving on the road; and to this end we have selected and bred until our horses surpass all others in this particular. Among these horses we have several recognized families of especial prominence, all more or less related, but each possessing features that are to some extent peculiarly its own, but none of them entitled to be called a breed.

Of these we may mention the Hambletonians, descended on the paternal side from imported Messenger (a thoroughbred) through his son Mambrino (also a thoroughbred), and Mambrino's son Abdallah, out of a mare of unknown blood, who in turn got Rysdyk's Hambletonian, out of a mare by Bellfounder (an imported Norfolk trotter), and her dam probably having two direct crosses on imported Messenger. Through Rysdyk's Hambletonian on the paternal side, we have the Volunteers, the Edward Everetts, the Alexander Abdallah's, the Almonts, the Messenger Durocs, the Sentinels, the Happy Mediums, and all the various so-called Hambletonians of the present day. This celebrated horse was bred in Orange county, New York, foaled, 1849, and was kept in that county until his death, which occurred March 26, 1876.

Then we have the Mambrinos, that take their name from Mambrino Chief, a grandson of the Mambrino above referred to, as the grandsire of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. The dam of Mambrino Chief, like the dam of Abdallah, was a mare of unknown blood. He was bred in Orange county, New York, foaled 1874, and, when ten years old, was taken to Kentucky, where he died, in 1861. Upon the highly-bred and thoroughbred mares of that region, he was very successful as a sire of fast trotters, and the mares got by him have been especially noted as producers of great trotters when coupled with other trotting strains.

The Clays constitute another trotting family of note. The original Henry Clay was a famous trotting stallion, foaled 1837, got by Andrew Jackson (also a famous trotter), who was a grandson of Bashaw (an imported Barb), and related to imported Messenger through the second dam of his sire, who was by that horse. The dam of Henry Clay was a famous trotting mare, whose brood is unknown. From this horse we have the various families of Clays of the present day, and also the Patchens. (Dr. Herr's Mambrino Patchen, improperly so called, should not be confounded with the other Patchen's, as he is a son of Mambrino Chief, and has none of the Patchen or Clay blood.)

The Morgans are perhaps our oldest trotting family; and if they have not produced our very fastest trotters, their pretensions undoubtedly deserve to take the very highest rank as good-tempered, hardy, and pleasant roadsters. They are descended, in the paternal line, from a horse called Justin Morgan, who was bred in Vermont, foaled 1793, and died in 1821. His blood has never been positively known, although it is pretty well established that the thoroughbred predominated. From him we have the Morrills, the Fearnaughts, the Ethan Allens, the Black Hawks (not including the descendants of Long Island Black Hawk, who was by Andrew Jackson, grandson of Bashaw, above alluded to, and had none of the Morgan blood in his veins), the Daniel Lamberts, the Knoxes, and the Golddusts. The popularity of this family at one time was unbounded; and no blood, excepting that of the thoroughbred, has been so generally disseminated and so highly esteemed throughout the United States. At present it is not so highly prized by those who place speed above all other qualities; but go where you will among livery stable keepers or horse-railroad managers, and ask them what type of horse they have found most profitable to use and wear out on the road, and they will almost invariably answer, "The old-fashioned Morgan."

The Bashaws, another popular family of trotters, are very closely related to the Clays and Patchens, having a common ancestry in Young Bashaw, who was the sire of Andrew Jackson, above referred to. Young Bashaw was by the imported Bashaw, his dam was by a thoroughbred sire, and his grandam was by imported Messenger. The most celebrated of the Bashaw family proper came through Long Island Black Hawk, who was by Andrew Jackson, out of a mare by Mambrino, son of Messenger. Through him we have Green's Bashaw (so well known in the west), the Mohawks, and many others of note.

The Pilots—the blood of the old black pacer Pilot, who was probably of French Canadian ancestry, appears also to have mingled kindly with our best trotting strains, and many of our very best and fastest trotters have a dash of his blood, mainly through his son Pilot, Jr., (a horse bred by the late R. A. Alexander, of Kentucky), out of a mare that was nearly thoroughbred. Old Copperbottom, also a Canadian pacer; Hiatoga, a horse bred in Virginia; Columbus, and Royal George, both from Canada, have all been very popular sires, and no compendium of the origin of the American trotting horse would be complete without reference to them.

THE "ALL-WORK" CLASS.

This will be made up of the odds and ends of everything in the shape of a horse; and here will be found representatives of all the breeds and families above described, crossed, mixed, and graded in every conceivable degree. Here a man will show a pony of fourteen hands, weighing 800 or 900 pounds; there will be another, with a typical American trotter; close beside him may be found some of the smaller Percherons and Clydesdales, while further on is a thoroughbred. The range in height will be from 14½ to 17½ hands, and in weight from 800 to 1,700, all shown as "horses of all work," and each, in the eye of its owner, entitled to the highest award. From judging in such a ring, all intelligent horsemen desire to be excused, because there can be no horse best for everything. The term "all work" implies the saddle, the light road wagon, the plow, the street car, the omnibus, the carriage, and the dray; and no one horse can be fitted for all these uses. If we were to modify the term so as to confine it to the *work of the farm*, then the range of uses would be greatly circumscribed, and a horse might be found that could draw the family carriage, the plow, and the farm wagon moderately well; but in its unlimited sense the "horse of all work" is a myth, and no such classification should be recognized.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

Home Decoration.

Whatever the thought be in the decoration of a room, let there be a prevailing idea to which all others are to be subordinate, leading up to and harmonizieg with. Thus in color, if the leading color be crimson, the others need to be such as harmonize and contrast well. Blue or green, or perhaps a dash of yellow or black, will serve to heighten its force and yet subdue it. Or if it be a favorite picture, or a piece of china which takes the place of honor—the best light—it needs support and contrast to disclose its merits.

Amid the bewildering choice of things of things of beauty, the novice may find it difficult to select what will serve her purpose best; but bearing in mind the cardinal principles underlying art in the household—simplicity and harmony—she will never go far astray. What would be in accord in one place, in another might be manifestly inharmonious. The carpet which was appropriate to the large rooms and elegant furnishings of a mansion, would certainly be an incongruity in the cottage.

As carpets are so essentially decorative in their nature, there should be great care given to their selection. No flowers or bird's nests, or anything it would be inappropriate to walk upon; but rather some simple design—as graceful scrolls, in quiet colors, which should be brighter or darker than the walls; following the artist's which makes the foreground or background run into the figure—though our own preference, both on the score of health and of beauty, is for polished hard-wood floors, with oriental rugs. Walls and ceilings should have a good amount of color on them, not so much, however, as to be glaring; and where there are hangings let them differ enough in hue to avoid monotony. Throw in a bit of effective contrast in a chair or rug, then a spot of vivid color, as brightly-painted plate or glowing picture will produce a charming effect.—*Housekeeper's Companion.*

Within the past few weeks there has been a rapidly growing interest developed on the subject of raising sugar beets in Eastern Massachusetts, as well as in some other parts of the country. The encouraging prospects of the industry, as now carried on in the neighboring state of Maine, are waking up both the capitalist and the producer, and inviting a better acquaintance with the business. The Franklin Farmers' Club, of Norfolk county, both officially and through the energy and enterprise of individuals, has recently been investigating the subject, with a prospect of establishing a factory in the vicinity capable of manufacturing sugar on an extensive scale. President E. L. Metcalf, with Secretary Gardiner Adams and a few members of the club, have lately returned from a week's visit to the beet fields and sugar refineries ot Maine, and come back with increased interesf in the enterprise.—*N. E. Farmer.*

It has been patent to all unprejudiced observers for years, that the race-course at so-called agricultural fairs attracts to the neglect of more important matters, to the demoralization of many persons, and to the utter perversion of the true objects and interests of those important public institutions. Under the euphonious name of "trials of speed," and the pretence of improving our horses, genuine racing has absorbed even the interest that ought to be given to that kind of improvement of the horse which concerns the well-being of the farmer and society in general. As it is called "trials of speed," and is conducted so as to secure the greatest possible attention, multitudes of the better classes not only give it their countenance, but also enter with unrestrained excitement into the gambling and unprofitable pleasure.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Farm Stock.

Judging of Live Stock at Fairs.

We cannot too strongly urge upon those who have the management of the fairs that will be held throughout this country during this and the following month, the importance of careful, intelligent and honest judging in the various classes of live stock. The chief value of these shows lies in the opportunity afforded of examining the best specimens of all the leading breeds—of showing the superiority of improved over common stock, and of good feeding and care in the management of domestic animals over the slipshod and thriftless methods so largely practiced by general farmers. It is here that the farmer may see the capabilities of the best breeds under the best possible management, and the impressions here received serve as a sort of model for his efforts in the future.

To intelligent and well-informed breeders the awards of the judges are matters of secondary importance. Such men will examine and decide for themselves between the rival claimants in a given class; but by the great mass of visitors these awards will be accepted as an authoritative declaration, by experts, as to the relative merits of the animals shown; and as such the prize-winners will be studied by all who are not themselves experts. It is important, then, not only as a matter of justice to the exhibitors themselves, that the prizes go to the very best representatives in each class, but because wrong *judging* is wrong *teaching*, and this wrong teaching goes out to the world with all the force which the standing of the society is able to give it.

We know something of the difficulty societies labor under in an honest endeavor to do their whole duty in such cases. Intelligent, honest and totally unprejudiced judges are hard to find, even in cases where competition is confined to one breed; and where different breeds are brought together to compete for the same prize, the difficulty is greaty increased. Take, as an illustration, the class for draft horses. It will be almost impossible to find judges from among *breeders* who have not a preference or a prejudice, which would disqualify them from giving an unbiased decision as between the Clydesdales and the Percherons. And so of the beef-producing breeds of cattle. Practical breeders have preconceived notions that are hard to overcome, and which will unconciously control their decision. The only safe way in such cases is to make selections of judges entirely outside the ranks of breeders. Select from among those who have long been *using* horses in large numbers for draft purposes, and who *buy* such as, in their judgment, are best adapted to their use to make the awards in that class. And, in the beef-producing class, select practical butchers, who can tell at a glance which is the best butcher's beast. Such men, while they may not be "up" on the fancy points, and on gilt-edged pedigrees, will at least be able to decide without prejudice between the animals on their individual merits, as they are shown in the ring, and their awards will usually command the respect of the breeders themselves.—*Nat. Live-Stock Journal.*

Horse Education.

Any person who has handled horses to even a very limited extent, says the *Turf, Field and Farm*, has noticed that there is a great deal of what may be termed human nature about them; that is, susceptibility to improve by education. In fact all domestic animals possess this power to a certain degree, but the horse is more than commonly endowed in this respect. If left to himself, however, or but indifferently taught when young, the horse, like the neglected boy, will grow up with an uncouth carriage, and though a serviceable drudge, will fail to give pleasure to those who have the management of him. As soon as the colt is weaned, he should have good feed, and be handled every day if possible. He should be coaxed rather than made by force to do anything. Never use a switch or end of a halter strap. Be firm but not overbearing; it will be found better to overlook the fault, than to attempt to correct it and fail. Never lose your temper, for the moment you do so, you at the same time lose the advantage you should always have over him. In handling a colt remember that you are forming the future horse, and care now taken either in his appearance or character, is by no means lost. By the time he is a year old, he should allow you to place light articles on his back without any resistance, and should be taught not to be afraid of straps hanging loosely either about the body or heels. This education is best done in the winter, and should be repeated until perfectly broken, and when harnessed for the first time he will quietly permit himself to be driven alongside of a quiet horse. During the operation of halter-breaking, great care should be taken to always make him walk fast. Fast walking (the best gait of a horse) should be part of his education, and he will never forget it in his after life. We have had a wide experience with colts, and have yet to find one which could not make a good walker if properly trained when young; but this is a fast age and walking is too slow to keep up with it.

Sheep in the Corn Fields.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says that he has found the corn fields excellent places for sheep. After the corn is laid by, she sheep may have a week's run there with great advantage.

There is fresh grass along the fence rows, and perhaps weeds that will give variety. We have never had lambs do better than in the corn field in the fall. We bring them out every night. In this way they do not break down the corn or have any place for rendezvous, where they injure the corn. The day is busily spent, and the field as well as the flock looks the better for the run there.

After the corn has eared, we have turned the whole flock into the fields and been well pleased with the practice. The sheep eat millions of weed seeds and very little or no corn. Should an ear be pulled off, which is very rare, every grain on that ear will be pulled off and eaten by sheep. We have large sheep, and find no trouble in the practice of turning into the corn fields after roasting ears have well formed. At that time pastures are generally poorest and need rest. Changing the sheep in the corn fields will give the needed rest. Then the sheep can take the gains of the pasture before the severe frosts injure the grass. After these frosts the sheep may find a fresh change in the corn fields. Sheep need frequent changes of range, and we who have no woods or waste lands on our farms can make a profitable change to the corn fields.

Curry-Combs.

A great many farmers make a mistake in buying their curry-combs. They buy them in the spring about the time when they get a new hired man. The proprietor tells his man to cleanse his horses well. So the new groom, with the new comb, then scratches the horse up and down, backward and forward, for five or ten minutes. I would like to see a horse that would not get angry with such treatment. I always buy my curry-combs in the fall—November or December is a very good time. At that time the horse has a very thick coat, and then there is not much danger that you will scratch a horse so badly that he will bite or kick at you. I know a man who always has horses that kick or bite, and I am satisfied that it is his own fault. He licks and kicks his horses more in one week than I do mine in five years. I advise those who want to buy horse-brushes to buy the best they can get. Eleven years ago I bought a brush that cost $2.50, and it is as good yet as it was when I bought it. "The best is always the cheapest."—*Ex.*

Poultry.

Poultry Notes.

Steaming is preferable to boiling for tough fowls.

Select the best cockerels and pullets to keep for breeders next year.

If you want your fowls to have a fine glossy plumage, feed sunflower seed.

Thin shells are caused by a lack of gravel, etc., among the hens laying the eggs.

Corn is the principal stand-by for poultry food, but it should not be the only grain employed, or be fed whole continuously.

One of the most prolific causes of disease among poultry is their being obliged to drink the dirty, unwholesome water of drains or stagnant pools in the barn-yard. Where water is provided for them it should be changed every morning and afternoon.

A daily ration of green food is actually necessary for laying hens. Vegetables, either cooked or raw, are much relished also, and serve in some measure to supply the place of green diet. Onions, chopped fine and mixed with their food, are exceedingly wholesome, and, if not a cure, are certainly a preventive of disease in many instances. Growing chickens are even more anxious for green food than laying hens.

Poultry.

We are all liable to make mistakes, and especially in our poultry business, a few of which we will notice in this article. One great error committed is that of killing off the best specimens, and keeping the poorest for laying eggs and raising chickens. If a chicken is needed for the table, nine times out of ten the youngest pullet is selected—the largest and most symmetrical goes into the pot—and by the time the laying season come around the yard contains nothing but old hens, and perchance a few pullets that are culls, that should have gone into the pot, instead of the good ones. This process is repeated from year to year. The old hens become worthless as layers, sicken and die, bringing disease into the yard; for it is just as much in the nature of things for old hens to become diseased and die, as it is for old vegetables to decay and rot. Hence, after two or three years of this kind of management, if any are left on the farm, they are mere dwarfs, having lost their vigor as well as their identity as to the original breed from which they first sprang. It is not to be wondered at, then, that so many complain that poultry is unprofitable. And this is only one of the errors that are committed in poultry raising. The remedy for this particular fault is a very easy one. In the first place, never kill off the choice pullets—reserve them for laying and breeding, and kill the small and poor specimens as they may be needed, but leave no inferior bird in the yard at breeding-time.

We notice some yards full of old hens, being kept on account of their original excellence, and because they are inferior to younger ones for table use. This is a great error. Old hens are generally expensive to keep on account of the amount they eat. They have a tendency to get fat, then they stop laying eggs, become lazy, generate disease, and die. We have seldom found any profit in keeping hens the third year, and believe it better to dispose of them at the end of their second year's laying. We don't however, wish to be understood as saying that hens cease altogether to lay at the end of the second or third year, but what we do say is, that as layers they are unprofitable to keep after that time.

The plan we have adopted, and which we recommend, is, as soon as the moulting season is over, to separate the old hens and the inferior specimens of cockerels and pullets from those selected to keep over. Keep them in separate pens—not over a dozen in each (that is, the old hens)—and feed them all they will eat, changing food daily, giving corn in the grain, boiled potatoes and meal slightly salted and peppered, cooked meat twice a week, with plenty of pure water, and in a very short time they will be in good marketable condition; then either use them or sell them in market for table use. Don't undertake to keep them until the price suits you, but sell them at once; for every penny spent on them then is lost, and old fowls are not a commodity that will keep long when in that condition.

Another great error is that of breeding in-and-in. We never do it, and always have good, healthy chickens. It costs but a trifle, either to buy cockerels or exchange with a neighbor, getting new ones each season. It pays us, and it will pay you. Try it.—*Western Stock Journal.*

Feeding Twice a Day.

A correspondent who has tried the experiment (so he informs us) of feeding his flocks of poultry of all ages—after the chickens leave the care of the hens, and giving them good, clean, substantial food—but twice a day, instead of three times, which was for years formerly his practice, now writes that he has found this plan an excellent one.

Either for breeding stock or for growing birds, provided the fowls and chickens have an open range to run in during the seasons of the year when no snow is on the ground, this feeding in his later practice has proved ample; and he has found the plan to work admirably, as well as economically. He gives his reasons for the favorable results of his practical experience, as follows:

"I have found that by affording my birds, nourishing, soft food, cooked and fed liberally in the morning, that they eat of this greedily and to full satisfaction before leaving the troughs. I use boiled potatoes and turnips, daily, and a peck of vegetables. I add a peck of corn and rye meal, half each, which I thoroughly scald while the potatoes, etc., are also hot. These are mashed together, a little salt is stirred in, and when cool it is fed out regularly every morning by ten o'clock.

"At night, say by five o'clock, I give them all the dry grain they will eat up clean. This meal consists of whole corn, whole wheat and oats, one-third each. They will go to roost with well filled craws, and are as quiet, contented and thrifty as any fowls I ever kept or fed in my many years of poultry-keeping experience.

"After the morning meal they wander about but little until afternoon. They retire to the shade of the runs or trees, and in hot weather sit there or roll in the soft earth for hours. Their food digests well, they are in fine condition, their lives are passed mostly out of doors (in the warm months), and they are fat enough at any time with this treatment to be continually healthy.

"I find also that there is thus a saving in the quantity of food needed for my flocks over the old system of three times a day feeding. And I am certain that I never owned healthier birds than I have in my runs to-day, nor have I ever lost so few, old or young, from disease or death, in a twelvemonth, as I have in the past year, under this new system of feeding."—*Poultry Yard.*

Apiary.

Bee-Keeping On the Prairie.

No question is more frequently asked of the experienced bee-keeper than this: "Will it pay to have bees on new prairie distant from timber." Many of the settlers who have come west from timbered and well cultivated parts of the country, especially from Wisconsin, Ohio and western New York, find the condition of things so different, that they are fearful of trying the experiment, and we often hear them say, "I miss my bees; if I thought they would do well I would have them again, but the winds, the late springs, the absence of fruit, etc., make me fear to try."

Now the facts are that these very timid ones are in a better country for bees—one richer in honey-producing plants and containing more honey by far—than in their old homes.

It is true that bees need different care on the prairie, and gather honey at different seasons, but if the common sense used in other things, and without which bees cannot be managed successfully anywhere, be called into action, they may be made a most important source of wealth in all our prairies.

This is not theory only. Reports come from many prairie bee-keepers of wonderful yields of honey from their hives, and much more than average success in wintering. New comers to the prairie, finding no fruit blossoms, no white clover, and no linn, jump to the conclusion that there is no honey, without considering that nature generally equalizes these things, and in withholding some sources abundantly compensates by a bountiful supply of others. From the middle of July until even after frost, the prairies are covered with honey-producing plants. In a ride of a hundred miles in August, last year, there was not a mile where honey-producing plants were not found, and at that season of the year warm days and cool nights cause honey to be secreted in all. In this respect the prairie has great advantage over timbered country for there the harvest comes at a season when showery, wet weather often interferes both with the secretion and the gathering of the honey, while on the prairies the great harvest comes in the best season of the year. We have known sixty-four days in succession when bees could work without interruption from the last of June until the middle of September; all the rain for that length of time coming at night, and during that time asters, golden rod, wild buckwheat, smart weed and several varieties of purple flowers were abundant on every side.

To manage bees here their supplies should be sufficient to support them eight months, from October till June. Most seasons they would gather considerable—enough to encourage brood-rearing—in May; but it is not safe to calculate thus, unless you expect to feed. And here let me say that, except in California, and, perhaps, Australia, in favorable seasons the honey harvest rarely extends four months.

The fear of wind is a bugbear. True the wind blows nowhere else as it does upon the prairie; but the bees no more leave the hives on very windy days than they do in rainy weather. We have known six windy days in succession, warm days, too, when not a bee ventured from the entrance. Sudden winds, like sudden showers, of course may sometimes catch stragglers away from home.

If properly managed colonies will be very strong by the time the harvest begins and the increase may all have been secured before, so that every hive will be well stocked with honey gatherers, and in nine seasons out of ten profit is certain.

Wintering is no more difficult than in other locations. Protection either in cellars, improved hives, or by burying, is absolutely essential everywhere. The homesteader, who has but few hives and has not provided double walled ones, and has no cellar can, with great ease, put a box, or boards, or corn stalks, around each hive and throw dirt over it. We have seen many colonies winter thus, and there is no better way. The object in protecting being always to secure an equal temperature.—*Mrs. E. S. Tupper, in Bee-Keepers' Magazine.*

Dairy.

How Butter Is Sometimes Tainted.

Winter and spring butter is often very much injured in flavor by allowing cows to eat the litter from horse stables. Cows are not unfrequently very fond of this litter, though it is impregnated with liquid manure from the horses, and if allowed they eat it greedily; and the effect is that their milk and butter will be tainted with the taste of this kind of food, in the same way that the flavor is injured by eating turnips, but to a more disagreeable degree. If litter is allowed to be eaten, it should be given to cattle not in milk, and on no account should milch cows be allowed to consume other than the sweetest and purest food. Very nice butter-makers are sometimes at a loss to account for stable taints in butter, especially when extraordinary precautions have been taken to have the milking done in the most perfect manner, and so on in all the processes of handling the milk until the butter is packed for market. Still the butter has a disagreeable taint, and the cause often comes from allowing the cows, when turned out to water and exercise, to feed about the horse stable, where they consume all the litter which, on account of its being soaked with liquid manure, is cast out of the stable.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

Injury to Cows by Allowing Calves to Suck.

There is no truer thing in my experience, and I believe in that of hundreds of others, than that allowing a calf to suck is an injury to the cow. This injury is more or less permanent according to how long it is continued, and doubtless depends largely upon the vigor and digestive powers of the calf and the quantity of milk given by the dam. The udder of a young cow, thus treated, in the full flush of her yield, loses capacity to hold a large "mess" of milk, if it ever had it, and older cows becoming accustomed to the steady, half-hourly drafts of the calf, fall off in their yield rapidly after the calf is sent to the market. Calves, it is true, usually fatten better on the cow than as fed, in general practice in this country, but our practice is certainly wrong, and I am by no means sure a calf may not be just as well fattened off as "on the cow." In fact I have once or twice fattened a calf so well "on the pail," that the butcher complimented the veal, saying that any one could see that that was no skim-milk calf, whereas, after the first three days of its life, it had no milk which was not skimmed. The loss of cream was made up to the calf by as much scaled linseed-meal cake as was judged good for it, and it always had a wisp of sweet hay, or a bite of grass in its season, to nibble upon. All calves are not alike in this respect, but where milk is the principal thing, veal is secondary, and so we are willing to sacrifice something of the excellence of the veal to the good of the dam.

When a deep-milking cow has two calves put upon her, their thrift will often indicate an enormous milk secretion. I presume no harm comes from such practice, commenced after a cow is four or five years old, but thousands of good heifers are spoiled every year because, not being pleasant to milk, their calves are left to run with them. Their udders never become distended, they lack capacity to carry their milk from one milking to another, and when their calves are taken away not only do the teats leak, but the discomfort caused by the unusual distension of the udder results in a decrease of yield. Whereas, had the distension occurred when the whole system was in the plastic condition in which it is just after calving, when the udder is naturally swollen and more or less painful, it would have become for life adapted to the circumstances and would be of increased capacity.

A very sensible article is going the rounds of the papers, showing that it is just because wild cows have their calves running with them that they never give much milk. It seems folly for farmers who want milk to follow the course, which they can see in nature produces just such results as they do not want. See how it is with mares. I was surprised to find that a good mare gave fourteen quarts of milk in a day, and yet most mares will sustain in good order a larger animal than a big calf, and one which grows much faster. This fourteen quarts of milk was given when the colt was weaned. What, it is fair to assume, was given by the mare during the period soon after foaling, the time when cows yield most? In cows, of course the decrease of milk is not observed until the system of milking twice a day is adopted. So long as the calf takes its rations as often as it can digest what it takes, the flow keeps up; but it renders the cow more or less incapable of carrying the milk produced, and of producing more than she can comfortably carry.—*Nebraska Farmer.*

Horticulture.

Worm-Proof Fruit Trees.

Z. S. Baker, of Audrain county, Mo., sends us the following information in regard to the operations of a tree-agent in that section of the country:

"There is an individual in this country selling fruit trees who claims to represent the Springfield, Ill., nursery. The agent claims that these trees are grafted in roots that were imported from Russia, and that borer worms will not infest this trees in consequence of this. He is selling his trees at enormous figures in consequence of this great advantage. What we want to know is the certainty of such a discovery. If it is true the trees are cheap at $1 apiece, and his peach trees at 50 cents each. If it is a humbug, you will please inform us through the *Journal*, and greatly oblige several subscribers who have invested in this enterprise."

We clip the above from the *Journal of Agriculture*, more as a specimen of rural credulity and wonderful gullability than as a caution, for we begin to despair of farmers ever growing suspicious of strolling rogues. Of course the *Journal* advises to have nothing to do with such a palpable swindle. But why should any man who has reached years of discretion, ask his newspaper to advise him in so plain a case of swindling as this is?

We haven't a doubt, however, that this fellow with his improbable story of grafts on imported-from-Russia roots, is picking up hundreds of dollars among farmers—who would tell the agent of an agricultural paper, the next hour, that they really could not afford to subscribe a dollar and fifty cents for a newspaper, which every week for a whole year to come would give him all the information about such humbugs in advance, besides a thousand things by which knowledge he could put money in his pocket.

Grapevines in California.

California has, probably, twenty vines, each of which produces more than 600 pounds of grapes as an average crop. Among these are vines at Coloma and Blakes, and near Montecito and Stockton—representing the Sierra Nevada, the coast mountains north of San Francisco, the San Joaquin Valley, the southern coast, the level of the sea, and an elevation of 2,000 feet above it. The Stockton vine, a mile southeast of the town, in the yard of Mr. Phelps' house, is a foot in diameter, and last year produced 5,000 pounds (2½ tons), according to the *Independent*. We have heard nothing lately of the yield of the Montecito and Coloma big vines. We saw the latter in 1867, when young, and it then bore 1,500 bunches of grapes. The Montecito vine grew from a cutting of the old vine at the same place, set out in 1795, and cut down in 1875, when eighty years old. It had a diameter of 15 inches, covered an arbor of 114 feet long by 78 wide, and averaged three tons in its annual yield. The big vine at Blakes separates at the surface of the ground, into two stems, each six inches in diameter. The vine at Coloma is an Isabella; the other three are of the Mission variety.—*San Francisco Alta.*

Fruit in the West.

The editor of the Indiana *Farmer*, in his observations on the recent editorial tour to Denver from that state, thinks Kansas makes a very poor showing in gardens and orchards. We had been led to belive that one thing Kansas horticulturists in general, and the State Horticultural Society in particular, prided themselves on, was the big apples and other fruit grown in Kansas. The Indiana editor has reached a different conclusion, however, in the course of his flying visit. His opportunities were not of the very best, it must be remembered. He says:

"Observations made on our late excursion, show a general failure in the fruit crop in all the regions west of the Mississippi river. Grapes are an exception to this rule, at least as far west as Kansas City. Peaches are reported as winter-killed even as far south as Fort Scott, in Kansas. We saw fine apple orchards in Missouri, but scarcely any fruit on them. As far as our observation extended there is a neglect of orchards and gardens throughout Kansas which must be corrected if Kansas is to be the land of happy homes."

Destroying the Curculio.

Although out of season now for curculio hunting, it is always in season to learn how to destroy or circumvent these destructive insects to the plum. The editor of the *Country Gentleman* states that he has been very successful by practicing the jarring process, and describes the manner as follows:

"'Padded mallets," so commonly employed, are very inefficient, and lead to frequent failure. The pads defeat the very object we wish to obtain; they soften the jar, which should be sharp and severe, to bring down the insects. It often happens that one-half remain on the tree after such an imperfect attack—enough to spoil the crop. The mode which we have employed for many years, and which has already been described in the *Country Gentleman*, is first to cut up a three-eighths iron rod into pieces about three inches long, then bore a hole with a bit an inch or more deep into the trunk of each small tree, or into the principal branches of a large one, and insert one of the iron plugs. The stroke of an axe or large hammer on the end of such a plug gives the tree a very sharp and effectual jar, and no curculio can retain his hold. All are at once brought down and destroyed, and none are left behind to do the work of mischief. The blow cannot injure the bark of the tree, and it will be many years before the plug is grown over.

"By the adoption of this mode, we have found no difficulty in saving a good crop, even when these insects have been most abundant, and the work is done in about half the time required for the repeated poundings with padded mallets. The present season, in a small orchard, with a moderate set of fruit, and with insects so abundant that 1200 were killed in the first three days, we have now a fine crop.

"At first we employed railroad spikes instead of the iron plugs, but their sharp points caused them to be driven into the tree up to the head by the repeated poundings. The inserted end should therefore be blunt."

Sowing Fall Wheat.

We find in an eastern exchange an item ftom Iowa, reading as follows:

"The experiment has been tried in Iowa of sowing in the fall, upon one acre of land, two bushels of wheat mixed with one bushel of oats. The oats shot up rapidly, and were of course killed down by the frost, but they furnished a warm covering for the earth, and when the snow fell among the thick stalks and leaves they kept it from blowing away. This covering prevented the winter killing of the wheat, and the rotting oat leaves and tops afforded a rich top dressing for the crop the following spring. The result was an abundant yield of wheat, while land precisely similar alongside of it, and treated in the same manner, with the exception of omitting the oats, was utterly worthless."—*Western Farm Journal.*

This story is rather thin to deceive a practical farmer. A rank growth of oats in the fall will smother and choke the young wheat, and make it so puny and weak that it is likely to die out in the winter, notwithstanding the protection afforded by the dead blades of the oats. And the "rich top dressing" afforded by the frost killed leaves of the young oats, is too broad a joke. The protecting mulch the dead oats affords is absolutely all the virtue there is in it from first to last, and the ravenous consuming roots of the oats will have injured the wheat at the start so badly that the chances are against its ever wholly recuperating if it lives through the winter. Far better mulch the wheat with a covering of dry straw, or well-spread stable manure which is better still. To insure a first-rate crop of any kind of grain none but the cleanest of seed of the kind to be grown must be planted. Put wheat in early after having the land in the finest condition and if there is enough plant food in the soil accessible to the young plants the chances for a crop is the best possible. It is much safer to have a rank growth of wheat in the fall to protect its own roots and hold the snow, than oats to first rob and then do the nursing.

Picking Cucumbers.

To keep cucumber vines in bearing, it is extremely important that the fruit should be gathered early and often. The smaller the cucumbers are when gathered, the more productive the vines will be. If not allowed to grow more than three inches long, I think full as great a bulk will be produced as if left longer, and being small the pickles will be more valuable. This is well understood by market gardeners, and the enormous yields sometimes reported are more due to careful attention in picking than to variety or other differences in treatment. In most farmer's gardens the rule is to gather every other day. In this way if a cucumber is overlooked, it may be three or four days before it is picked, and many too old for use will be gathered. These will be an entire loss, for where pickles are sought no cucumbers should be allowed to ripen seed. Quite often the first cucumbers to set will be somewhat misshapen. These should be picked as soon as discovered, and if not large enough to use, should be thrown away, as the vine will lose more in vigor trying to bring up a defective cucumber than it will cost it a week later to perfect a dozen cucumbers fit for pickling.

When cucumbers are to be put into brine for pickling, they should be cut off rather than broken, and a small piece of stem attached. This stem will dry up without causing rot of the pickle, as may happen if the cucumber is injured by breaking off the stem. All rough handling of pickles should be carefully avoided. If a cucumber is in the least bruised, it is better to throw it away than to place it where it will spoil others, as it will be very sure to do.

Cucumber vines in the bearing season need plenty of water. If rain does not come frequently, it will pay on a small scale to water once a day at least. This with close picking will keep them in bearing till frost comes, while if the first cucumbers are allowed to ripen their seeds, the vines will die, as they will be entirely exhausted by this strain on the roots. Some cucumber seed, especially of the early varieties, should, however, be saved from the first perfect cucumbers, in order to keep the variety up to its standard for earliness. For this reason seed growing and growing cucumbers for the table or pickles, are not compatible. If, however, enough vines are cultivated to supply an abundance of pickles, the closest picking will leave enough for table use.—*Country Gentleman.*

SHELTERED ORCHARDS.—Many writers advise the selection of a sheltered spot for an orchard, and some have even advised the planting of a belt of quick-growing forest trees in such a position that it will screen the orchard from high winds. A Maine farmer says: "Were I to plant an orchard, and had two locations, one in a valley, surrounded by hills except on the south side, and the other a high elevation, exposed to high winds, I would choose the latter in preference to the former. The same holds good as regards peach orchards. A great object is to keep back the blooming as long as possible, and this can be best done in northern exposures without shelter."

Patrons of Husbandry.

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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.

What Has the Grange Accomplished?

A few years ago nearly every state was dominated by some great and all-powerful railroad corporation, which dictated political party nominations, both for state officers and for congress, and ruled for their own special ends all important legislative enactments. These powerful corporations assumed and maintained their charters were grants of indefeasible right; that they were not subject to any change, modification or control by legislative enactment—no, not even by constitutional amendment. Of course such high assumptions, backed up by the enormous power which these corporations were able to wield in all political and legislative affairs, were fraught with the gravest dangers to our whole system of free government.

Now arose the grange in its sturdy might and grappled with this giant, oligarchic power. It grasped it with the gripe of a power behind the throne, and fought the battle of sovreignty from court to court, until at last it won the great and final decision from the supreme court of the United States, that railroad companies are subject to legislative control in the several states the same as any other class of carriers. We distinctly maintain that establishing of this rule throughout the nation, in place of the rule of their corporate and chartered sovereignty which the railroad companies themselves had set up and successfully maintained for many years, was due entirely to the grange movement. And if there should never be another meeting on the face of the earth in the name of the grange, this one triumph over the dangerous assumptions and power of the railroad magnates, is worth to the country infinitely more than all the money and labor which the grange movement has cost the farming class. It is a safeguard for all future time. Again, the habit of going in debt—of buying everything on credit—had grown to be a miserable curse to the whole land. The grange locked horns with this giant evil, and has maintained the unequal struggle with a fair degree of success.

It has taught producer, dealer and consumer that the ready pay or cash system is the only really fair one, and it is in the long run the best for all parties. It is the only method by which the honest buyer of goods can get the benefit of his honesty, and not have to pay an extra per cent. to cover a margin of bad debts. And any dealer who still keeps up the credit system deserves to be bitten by it. Let the people learn that wisdom and honesty require them to do without what they cannot pay for, and wait until they can pay for it. This is the lesson of the grange, and it is sound and good for all classes of people in a free country.—*Iowa Farmer.*

Lawyers.

There is a certain class of men in the world known as lawyers. What benefit they are to mankind is a question difficult of solution. They are hardly producers, although a large majority of the lies manufactured may be traced to their fertile imagination. Nevertheless, there are some who consider the lawyers useful members of socieay as long as they keep their place. There are too many lawyers for all to have a paying business, and as they are too smart to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows they lay aside Blackstone and commence political wire-pulling. When they come to the farmer, praise his wife, nurse his children, and furnish him with cigars; the farmer, simply to oblige them, sends them to Congress to represent him in that august assembly!

But what cares the lawyer for his constituent's interests? The farmer's interests are not his own. Laws beneficial to the farmer are of no benefit to him. Instead of legislating for the benefit of the country, he dives deep into the dirty cesspool of politics, bringing up old and effete issues, makes grandiloquent speeches, arrays section against section, tampers with the finances, stirs up sectional hate, gets drunk, or passes a law that gives a man who, when a minister plenipotentiary, wrote a treatise on draw-poker and got mixed up in a dishonest mining scheme, $900 because he was shot through the hand! After drawing the salary he has not earned, and stolen enough to live in luxury the rest of his life, he comes home to laugh at the stupidity of the farmer.

This, indeed, is a sad picture, but it is not overdrawn. The lawyer's profession unfits him for legislative duties. It teaches him to quibble over unimportant technicalities, to presuppose that there are two sides to every measure, that he must espouse one side or the other without reference to right or wrong, and that he must make a speech in advocacy of his view of the matter, measured only by the strength of his lungs and his capacity for gas.—*Ohio Farmer.*

I believe there are tens of thousands of good farmers in the states, that withhold their connection and influence from the grange simply because popular men, in their estimation, have ridiculed it. To be called a granger would be to them so very unpopular that they would much rather sit straddle of a barbed wire fence than to be known as on the unpopular side. There was a time when it was thought that the grange was to be a very powerful political organization; then our would-be popular farmers rushed in, no distance, no time, no financial embarrassments could hold them back. Lawyers, doctors, politicians—all came like the rush of a mighty wind, begging and praying for admission. One (would-be) prominent doctor and politician traveled from Milwaukee, thirty miles, with his hair filled with hay seed and an ear of corn in each pocket; sought and obtained admission. But I am wandering from my text—"Why do not farmers more generally become members of the grange?" Another reason is, they are not generally informed of its purposes. I venture the assertion that not one-eighth of the farmers of my state can tell what are the true objects of the grange. Soon after the adoption of the "declaration of purposes," at St. Louis, many of the agricultural papers and some others published it, many did not. Less than one-eighth of the farmers take an agricultural paper, and many take none; so that not more than one-eighth have ever read the "declaration."—*Bulletin.*

Grange Co-operation.

There is a necessity of having some one in every subordinate grange, or in every county, to work up the co-operative interest, in order to make it practicable. If this was properly done, the financial advantages would be brought within reach of every member. This would be of value, and would be appreciated by members in general; it would also induce them to be regular in attendance at the grange meetings, where the educational work is to be done. We must not forget that efforts are required to accomplish any great object, and in order to make the grange a success we must put forth all necessary efforts, sacrifices, if need be, to accomplish the objects of our search. Let us then work in harmony to make every feature of our noble order a grand success, bid adieu to selfishness, prejudice and jealousies, and labor for the greatest good to the greatest number, and in this way we will do more for us individually than we can do by working only for self.—*Nebraska Farmer.*

The Union of Business Men.

In every channel of trade we can learn the practical results of co-operation. Look into the mercantile world and you will hardly find a man conducting business by himself. These shrewd men of business unite for the sake of business. One furnishes brains, another capital, a third is a worker, a fourth is a salesman; they combine their genius and skill, and the result is a power to co-operate. One, with coat off and sleeves rolled up, is at work in the store, another up stairs poring over day-book and ledger, while a third quietly sits in the private office interviewing prices for goods, etc.; but there is no jealousy, because they have learned that each one is doing that which will promote the interest of the firm.—*Ex.*

Advertisements.

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

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to our superior stock for fall delivery of **200,000 Apple trees two years old, 4 to 6 feet high; 50,000 Peach with Pear, Plum and Cherry,** grapes and small fruits for the wholesale trade.

With our system we can fit out Dealers promptly and on time. Wholesale prices will be printed by June. We desire every one wanting Nursery stock at wholesale to call and see us and stock, or send for prices before purchasing elsewhere. All stock will be boxed if desired.

James A. Bayles, Prop'r.

JAS. F. FARRIS,

SILVER LAKE, KAN.

Breeder of Thoroughbred English **Berkshire Pigs,**

also high class Poland Chinas. Pigs from 2 months to eighteen months old constantly on hand, and orders promptly filled. No better stock. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CHALLENGE FEED MILLS, to be run by water, wind, steam or horse power. CHALLENGE WIND MILLS for pumping water and all farm purposes. CORN SHELLERS, FANNING MILLS, HORSE TREAD POWERS, SWEEP POWERS, WOOD SAWS, Riding and Walking Cultivators, Horse Hay Rakes, etc., for Kas., Neb., & Minn. Circulars free.

THOMAS SNOW, Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.

☞ Live Responsible Agents Wanted.

30 Merino Bucks FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale 30 American Merino Bucks one year old last spring. The Bucks are of the Celebrated American Merino Stock, bought of W. C. Vandercook of Cherry Valley, Winnebago Co., Ill., who raised the celebrated Buck, the property of Solon Steer, of Asherville, Kansas, which sheared a fleece last spring weighing 40 pounds, an account of which was published by Mr. Steer in the KANSAS FARMER of August 6th. 1879. Address,

W. D. WITWER, Topeka, Kansas.

One Hundred HEAD

Choice MERINO BUCKS for sale at low and reasonable prices. These bucks are bred from pure blooded stock and second to none in the state. Those who wish to supply themselves with good bucks will do well to call and see them at the Allison Ranch, 14 miles north of Topeka, on Little Soldier Creek, or address

C. P. ALLISON, Hoyt, Jackson Co. Kas.

Auction Sale of Sheep

To be sold at Public Auction at Victoria, Ellis Co., Kansas,

Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1879.

Sale to commence at 1 p. m, About 1000 Graded Ewes and Lambs. Imported Cotswold and Southdown Bucks, also some Merino Rams bred in Vermont.

One Yearling Short-Horn Bull. Terms made known at day of Sale.

S. R. McCLURE,

MARGARET GRANT,

Executors of the Estate of George Grant.

Breeders' Directory.

L. A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kas., breeder o Pure Short-Horn Cattle, and Berkshire Pigs.

C. S. EICHOLTZ, Breeder of Short-Horns, Berkshires and Bronze Turkeys, Wichita, Kansas.

JOSHUA FRY, Dover, Shawnee county, Kansas, Breeder of the best strains of Imported English Berkshire Hogs. A choice lot of pigs from 2 to 8 months old for sale. Prices to suit the times. Correspondence solicited.

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

HALL BROS, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-Ch Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices ⅓ less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

Nurserymen's Directory.

LEE'S SUMMIT AND BELTON NURSERIES, Fruit Trees of the best, and cheapest. Apple Trees and Hedge Plants a specialty. Address ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

A. WHITCOMB, Florist, Lawrence, Kansas. Catalogue of Greenhouse and Budding Plants sent free.

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERIES. 11th year, large stock, good assortments; stock first class. Osage hedge plants and Apple trees at lowest rates by car load. Wholesale and retail price lists sent free on application. E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisburg, Ks.

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MRS. DEBORA K. LONGSHORE, M. D., has removed her office to the west side of Harrison St., 1st door south of Sixth St.

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

TEETH extracted without pain, by Nitrous Oxide gas, or laughing gas, at DR. STULTS Dental Rooms, over Funk's Clothing Store, Topeka, Kansas.

HOGS.

Southern Kansas Swine Farm.

THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS and BERKSHIRE Pigs and Hogs for sale, The very best of each breed. Early maturity, large growth, and fine style are marked features of our hogs. Terms reasonable. Correspondence solicited.

RANDOLPH & PAYNE. Emporia, Kansas.

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ALBERT CRANE,

BREEDER OF

Short-Horn Cattle

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Berkshire Pigs,

Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas.

Catalogues free. The largest and best herds in the west. Over 200 head of cattle, and a like number of pigs. PRICES LOW. Address letters to DURHAM PARK, Marion County, Kansas.

GEO. M. CHASE,

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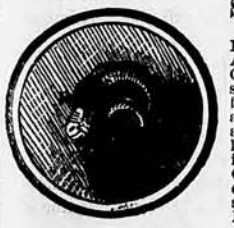
BREEDER OF

Thoroughbred English **Berkshire Pigs.**

—ALSO—

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.

None but first-class stock shipped.



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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.

Kansas Pacific Railway.

Lands! Lands!

KANSAS TO THE FRONT!

The Leading Wheat State in the Union in 1878, and the Fourth Corn State—The Great Kansas Harvest of 1878 was Sold for the Golden Belt.

The celebrated Grain Belt of country, in the limestone section of Central Kansas, traversed by the Kansas Pacific.

The following statements are taken from the report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for 1878:

WHEAT! Kansas rises from the Eleventh Wheat State in 1877 to the FIRST WHEAT STATE in the Union in 1878, producing **26,518,958** bushels winter wheat, and **5,796,403** bushels spring weaat; total,

32,315,361

Bushels Wheat, with only one-eighth of the state under cultivation. The organized counties lying in the Golden Wheat Belt of the Kansas Pacific produced 13,335,324 bushels, or over 41 per cent., and including unreporting counties, fully **14,000,000** bushels, or **45** per cent. of the entire yield of wheat in the state, averaging 24 bushels to the acre, while the average for the state was 17 bushels per acre.

CORN! Kansas, the Fourth Corn State in the Union in 1878. produced 89,324,971 bushels of corn, of which the Golden Grain Belt counties produced **27,399,055** bushels, or **31** per cent., nearly one-third of the entire yield of the state, with an equally grand showing in all other departments of agriculture.

The foregoing facts show conclusively why

29 per cent of the increase of population in the State during the past four years; and

40 per cent. in the increase in population during the past year; and

43 per cent., of the increased acreage of wheat in the state in 1878, belonged to the "Golden Belt."

A FARM FOR EVERYBODY.—62,500 farms—5,000,000 acres—for sale by Kansas Pacific—the Best land in America, at from $2 to $6 per acre one-quarter off for cash, or on 6 or 11 years credit at 7 per cent. interest. It don't take much money to buy a farm on the Kansas Pacific: $26 to $80 will secure 80 acres on credit, or $120 to $360 in cash will buy it outright.

Send to S. J. Gilmore, Land Commissioner, Salina, Kas., for the "Kansas Pacific Homestead," a publication that tells about Lands, Homesteads, Pre-emption, Soil, Products, Climate, Stock Raising, Schools, Wages, Land Explorers' Tickets, Rates, etc. It is mailed free to all applicants.

Read all you can gather about Kansas, and when you decide to start, be sure and start right by locating along the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Superintendent.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

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One month, " " "	15 " per insertion.
Three months, " " "	12 " " "
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The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of THE FARMER.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A notification will be sent you one week in advance of the time your subscription expires, stating the fact, and requesting you to continue the same by forwarding your renewal subscription. No subscription is continued longer than it is paid for. This rule is general and applied to all our subscribers. The cash in advance principle is the only business basis upon which a paper can sustain itself. Our readers will please to understand when their paper is discontinued that it is in obedience to a general business rule, which is strictly adhered to and in no wise personal. A journal to be outspoken and useful to its readers, must be pecuniarily independent, and the above rules are such as experience among the best publishers have been found essential to permanent success.

Mutual Aid Associations.

If there is any one class of people more than another that should make a common cause and form mutual aid associations, so to speak, that class is the farmers. There is not a week passes that we do not read in the newspapers notices of some cunning scheme of rascality to defraud farmers and beat them out of their hard earned and scanty surplus cash. Patent rights, royalties, notes procured under false pretences and turned over to some conniving money changer, or into the hands of one of the class of jackal lawyers who infest every village.

We take up a New York paper and read: "For several years the farmers and others in this part of the state, and especially in Wayne county, have been in the habit of bleaching dried apples by placing them in the fumes of burned sulphur. Some of the apple driers in Wayne county, we are informed, have used this simple process for nearly ten years and nobody seems to have had any idea until quite recently that it was a patented process. A short time ago, however, many of the farmers were somewhat alarmed by the service upon them of papers by an Ohio man, named Mefford, who claims to have been granted a patent on this process, advising them to come and settle with him and thus avoid a lawsuit. We are informed that some of the farmers were so frightened by the simple service of this paper upon them that they paid Mefford certain sums in settlement without further investigation. One of the arguments used by Mefford in enforcing his claim is a decision of the United States court in Ohio in his favor; but it is said against this, that in the suit in question no one appeared to oppose the suit and therefore no defense was made. If suits are prosecuted in this state they will be defended."

This whole business is believed to be a swindle to defraud farmers and scare them out of money. But in this case definite and combined action is to be taken by the apple-driers to resist Mefford's claims. This is one case in which the parties have concluded to fight, except a few of the most scary ones, who stood and delivered at the first challenge of the road agent. Here is a process for bleaching dried apples, known and practiced for a century or more for anything we know to the contrary, by every strawbonnet repairer in village and country, which some fellow who proposes to live by his wits rather than his hands, has procured a patent for this bleaching process applied to fruit, after having seen it in operation by fruit-driers, there is no doubt, and consequently is no inventor of the so-called patent process at all.

The drive-well business on which certain parties have secured a patent right, is another old devise which was practiced long before the parties who are going over the country virtually robbing the farmers, had a patent on it. There are scores of devises, similar and dissimilar, made use of by unscrupulous smart fellows to raid the farmers and rob them of their hard earnings.

Many farmers, to avoid a threatened lawsuit, submit to be plundered. This business should be broken up by a league among farmers to resist to the last extremity, all such swindling processes. One case carried through the courts would make the rogues sick. In fact they would generally abandon the claim if they knew they had to fight a well organized association. A county or state association or associations would only require a few cents from each member to prosecute and contest any of these patent right frauds, note swindles, etc. Make a common cause against the rogues, similar to a horse-thief association. Run the villains down, and if possible land them in the state prison. Here is where co-operation in one of its most easy forms could be applied, with immense profit and little trouble and expense to its members. The granges might serve as the nucleuses for such associations, and farmers outside of the order would readily become members when they had the object explained to them.

There is still more to do than to hunt down these scoundrels who prey upon the farmers. The patent laws which permit the granting of patents for old processes and inventions which have been known and practiced often for years, should be amended so that no patent right could be placed upon a machine, implement or process by any hocus pocus whatever, which had been discovered by unknown parties or used by others than the applicant previously to his claim. The drive-well is an old, old invention, if it can be construed as an invention at all, and so is the sulphur-bleaching process, and scores of others.

Farmers will do a wise thing when they form mutual protection associations all over the country, for defense from, and apprehension and prosecution of, the various and numerous swindlers who prey upon them in a multitude of ways. Such associations would make it too hot for lightning-rod, wire fence, fertilizer agents, royalty claimants, and all this race of miscreants whose name is legion.

We heard of the farmers of a single county in Iowa, or Illinois, being filched out of $7,000 by the drive-well grab. Less than that amount would have driven the claimants through all the courts if necessary, and we believe most probably have beaten them by showing their patent to be worthless. The farmers of Kansas are exposed daily to these persecutions and they should form mutual protection associations, similar to horse-thief associations, and be prepared to fight all such impositions to the bitter end.

Dried Fruit.

From a paper issued by the Agricultural Department at Washington, we find the following on the subject of dried fruit: "The European demand for American fruits increases with the supply, and proves to be very generally remunerative. There is enough fruit raised in the United States to supply both our own country and Europe. The first exportation of apples was made thirty years ago, when the apples commanded from $6 to $8 a barrel in Liverpool. That city now receives 90,000 barrels of apples annually. The value of the fruit exported last year was $2,937,025. The exportation of canned fruit is rapidly increasing. The supply of dried fruit has never been equal to the demand. The extraordinary increase in the production of dried fruit in the last few years has been met by still greater consumption."

This is a good subject for American farmers to ponder. The Kansas FARMER has frequently brought the importance of the fruit crop to the attention of our readers and pointed out the waste which was allowed. It is not overstepping the mark to say that half the product of our orchards is allowed to go to loss. The quantities that rot in the orchards and are ground into cider for the lack of means to save them; the low price that large crops have to be sold for, and the waste of cider owing to the lack of knowledge and appliances for putting it in the best condition for market, all these and other sources of waste, will make a sum total which will swallow up half the crop when large.

With the demand for dried fruit which has grown up and the appliances for evaporating in hot-air dryers, this waste should not continue, but the apple and peach orchard, when the season has proved propitious, and an abundant crop has been vouchsafed, should yield their owners a large profit. It doesn't matter that the crop is abundant, and the market for green fruit is glutted. Evaporated fruit will keep and can be disposed of at such season of the year as the market will warrant.

This fall the apple crop is a failure in Kansas, also the peach, but last season both were abundant where orchards were old enough to bear. The settlers on our prairies are all planting orchards, and the prospect is that in a few years large quantities of apples and peaches will be produced. Those who plant, ought to do so with an eye to the object of future profit as well as a convenience for family use. Such varieties as bear abundantly and of good cooking qualities should be selected, and a good assortment of, as well as a goodly number of, fall ripening varieties should be chosen. Fall apples will not keep long, but for evaporating or drying there are none better, and the autumn is the best season for this mode of preserving the fruit.

Several adjoining farms, having extensive orchards with one central establishment, where the best and most convenient appliances could be provided for preparing, the fruit evaporating and packing, under the supervision of a competent manager, would be much more economical than to conduct the business in a comparatively small way on each farm. The quality of the goods and package would be far superior in a large establishment and insure a correspondingly better price.

The farm and farmer are not poor and hard pressed from a lack of ability to produce, but more frequently from inability to make the most out of what is produced, by the use of proper methods.

The Ritualism of the Grange.

One of our exchanges has this to say in opposition to the ritualism of the grange.

"We are glad to note many of our exchanges expressing criticism upon the "too much Ritual formality of the Grange."

"In this paper appeared the first article against this evil, that we had ever seen in print. This strict interpretation of the Ritual, by the chief offices of the subordinate granges, has oftentimes been a barrier to success—but too often a death blow. It strikes some sensible minds as foolishness, which consumes time and begets contempt, This is the only real objection we have to the grange. That it has done much to injure the granges in this country, we feel assured; that it has done more to exterminate some of them, than all other causes combined, we truly believe. The principal benefits to be derived from the grange, consists in the reading of essays, lectures, interchange of ideas and social intercourse, cementing the bonds of friendship and union between farmers and farmers, and elevating the opinion of the wives, sons and daughters, of the farmers for country life and rural pursuits. Then, why longer throttle the interest of the meetings with useless ritual formalities? Burn your rituals, and the grange will feel the grateful influence, and prosper to an extent never before known in its past history."

What say some of the cool-headed members who have noted carefully the progress of the order? Would less of the ritual ceremony facilitate its business or better satisfy the average practical minds of the community? Some formality and ceremony seem absolutely necessary to the perpetuation of all organizations. Without being able to define exactly the reason why, they seem to serve as needed landmarks, which enlist the sense of sight and sound in aid of the moral sentiments, in strengthening the bonds of attachment, and aiding the cohesive principle, so to speak, without which associations fall to pieces. But could the ritual be curtailed, simplified, modified, or totally dispensed with is the question? The writer of the article we quote appears to think it could be entirely abolished. It is self-evident, we believe, that the business of the grange must continue to be conducted by its members, while the eye and ear of the outside world are entirely excluded.

Our Contributors.

One of our agricultural cotemporaries well remarks that "a live, progressive, agricultural journal must have enough of active, intelligent, practical correspondents to fairly represent the best farming, stock raising, fruit culture, etc., in its area of circulation. We have always believed that the more extensively a farm paper reflects the opinions and practices of practical, intelligent, wide-awake men, the more useful it became to its readers."

This is self-evident, and to its large corps of correspondents the Kansas FARMER is mainly indebted for its wide circulation and popularity. That its usefulness may be maintained and steadily increased, we solicit every reader who is in possession of a fact relating to the farm or household, which he and she believe would benefit some person else to know, we ask them to communicate it to the FARMER.

The pressure of summer work is beginning to lighten as the evenings lengthen out, giving more time for thought and leisure to write. We invite all friends of the FARMER who have been too busy through the season of crop-growing and harvesting to place their thoughts on paper, to begin to do so. They are doubtless in possession of many valuable facts derived from recent experience, which will be full of interest and profit to those who have recently pitched their home in our young state, and others who propose doing so, and who scan the pages of the FARMER, weekly, in quest of much needed information. None can supply it so well as those who have learned from actual experience. We have prepared blanks for such correspondence, which we are glad to furnish all with who desire to write a line now and then for the FARMER. Send us a postal card and we will forward you blanks for correspondence.

Turning the Corn Into Beef.

The Nebraska *Farmer* says that never since Nebraska was a state, has the demand for cattle for feeders been so great. Every well-to-do farmer wants a lot to feed his corn to. The number of two-year-olds has been insufficient to supply the demand. The wholesome advice is given to keep the heifer calves for future breeders and grade up well with thoroughbred bulls, and in a few years a steady income will be the result. This system is applicable to Kansas to a greater degree, perhaps, than any other state. She has the facilities for raising immense corn crops, and a range for all classes of cattle rarely equaled, all things considered.

The farmer who pursues the plan of feeding his corn to his stock and increasing his breeding herd, will, after three years, have a steady income which will be subject to less fluctuation than any other source of wealth likely to come within his reach. To achieve this end he will have to exercise patience and self denial. It is very tempting to be offered a good price for a three-months'-old heifer calf by the butcher, but the offer ought to be refused. The basis of an income lies in the animal, which in two or three years will many times double the amount offered for the veal calf. The corn which can be grown on a small farm and the prairie grass for pasture and hay, are insufficient to maintain a large herd, while to sell the corn is to lose the money which is in the wild grass which will furnish three-fourths of the food of the cattle that will, if allowed, convert it into money for their owners. The grass which the stock will gather and convert into flesh, will be to the farmer of as much value, and probably more, than the corn, which he may sell to the merchant or feed to cattle, at his option. In one case he doubles, possibly trebles the value of his corn, by uniting it with the grass and hay of the wild prairie, and turning the whole into ready, salable beef. Corn is always worth as much when converted into beef as when sold in the grain and generally much more. The wild grass is worth nothing to the farmer without the medium of the cattle. Nature is lavish with her bounties in a new country if man is competent to the task of utilizing them.

Fences.

These humble looking structures which divide field from field, farm from farm, and confine sojourners on the highways to their appointed place, it is estimated cost the people of the United States 1,350,000,000 dollars, and require 250 millions of dollars, annually, to keep them in order. Besides the direct cost of fences, the land which they occupy, and render worthless, is an important consideration. The zig-zag rail fences, with stakes and riders, on an ordinary farm, occupy five per cent. of the land, or five acres in every hundred.

How to cheapen this cost is the problem which has brought wire into use so extensively as fencing material. Wire being almost invisible to animals it is apt to be run into by stock, especially by young horses. The first wire used for fencing was smooth, and animals running into it often broke the fence down, or thurst their heads between the strands and damaged the fence. With a more cruel intent to prevent this, barbed wire was invented, and has latterly come extensively into use. It is very questionable whether this is the material which the wants of the times demand. The long sharp barbs are very cruel devises. They lacerate, horribly many a fine young animal, and if no permanent injury results from such wounds, they are sure to leave ugly scars. The barbs on most of the wire used in fencing are needlessly long and sharp. Round sharp barbs would answer fully as well the purpose of keeping stock at a distance that was aware of their presence, and when a frightened or playful young horse ran into the fence he would not be scarified and torn with ghastly wounds. A top rail of board or some other visible substance should always be used on an otherwise wire fence, and if the barbs on the wire are shortened and made round instead of flat with sharp edes, a great improvement will be effected in fencing wire. A barb nearly three-quarters of an inch in length with a point like a needle and sharp beveled edges, is a monstrous conception, while it is wholly useless as an instrument of torture. A short pricking barb would answer every purpose in keeping stock off of the fence, while the danger ever to be apprehended from the long sharp cutting barbs would be wholly avoided. This armament for wire should be abolished under the statute of cruelty to animals.

Feeding Cattle.

The theory of raising good stock is very simple and the mode apparently would suggest itself to any feeder who proposed to pursue the most profitable course, which is that the animal should be kept constantly in a growing, thrifty condition by having a full diet of nutritious food adapted to the growth and building up of the young animal frame. Muscle and bone are the constituents of all growing animals, while fat is the surplus accumulation of the matured beast. Fat is an unwholesome product of the young of all species, and adds nothing to the well-being and good health of the old. But the breeder of stock who allows it to stand still or not gain steadily in flesh, without overfeeding to fatness, is losing sight of his own profit. J. D. Gillett, of Elkhart, Illinois, who exhibited the prize ox at the fat cattle show held at Chicago, last December, gives his mode of feeding young animals. He says:

"I feed my young cattle just enough to keep them strong through the winter months. After they are two and a half years old, commence feeding corn winter and summer until I send them to market. Attend to them closely and keep them improving from the time they are fed on corn to the time they leave the farm. Generally feed eight to twelve months on corn. Intend from this time to feed one year younger and send one year sooner to market. Think I can get my steer at thirty months old to weigh 1700 lbs. This course will pay much better than to keep them until thirty-six to forty-two months, and get an average of 2000 to 2100 lbs. out of the cattle."

This is very brief and plain direction—so plain that it would seem that even a wayfarer could not err, and yet those who keep their stock, young and old, on short rations through the winter under the mistaken notion of economy, are legion. Such feeders pursue the unwise policy of saving at the tap and letting run at the bung.

Prize Apples.

The KANSAS FARMER acknowledges the receipt of an invoice of choice apples, from Mr. S. F. Rhea, of Easton, Leavenworth county, Kas., a specimen of his display at Valley Falls Fair, which was awarded first premium. The specimens placed on our table are very fine indeed, and consist of several sorts, among which are Bellflower, Ben Davis, Fulton, Maiden-blush, Jonathan, Fall-pippin, Russet, Autumn-sweet, Newton-pipin and others. Mr. Rhea has cause for congratulation in possessing an orchard which produces such handsome fruit. An orchard of choice apples is one of the most valuable appendages to a farm and may be made the source of a snug income.

The *Southern Live-Stock Journal*, published at Starkville, Mississippi, came to us last week much improved in its typographical appearance. The *Journal* is doing a good work for the farmers in that part of the state, which seem to be looming up as a future stock region of considerable importance.

Webster's Great Speeches.

A volume comprising the most remarkable speeches of Daniel Webster, containing an essay on the great orator as a master of English style, by Edwin P. Whipple, issued by Little, Brown & Co., of Boston, is a book that should take the place of a good deal of trash which goes to make up the bill of mental fare by a large portion of the rising generation. A more intimate acquaintance with the thoughts and life of the great Massachusetts statesman, orator and patriot, is much needed by our young men. This volume furnishes the cream of his speeches in a compact and convenient form, at a price ($3.00) within the reach of all, and no library, however small, should be without this desirable book.

The Chinch Bug.—(Micropus Cucopterus.)

In the FARMER, of September 3d, M. Q. M. asks for information regarding the habits of the chinch bug.

This is a very common insect, occurring every year in our grain fields in greater or less numbers, yet questions are frequently asked respecting its life and habits.

A description would seem to be scarcely necessary to most farmers, yet there are many who do not recognize it when found away from wheat or corn fields. It is about one-fifteenth of an inch long, the body nearly black, with wings of a light ash-gray, with a small black spot near the center of each.

To those entomologically inclined, it may be of interest to state that the chinch bug belongs to the order *hemiptera*, or half-winged insects. To this order also belongs the sleep-disturbing bed bug (*cimex-lectularius*) so well known in the early days of Kansas, and the common squash bug (*corens tristis.*)

The chinch bug is equally destructive through all its stages of growth. From the time the little red bug issues from the egg to the hour of death, it constantly draws nourishment from those channels that would ultimately end in our bins and cribs.

Its food is obtained entirely by suction. Provided with a strong, sharp beak, it pierces its food plant and sucks out the sap. A plant is unable to supply hundreds of little stomachs that are pumping away at its vital current, and at the same time keep up its regular functions of growth and development.

This little insect is singly very insignificant, but collectively it is immense. The amount of injury resulting from its punctures can scarcely be estimated. But when we see promising fields of small grain whitening before its march, and acres of corn scorched as by a fire, we can then realize the importance of small matters.

The eggs of the chinch bug are said to be deposited upon the roots of small grain early in the spring. After hatching the little bugs soon find their way to the surface, where they live upon the stalk as long as it remains fresh and juicy. After the food is exhausted and cold nights come on, they begin to hunt for winter quarters. They seek shelter under dead leaves, old grass, and general litter in or near grain fields. Dry corn stalks are their favorite retreat. The first breath of spring warms them into life and action.

Although we may not be able to keep these insects entirely in check, yet by using the proper preventive measures we may "nip the growing evil in the bud" to a certain extent.

The first step to be taken is that of burning all the old cornstalks, weeds and dry grass in the vicinity of a field where the bugs have been numerous. This is best done during the winter, when great numbers will be burned. Each female bug deposits about two hundred eggs, and there are two or three generations each year. If unchecked, one pair would thus become the parents of *two hundred millions* in one season, if we consider one-half of each brood to be females, but in reality they are much more numerous than the males. Hence the importance of striking early in the season.

There is another great advantage in early planting, thus getting the crop ripened off before serious injury is done.

Corn should never be planted in close proximity to fields of small grain. No case has come under my observation in which corn has suffered materially, where bugs were not first bred in a field of small grain near.

Rapidly as the insect increases, it would soon become so numerous as to wholly prevent the culture of grain, were it not for many natural causes, that constantly act to keep their ranks within certain prescribed limits. Among these the most important is damp, cold weather. Their increase is not only checked, but vast numbers are killed by cold, protracted rains during the growing season. Birds also play a very important part in this work, especially the quail and ground bird. *Spare the birds.*

Another very important enemy to insects in general, and chinch bugs in particular, is the common ground toad. On examination, the stomach of one small toad was found to contain over fifty. Long life to toads! GODFREY.

Madison, Kansas.

AMERICAN MULES IN ENGLAND.—The Glasgow Tramway Company are employing American mules instead of horses, and these animals are also being introduced in London, where they are gaining favor from their powers of endurance. The *Farmers' Gazette*, commenting on the arrival of a lot of mules from Kentucky to the order of John Bell & Sons, of Liverpool and Glasgow, who recently supplied the government with 500 mules for transport service at the Cape, says: "The animals on arrival appeared to be as fresh as when they started, and not a death occurred among them on the voyage. They are not of the English type, possessing more of the appearance of the horse. The consignees who brought the animals over have had numerous applications from intending purchasers."

This early taste for reading is the only sure source for advancement, it is one of the best preparations for school that the young scholar can be in possession of. Give me, said an eminent teacher, a child with this habit and I will assure you a good scholar. Whereas, if you give me one without this habit, it will require months, often years, before I can qualify him to study.

Study the habits of men who have risen to eminence in this country—a Wilson, a Burritt, and hosts of others, and see their early habits of study and reading. Farmers, obtain interesting books and papers, and place them where your boys and girls can take them up when leisure times comes.—*Indiana Farmer.*

Living in the Old World.

Circulars were sent out by the State Department to our consuls in European countries, asking them to procure and send to Washington statements showing the rate of wages paid, and cost of living of the laboring classes. These reports have been published and the result is a surprise to most people in this country. While the wages paid are lower, the cost of living is generally higher there than here. The *Record and Farmer*, of Vermont, has made a summary of these reports, which are worth studying. American laborers are well off at their worst, compared with the best times known by these foreigners. Of the food of the French peasant the consul at Nice says:

"His food consists principally of Indian meal, vegetables, bread and wine; meat he seldom eats." He adds that the wine is of the quality sold at six cents per bottle. The consul at Lyons gives this estimate of the living expenses of a family of five agricultural laborers—father, mother, and three children—for a year: Lodging, $10.50; bread, $55; meat; $10; vegetables, $8.25; wine, beer, and cider, $7; milk, $5.25; clothing, $25; groceries, $10, fuel, $8; taxes, $2; total, $141. Such a family earns $150 a year, viz: father's wages, $80; mother's, $30; three children's, $40. To do this they must work fifteen hours a day the year round.

The consul at Cork, Ireland, says that "the railroad engineers and conductors are the aristocracy of the laboring classes. The engineers are paid from $1.21 to $1.70 per day, the conductors from 73 cents to $1.21 per day. They can, therefore, live as high as they please, but the living of all other workmen is made up of a selection from tea, milk, bread, oatmeal, potatoes and dried fish. Among the poorer a coarse Indian meal is substituted for the oatmeal. The cost of this living varies, but is highest at Cork and Queenstown, where it amounts to about 14 cents a day. Rent and clothing cost about $35 a year, making a workman's total living expenses for the whole twelvemonth about $85.

The food of the Scottish peasant, as reported by the consul at Leith, consists almost wholly of oatmeal in various forms, potatoes and milk, with a little meat and beer added in harvest.

The consul at Chemnitz reports that "the poorer classes in southern Saxony fare very meanly indeed. For homes, they have generally a single room, which answers for workshop as well. For household furniture they have a few plain chairs or wooden stools, a table, stove, and sometimes a loom. For beds they have the bare floor or straw pellets. For fuel, they have the dead branches which fall from the trees, and which are carried by them in their arms from the king's forests. For food, they have black bread made of rye, coffee made principally of chicory, a few boiled potatoes, sometimes a little cheese, butter or goose-grease, and on Sundays a pound of meat for a family of five or six persons. Their clothes are of the coarsest material, and their shoes are generally wooden soled slippers. * * As the husband's wages are insufficient to support a family, the wife, as also the older children, must contribute a share of the weekly earnings. This is a general rule and applies to all families whose support is dependent upon labor."

The consul at Nuremberg, in Bavaria, says: "The lodgings of most of the laboring classes are such as the same class of laborers in the United States would not think of occupying. For the most part there are two or three dark, comfortless rooms for a family of half a dozen persons, more or less. These quarters vary in price according to locality and desirability, and command from, say, $15 to $25 per annum. There are many lodgings, if such they may be called, occupied by the very poor, where the rent is very low, corresponding to the accommodations; but they resemble dungeons more than the habitations of human beings."

What There Is In Wheat.

The wheat grain is a fruit consisting of a seed and its coverings. All the middle part of the grain is occupied by large, thin cells, full of a powdery substance, which contains nearly all the wheat. Outside the central starchy mass is a single row of squareish cells filled with a yellowish material, very rich in nitrogenons, that is, flesh-forming matter. Beyond this again there are six thin coats or coverings, containing much mineral matter, both of potash and phosphates. The outermost coat is of but little value. The mill products of these coverings of the seed are peculiarly rich in nutriment, and fine flour is robbed of a large percentage of valuable and nutritious food. Middlings not only contain more fibrin and mineral matter than fine flour, but also more fat. The fibrous matter, or outer coat, which is indigestible, forms one-sixth of the bran, but not one-hundredth of the fine flour. Wheat contains the greatest quantity of gluten and the smallest of starch; rye, a medium proportion of both, while in barley, oats and corn, the largest proportion of starch and the smallest of gluten are to be found. In practice 100 pounds of flour will make from 133 to 137 pounds of bread, a good average being 136 pounds; hence a barrel of 196 pounds should yield 266 one pound loaves. —*American Miller.*

"Russian Apples" Humbug.

Tree dealers and pretended nursery agents are perambulating this portion of Ohio, selling Russian apple trees, among other fancy articles, at high prices. Every farmer ought to be told that none of the varieties of Russian apples that have been tested in this country are half so good, for Ohio at least, as our Rambos, Rome Beauties, and a score of others. Their only recommendation is their hardiness, fitting them to withstand Russian winters; and this may render some of them of value in the extreme northern parts of Wisconsin and Minnesota—but even there it seems they are producing native varieties that are adapted to the climate, and superior to the "Russians." Let it be known, therefore, that persons who are selling trees of Russian apples, for planting in Ohio, are perpetrating a fraud.—*Ohio Farmer.*

The Raspberry.

In time of peace prepare for war, is the maxim of the wise statesman; and the horticulturist, adopting the spirit of this motto, sets about preparing for the next summer, as soon as the cool days and nights of autumn lay to rest the roots and stocks of his fruit trees and vines. Among small fruits raspberries seem to take most kindly to the soil and climate of Kansas. Every farmer should have a lot or "patch" planted to this delicious, easily propagated fruit. It is not only a wholesome luxury that his family may enjoy in season, but if a surplus is raised, so much the better. He can readily dispose of the berries at his nearest town, at good prices, and the citizens will be only too glad of the opportunity of supplying their tables with fresh berries grown at home. Thousands of dollats are sent out of the state every summer in exchange for berries of all kinds, which ought to be grown at home. On the planting and care of raspberries, the *Western Agriculturist* gives some very good and plain directions which we copy:

"Raspberry canes should be planted three feet apart in the row, and the rows three feet and a half to four feet apart. Cut down the canes to within six inches of the ground and set firmly. We prefer a rather moist spot for them, and if in the shade a portion of the day, so much the better. They can be planted under fruit trees where scarcely anything else will grow, and the berry will be larger and finer. They like a cool, moist soil, kept so by liberal mulching with leaves, light manure, or any trash, and if a foot in depthitis an advantage.

"Allow but three or four stalks to grow in each hill, hoeing off all the rest as they sprout, for if too many are allowed to sprout over the ground, they are not only in the way about picking and working among, but detract from the growth of the main stalk. If cut off, the whole strength of the roots go to the main stalks, and they yield enormous crops and are easily attended to. Never plow down to the roots after the second year, and never dig plants from a bearing plantation; for, in either case, the roots get torn and mangled and will send up an innumerable amount of suckers—thereby detracting from the fruit stalks, and soon destroying the plantation for fruiting purposes. Trim out the old stalks in the fall, give them no cultivation after June, as late hoeing or cultivation causes them to run too much to a late succulent growth late in the fall, which is easily winter-killed."

There are two reasons why land plowed late is not so good for wheat. One is that it cannot be so well compacted, and there is more space for water in it, which by expanding with frost, breaks the roots and kills the wheat. The other is that it is impossible to get the land as fine at the surface, and the seed, when sown on fresh-plowed land, must be covered deeper to insure germination; and on fresh-plowed land, which is loose as deep as plowed, the seed can not be covered at uniform depth. Careful experiment has proved that shallow sowing of wheat gives the best results, and uniform shallow sowing is possible only on a fine, mellow surface. Perhaps a majority of farmers are now plowing their wheat land, and what we set out to write was something that would be of benefit to them. How can they best fit their land for seeding? We would suggest first, shallow plowing. While we do not advocate this as a rule, we are convinced that when land must be sown in wheat soon after plowing, it is best to plow shallow, so as to be able to thoroughly pulverize the soil turned up and to give a solid foundation for it. It is much easier to pulverize three or four inches of soil than seven or eight. Second, pulverize your soil as fast as you plow it. Keep a roller, drag or harrow in the field, and each half day pulverize what you plow.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Eastern railway managers will, it is understood, raise the rates in grain and provisions, on and after Sept. 15, from 30 cents for grain and 35 cents for provisions, to 35 and 40 cents, and on Oct. 1 they will be increased to 40 and 45 cents, with the understanding that for late fall and winter rates the figures will be 45 cents for grain and 50 cents for provisions. In the early summer the rates were 10 and 15 cents. It is a conundrum with farmers, why if they could carry at one time of the year at 10 and 15 cents, it should cost at another time 40 and 50 cents? In other words why the farmer should have the price of grain reduced by 30 cents per bushel to satisfy the rapacity of railway managers, whenever they secure a monopoly. The Farmers' Alliance of New York will do well to look into this matter.—*Prairie Farmer.*

The operatives at Cornwall, in England, consider ripe apples nearly as nourishing as bread, and more so than potatoes.

In the year 1801, a year of scarcity, apples, instead of being converted into cider, were sold to the poor, and the laborers asserted that they could stand their work on baked apples, without meat; whereas, a potato diet required either meat or fish.

The French and Germans use apples extensively. Indeed, it is rare that they sit down in the rural districts without them in some shape or other, even at the best tables. The laborers and mechanics depend upon them to a very great extent as an article of food, and frequently live upon sliced apples and bread. Stewed with rice, red cabbage, carrots, or by themselves, with a little sugar and milk, they make both a pleasant and a nutritious dish.—*The Farmers' Monthly Visitor.*

Millions of dollars in gold are being shipped from England and France to this country to pay for wheat.

Absolutely Perfect.

Having kept house for over thirty years and used several cook stoves, desire to say that we are better pleased with the operation of the **Grand Charter Oak** than any stove we ever used. It bakes splendid, requires but a small amount of fuel, water in the reservoir heats just right; take it all in all, we think it an absolutely perfect stove and give it an unqualified approval.

Butter Making in July and August.

Butter making can be carried on in hot weather as successfully as in June by using the Gilt-Edge Butter Maker. It reduces time of churning one-half. Increases production 6 to 10 per cent. Storekeepers pay 3 to 5 cents a pound extra for butter made with it. Sold by druggists, grocers and general storekeepers. Send stamp for "Hints to Butter-Makers." Address, Butter Improvement Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

OUAQUAGA DAIRY, SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY, N. Y., May 28th, 1879.
BUTTER IMPROVEMENT CO., Buffalo, N. Y.:
Gentlemen:—Please accept a sample of butter made from "hay fed" cows and with the use of your Gilt Edge Butter Maker, without its use the butter made was almost as white as lard, while with its use (as you will observe from the sample sent you) the butter is of a very beautiful, even golden color leaving nothing to be desired in that direction. Several of my neighbor dairy farmers have tried your powder and are loud in their praise. It passes in market as "creamery butter" and is worth from 3 to five cents per pound more than dairy butter.
H. C. BRYANT.

Cash paid for choice butter at Ripley's.

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.

Sheep Wanted.

The subscriber desires to secure from some party a flock of from 500 to 1,000 sheep to keep on shares. Have plenty of feed, shelter and water.
J. A. BLAKBURN,
Great Bend, Barton Co., Kansas.

The above party I know to be reliable and thoroughly acquainted with the care and breeding of sheep. He has had large experience in the business east and west.
J. K. HUDSON, Topeka, Kansas.

A splendid new Wilcox & White organ, two full sets of reeds, tremola and sub-base, ten stops. Price, $225. Will be sold for $80, part cash. Address Kansas FARMER office, Topeka, Kansas.

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.

Chicago Wool Market.

Tub washed bright, 36to38c per lb., dingy and coarse, 30to33c; fleece washed, medium, 33to35c; do fine, 31to33c; do coarse, 30to31c; unwashed medium, 25to26c; do coarse, 22to24c; do fine bright, 20to21c; do heavy, 17to20; bucks' fleece, 15to16c. Consignments from Western Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas sell at about 2c per lb. less than this range, and burry and poor conditioned lots at 3to5c less.

St. Louis Wool Market.

Tub washbd 40c, medinm 38c, dingy and low 30to34, lamb 36c. Unwashed—medium and combing mixed 25to26c, medium 24c, coarse 22c, light fine 22c, heavy fine 19c.

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 Produce Market.

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

APPLES—Per bushel	1.00@1.50
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	.50@60
P. B. POTATOES—Per bu	.60
SWEET POTATOES	1.00@1.25
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

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

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, September 15, 1879.

GOVERNMENTS—Firm.
RAILROAD BONDS—Strong and higher.
STATE SECURITIES—Dull.
STOCKS—The market was unusually active today, and speculation was generally strong in tone, granger shares being about the only exceptions. The latter, after a slight advance at the opening, fell off ½@1½ per cent. The general list continued strong throughout, and in the final dealings showed an improvement on Saturday's closing prices of ½@3¼ per cent.
MONEY—5@7 per cent.
DISCOUNTS—Prime mercantile paper, 5@6½ per cent
STERLING—X. B. B.. firmer, sixty days, $4 81¾; sight, $4 83½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881	104¾
New 5's	102½
New 4½'s (registered)	104⅜@104⅞
Coupons	105
New 4's (registered)	100⅞@101⅛
Coupons	101⅞@102¼
Currency 6's	121¾

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

ST. LOUIS, September 12, 1879.

CATTLE—All grades fairly active; prices entirely unchanged; best heavy shipping steers, $4 85@5; grass Texans, $2 35@3 30; receipts, 1,700; shipments, 300.
HOGS Light grades better; mixed packing, $3 15@3 45; Yorkers and Baltimores, $3 40@3 55; butchers' to extra heavy, $3 45@3 75; grass hogs, $2 85@3 25; receipts, 3,200; shipments, 400.
SHEEP—Scarce and wanted; fair to good, $3@3 60; choice to fancy, $3 65@3 90; receipts, 400; shipments, 75.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, September 12, 1879.

FLOUR—Steady.
WHEAT—Excited and higher; market buoyant and unsettled; No. 2 red, 96½c; No. 2 spring, 90½@90⅝c cash; 92¼c bid November; No. 3 spring, 87c.
CORN—Active, firm and higher, but closed weak and easier; 33⅜@33½c cash; 33¾@33⅞c October; 33⅜c bid November; 32⅛@32¼c year; 34⅞@25c May; rejected, 32¾@33c.
OATS—Easier and fair demand; 23⅛c cash; 23⅞c October; 24⅜c November; 23⅜c year.
RYE—Strong and higher; 52c.
BARLEY—Stronger; 77c.
PORK—Unsettled; opened strong and higher; closed at inside prices; $8 30 cash; $8 30@8 32½ October; $7 78@7 90 November; $8 bid January.
LARD—Buoyant; opened strong and higher; closed at inside prices; $5 75 cash; $5 77½ October; $5 45 November; $5 42½ January.
BULK MEATS—Shoulders, $3 25; short ribs, and short clear. $5.
WHISKY—Steady; $1 05.

St. Louis Produce Market.

ST. LOUIS, September 15, 1879.

FLOUR—Active and higher; XX, $4 35@$4 45; XXX, $4 50@4 60; famtly, $4 70@4 80; choice, to fancy $4 85@5 50.
WHEAT—Higher, but fluctuating; No 2 red, 96½@96⅞c cash; 96½c September; 97¾@98@97¾c October; 98¾@99c November; 99¾c@$1@99¾c December; No. 3 d[illegible]@93½c
CORN—A shade better; 31[illegible]@32c cash; 31½c September; 31⅞c October; 30¾@30⅞c November; 29⅞@30c year.
OATS—Stronger and slow; 23¾c cash; 23⅞@24c November; 23¾c year.
RYE—Better; 48c.
BARLEY—Steady; No. 2 spring, 70@75c.
WHISKY Steady; $1 06.
LEAD—Quiet; $3 75.
BUTTER—Unchanged.
EGGS—Unchanged.
PORK—Quiet; $8 65.
DRY SALT MEATS—Firm, but slow; car lots clear ribs, $4 85.
BACON—Good demand; clear ribs, $5 25@5 30; clear, $5 50@5 60.
LARD—Better; $5 80.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, September 12, 1879.

The Indicator reports:

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,235; shipments, 321; the advance in freight sales caused an unsettled market, but independent of that the feeling was very good; values were off about 10c per 100 pounds.
HOGS—Receipts, 139; shipments 90; not sufficient to make a market, but values were affected by the advance of freight rates east; sales ranged $2 75@3 25.
SHEEP—No receipts or shipments; natives, averaging 85 pounds, sold at $2 60.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, September 9, 1879.

FLOUR—Steady; superfine western and state, $3 75@4 10; common to good, $4 25@4 50; good to choice, $4 50@6 25; white wheat extra, $4 75@5 25; St. Louis, $4 50@6 25.
WHEAT—Opened at an advance of ½@¾c, but closed weak; No. 2 spring, $1 02½@1 04; ungraded red winter, $1 02@1 10½; No. 2 do, $1 11½@1 12¼; No. 2 amber, $1 11¼@1 12; No. 2 white, $1 10@1 11⅛; No. 1 do, $1 11¾@1 13.
RYE—No. 2 western, 64¾@65c.
BARLEY—Quiet and unchanged.
MALT—Nominally unchanged.
CORN—Active and a shade higher; ungraded, 46¾@47¼c; No. 2, 47@47⅛c; in store, 47¼@47½c
OATS—Active and a shade higher; mixed western, 32@34c; white do, 34½@38c.
COFFEE—Firm
MOLASSES—Quiet and firmer.

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.

WINTER APPLES put up by my mode remain sound, and retain their firmness and flavor through Spring and Summer. Send $1 00 to R. L. REAT, Charleston, Ill., and get full instructions by return mail.

300 Head of Merinos for Sale.

W. J. COLVIN & SON have 300 head of the finest and best assorted MERINO RAMS in the west for sale at low prices for cash, or exchange for good young ewes. We sell to every one who comes to look at them. Larned, Kansas.

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S
DREAM

Shakespeare's most beautiful creation profusely illustrated in **Brown's Shakesperian Almanac for 1880.**—Now ready and sent free by mail to all who will send their address on a Postal Card to J. GIBSON BROWN, 21 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

Wanted.

By a Practical Sheep Breeder of more than twenty-five years' experience, both in the east and west, a partner with a cash capital of two thousand dollars or more, either with or without experience in the business; or will take one to three thousand head of good young Ewes Sheep on shares for two or three years,
Address W. J. COLVIN & SON, Larned, Kansas.

THE
Beautiful Indian Territ'y.

When we went to Texas, we picked out the route down through the finest portion of Missouri, by way of the "Queen City" Sedalia, thence to Fort Scott and Parsons, through the garden portion of Kansas, passing along the wonderful "Valley of the Neosho," with its rolling upland prairies, broad majestic rivers, springs of pure water, deep ravines, rich plains of waving corn, dotted here and there with pretty farm cottages nestled under the green slopes.

Going south from Parsons, Kansas, our route led down towards the blue waters of the Gulf of Mexico, and we entered the *Charming Indian Territory*, just below Chetopa, Kansas.

Beautiful Indian Territory, inexaustible in its variety of resources, with its mines, forests and prairies; its mountains, cataracts and canyons; its valleys, dales and streams; the brightest skies, the grandest sunsets, the softest twilight and the most brilliant moon and glittering stars; her fair surface covered with the raresi fragrant flowers; home of the wild horse, deer, elk, bear, turkey, grouse and birds of song. Broad winding streams, clear as the fabled mirror in the halls of the fairies, wind along the green prairies, stretching in airy undulations far away, as if the ocean in its gentlest swell stood still with all his rounded billows, fixed and motionless for ever. No other country on the globe equals these wonderful lands of the red man. With a lingering look at them we crossed the Red river and entered Denison, the "Gate to Texas." From this point our route led thro' the finest and richest portion of Texas, through the grain and cotton growing districts, and the wonderful sheep and cattle raches. What wonderful marks of progress we saw! Our earnest advice to those going to Texas, is to be sure and take the route through the Beautiful Indian Territory, and enter the Gate City, Denison; see that you go by way of the Great Missouri Kansas and Texas Railway.

If you wish a beautiful illustrated guide book, describing Texas and Kansas, and containing articles on cattle raising, and where the best and cheapest lands are, it will be sent you free of charge by addressing
JAS. D. BROWN,
Texas and Kansas Emigrant Agent,
St. Louis, Mo.

RIDGE'S FOOD for INFANTS AND INVALIDS

Mother, if unable to nurse your babe, place it at once on Ridge's Food. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Manufactory for the U. S., Palmer, Mass.

LIQUID
COTTAGE COLORS,

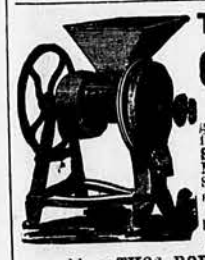
Twenty-five Shades Ready for the Brush. Hundreds who have used it say it is the

Best Mixed Paint in Market!

Be sure and buy it. Send for Circular to

CHICAGO
White Lead & Oil Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Write Lead, Zinc, Putty, Linseed Oil Etc.
E. W. BLATCHFORD, Pres't
Cor Green and Fulton sts., Chicago, Ill.



THE VICTORY
CORN MILL.

The Victory Corn Mill will grind corn meal coarse or fine, shelled or on the cob. **Self sharpening Plates.** Made entirely of IRON AND STEEL. Very strong, durable, and warrented in every respect. Capacity, 10 to 20 bushels per hour. Send for circulars.
address THOS. ROBERTS, SPRINGFILD, O.

G. B. BOTHWELL. Breckenridge, Mo., breeder of Spanish or Improve dAmerican Merino sheep, of Hammond stock, noted for hardiness and heavy fleece. 200 rams for sale.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
FINE BLOODED STOCK

On Wednesday, the 1st of October,
(Immediately preceding the St. Louis Fair,)

The undersigned will offer at Public Auction, positively, without by-bidding, a fine lot of **Trotting-Bred Stallions** and **Brood-Mares,** by Alexander's Belmont, Mambrino Patchen, Ericsson, Clark Chief, Peck's Idol, &c. Trotting-bred Colts and Fillies by Merchant. Herd registered Jersey Cattle, of all ages, and both sexes. Grade Jersey Cows and Heifers, Shetland Ponies, Shropshire Southdown Sheep, Berkshire Hogs, Colley (Shepherd) Dogs, Cashmere Goats.

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PHIL. S. LANHAM, Auctioneer, St. Louis,
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Literary and Domestic.

Sweetheart, Where Art Thou?

(From the German of Reinick.)

Tho' magician I, what boots it?
My beloved, a fay is she,
Mocks me with yet archer magic
When I bid her answer me:
Sweetheart, where art thou?

In the woods and fields I sought her
To-day, east, west, north and south;
Hidden in a rose just budding,
Rose-bud red I saw her mouth:
Sweetheart, here am I!

As a zephyr drifting over
I the rose-bud slyly kissed,
Kissing but a rose-bud's lips,
Gone was my beloved, I wist:
Sweetheart, where art thou?

Yonder from the sun she's peeping,
Sunny hues her head doth crown,
And the sparkle of her eyes
Shines through all the radiance down:
Sweetheart, where art thou?

On the sea shore then I sought her,
Filled my hands with sunlight red,
'Twas but sunshine in my fingers.
My beloved again had fled.
Sweetheart, where art thou?

Yonder in the forest margin
Liltly sings a nightingale,
Well I know that no mere song bird
Ever trilled so gay a scale.
Sweetheart, where art thou?

As a star above earth twinkling,
I go peeping through the night,
Empty, empty all the bushes,
Vanished my beloved from sight.
Sweetheart, where art thou?

Thus it is I'm ever faring,
Her wild antics ceasing never,
Even while I this am writing,
She is calling, calling ever.
Sweetheart, here am I!

A Good Prescription.

Uuder this caption a lady gives her experience in kitchen gardening in the Ohio *Farmer*, which we reproduce for the benefit of her sister farmeresses, but fear that not many of them will give her medicine a fair trial.

"My health has been poor for some time, and last spring our family physician ordered out-door exercise, and recommended gardening as healthful and pleasant. My husband plowed up half an acre of ground near the house, and I was told I could exercise on as much of it as I pleased. I said I would take the whole of it, but no one believed I could or would do it. But I went to work, raked, and pulverized and trimmed up, laid it off in divisions running the whole length, and planted sweet corn, cabbage, beans, peas, onions, etc. My son plowed the crops twice, with a shovel plow, and the rest I have done myself, and a cleaner, more thrifty garden cannet be found. My sweet corn was planted very early, and with watering occasionally during the dry weather, it grew wonderfully, and I had corn to send to market among the first. I sold twelve dollars' worth, and we ate as much as we wanted. I sold three dollars' worth of beets, two dollars' worth of onions, and three dollars' worth of beans and peas, making in all, twenty dollars, so far, and I expect to get at least five dollars more for cabbage. My husband says it has been the most profitable half acre on the farm, for the improvement in my health is worth the product of many acres. I believe I could make one hundred dollars from an acre next year, and I mean to try it. I did not work in the garden, recollect, only in mornings and evenings, as a rule. I generally went out on pleasant days, about sunrise, except when heavy dews had fallen, and would work till I grew tired, then go in and rest, do some little housework, or read. We kept a girl, and she was a good one, so that the heavy housework was all taken off of me. In the afternoon, when the sun began to get low, I would go into the garden again and work sometimes till dark. At first I could not do much, but I seemed to grow stronger every day, until I could stand it to work right along for half a day.

"I have enjoyed it very much, and think it the best medicine I ever took, and the cheapest. Of course, I did not manage as well as an old hand would, or I would have sold more than twenty-five dollars' worth from half an acre of rich land, living as close to a good market as we do. The men folks took my truck to market and brought me back the money. I would recommend this prescription to all the sisters who have too much work to do in the house, and whose health demands out-door exercise."

Female Physicians.

A lady correspondent of the Indiana Farmer proposes that girls change their aspirations to become school teachers, and divert their attention more to the study of medicine.

"It is an acknowledged fact that there are too few avocations open to women, and as one of the leading ones of these—school teaching—has in many places been taken out of their hands, and as the profession of medicine has of late years been opened to them, I would advise girls and young women to enter it as a vocation well suited to them, and one for which they are by nature well fitted. Some argue that it is too hard work for them, but I do not think it can be more of a tax on the system than school teaching. The exposure to weather is not greater, neither can the lady physician be more subject to remark or abuse than the teacher. There are a class of large-hearted, noble-minded, aspiring girls all over our land, striving to develop themselves into usefulness, who have been repeatedly mortified at the exposure of trying to get a school, and at last being defeated by some boy whose only aim was to get money enough to run him through the picnic season. To this class of girls I appeal, and refer you with a deep and earnest interest to the "field of healing the sick." Certainly a larger one for great usefulness in "doing good to the bodies and souls of women" cannot be found. I perverted Scripture enough to say women, for I do think that women ought by all means to be able to administer medical assistance to women and children, and let the male physicians wait upon their own sex. Nature has endowed the two sexes with very different sensibilities, and culture and habits of life have made those differences still more marked, and every woman of refinement knows how trying it is to her sensitive nature to have to detail her sufferings to, and be treated by men. I believe the time is coming, and the near future holds it, when women will prove themselves eminently successful in this field. And the girls who thoroughly qualify themselves now, may find their services urgently demanded at no very distant day to give instruction in the science of medicine, and I sincerely hope to fill professors' chair in female colleges. Our best men everywhere are advocating this profession for women, as well as all true, sensible women. Now, my noble-hearted sisters, step to the front! If you are crowded out of one place you can enter this without crowding. Those of you whom nature has endowed with a fitness for this work, take your light from under its bushel, and you will one day, under God's blessing, be exceeding glad that you entered this beautiful field."

The Flower Garden.

There are few flowers more gorgeous in summer gardening than the lily; but it is only occasionally that we see very good success with them. Most people fail through having the roots planted where the ground is hot or dry. The lily plant, that is the top, rather likes an open place to flower in, but the roots love a cool and shaded place. The autumn is the time to plant them; indeed as soon as possible after the summer leaves have faded away they should be reset. Almost all bulbs are best set out at this season. The many beautiful bulbs of California have not been found to do well in eastern gardens, and probably from being set in too hot a piece of ground. The time will probably come when bulbs will be made a specialty by cultivators; then the earth will be especially prepared for them, and everything made just to their liking.

There is scarcely anything more beautiful in spring than a bed of hyacinths and tulips well intermixed. The hyacinths go out of flower just as the tulips come in. In the spring gladiolus and tuberoses can be placed between these; and if desirable, some flowering bedding plants, and in this way the gaiety and interest can be preserved from spring to fall. Crown imperials are capital things for the centre of small beds, and the regular bedding plants can go around them. Narcissusses keep their foliage too long after flowering, as does the snowdrop. These can hardly be made available where regular bedding is desirable for summer. They are best in odd patches by themselves. Crocus does well anywhere. It may even be set in the grass about the lawn, as it is generally over before the first mowing takes place. But it would not be admitted into our best kept lawns. The vast tribe of lilies come in rather late for spring gardening, but few will care to be without them. Besides these there are many little items which are noted in almost all bulb catalogues, from which many interesting spring blooms can be had. No one will go amiss in looking well to this class of plants. The best time to plant is from now to frost. Mice and vermin are very liable to attack these roots. Poisoning is the best remedy.—*Gardener's Monthly.*

A Fearful Risk for Girls.

The pastor of a church in one of our large cities said to me, not long ago: "I have officiated at forty weddings since I came here, and in every case, save one, I felt that the bride was running an awful risk. Young men of bad habits and fast tendencies never marry girls of their own sort, but demand a wife above suspicion. So, pure, sweet women, kept from the touch of evil through the years of their girlhood, give themselves, with all their costly dower of womanhood, into the keeping of men who, in base associations, have learned to undervalue all that belongs to them, and then find no repentance in the sad after years. There is but one way out of this that I can see, and that is for you—the young women of the country—to require in associations and marriage, purity for purity, sobriety for sobriety, and honor for honor. There is no reason why the young men of this Christian land should not be just as virtuous as its women, and if the loss of society and love be the price they are forced to pay for vice, they will not pay it. I admit with sadness that not all of our young women are capable of this high standard for themselves or others, but I believe there are enough earnest, thoughtful girls in the society of our country to work wonders if faithfully aroused. Dear girls will you help us, in the name of Christ? Will you, first of all, be true to yourselves and God; so pure in your inner and outer life that you shall have a right to ask that the young man with whom you marry shall be the same? The awful gulf of dishonor is close beside your feet, and in it fathers, brothers, lovers, and sons are going down. Will you help us in our great work?"

Choosing a Wife.

A correspondent of the *Housekeeper* tells the following anecdote:

A young man was courting two young ladies at one time, and loved them both so well that he was in a considerable quandary which one to marry. He was certain that he could get either one, for they both encouraged his attentions. He finally concluded to try a little stratagem, so one day he mounted his horse, rode out to see his fair friends, and hitched his horse at the gate of the first one. Going into the house in pretended haste, he told the girl his horse was sick, and asked if she could give him any bread scrapings out of the tray, as that was a good remedy. "O la, yes, lots of 'em," was the answer, and going to the kitchen she soon returned with a panful of dried dough. He took them out and disposed of them in some way, and concluded that a girl raised to such waste in the kitchen would be neither a neat nor economical wife. The next girl had the same trial, but this time his answer was, "No, sir, I always wash out my tray when I finish making up the dough." He very wisely chose the latter girl for a wife. A straw shows which way the blind blows.

Recipes.

EIGHT POINTS IN BREAD-MAKING.

1. Good wheat for flour. Some varieties of wheat, such as are deficient in gluten, will not make good flour.

2. A good miller to grind the wheat. The bread-maker should be sure to find the good miller.

3. The wheat should not be ground when very dry. Choose a "wet spell" for the grinding.

4. The flour should be sifted before using to separate the particles.

5. Good yeast. This is made from new hops. Stale hops will not, with certainty, make lively yeast.

6. Thorough kneading. After it has had enough, knead it awhile longer.

7. Do not let the dough rise too much. Nine out of every ten bread-makers in this country let their bread "rise" until its sweetness has been destroyed.

8. The oven can be too hot as well as too cool. The "happy medium" must be determined upon and selected.

There are three kinds of bread, viz: Sweet bread, bread and sour bread. Some housewives make sour bread, a great many make bread, but few make sweet bread. "Sweetness" in bread is a positive quality that not many bread-makers have yet discovered.—*Farm Journal.*

PARKER HOUSE ROLLS.—At night take two quarts of flour, rub in three tablespoons of lard, make a hole in the middle and put in one pint of cold boiled milk, half cup of yeast, three tablespoons sugar, one egg, and a teaspoon of salt; let it stand until morning without mixing, then mix and let it stand until noon; then roll out, cut into rolls, let them get very light, then bake in a quick oven.

COCOATUT PUDDING.—Take one cocoanut, pare, wash, and wipe it dry and clean, then scrape it. Put a half-pound of fine white sugar into two spoonfuls of water, dissolve it over the fire, add the grated cocoanut, and when boiled the beaten yolks of three eggs, and beat all up together. Lastly, while still hot, put in a quarter of a pound of butter, and one dessert spoonful of rose water. Line and edge a dish with puff paste, pour in the mixture, after being very well beaten together, sift a little finely grated sugar over the pudding, and bake in an oven.

GAME SOUP (CLEAR).—Take the remnants of any kind of game, not high, put them in a saucepan with an onion and carrot, two or three cloves, a small piece of mace, a bay leaf, some parsley, the whole salt and pepper to taste. Cover the whole with veal or poultry stock, and set the saucepan to boil gently for a couple of hours. Strain off the soup and set it to boil again, then throw in an ounce of raw beef or liver closely chopped. Let it give one boil, and strain the soup through a napkin. A very small quantity of sherry may be put in before serving.

MACARONI.—Pour a quart of boiling water on a half pound of macaroni; cover and let it stand for twenty-five minutes, drain, throw it into cold water, drain again, and put into a dish of boiling milk and water, then drain, and season with cream, a little butter, salt and pepper.

ROAST CHICKEN.—Dress and stuff the chicken; lay it in a tin steamer, set it over a pot of water and steam from one and a-half to two hours, according to size; then roast it one-half hour in a good oven, basting frequently with hot water and butter. Boil the liver, gizzard and heart in a little water; when tender chop them fine and add them, with the water in which they were boiled, to the gravy in the baking pan, thicken with a little corn starch and season to taste. They are enough better for the extra trouble in cooking than when baked without the steaming process. Old turkeys are very much more tender cooked in this way; steam two hours and roast one hour.

COMPOTE OF APPLES.—Peel, core, and quarter six large apples, trimming each quarter so as to get them all of a size; drop them as they are done into cold water with the juice of a lemon squeezed into it to prevent their turning brown. Have ready a strong syrup (made with a pound of sugar and a quart of water) boiling hot; put the apples into this with the thin rind of a lemon and two or three cloves. As soon as they are cooked, great care must be taken that they do not break; take thim out and dispose them on a glass dish; then well reduce the syrup and pour as much as is necessary over the apples, and ornament with an angelica and preserved or candied cherries.

MARKETING PEARS.—French gardeners who have much success in marketing pears, pack this fruit in small boxes, either round or square, and cover bottom and sides with dry moss or soft dry paper, calculated to absorb moisture. They observe the additional precaution of wrapping the pears in dry soft paper and placing them in layers—the largest and least mature fruit at the bottom—filling all the interstices with dry moss or paper. The fruit is so snugly placed that even the slightest movement is impossible and yet no one pear presses upon the other. The moss or paper that separates them absorbs all moisture, and should a pear decay, it does not affect its neighbors.

THE

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the balance of 1879 for

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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.

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Parties wanting information about Kansas, should send to

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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.

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

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Fort Scott, Kansas LAND COMMISSIONER.

$1175 profits on 30 days investment of —in St. Paul, August 1.— $100

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

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

The Creek Valley Farm herd of

BERCSHIRES,

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, (2857). 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.

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.

SEXES AT WILL.—Kings and Princes would gladly have given fortunes to have had control of the sexes of their own children but died without the knowledge. No one contemplating marriage or having children should be without this knowledge. For further particulars address, enclosing stamp, Giant System Medical Co., Cleveland, O.

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.

THE KANSAS HOME NURSERIES offer a superior and Large Variety of trees to Western Planters, all the standard and choice varieties of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Pears, Plums and Quinces. Small Fruits, Shrubery, and Ornamental Trees. Apple Seedlings, finer, (limited). Prices sent on application. Samples after October 1st. A. H. & H. C. GRIESA. Lawrence, Kansas.

The Round-Headed Apple-Tree Borer.

President Robinson, of the Illinois Horticultural Society, gives the following mode of dealing with this destructive insect:

The eggs are deposited in the bark of the tree, the beetle puncturing or splitting the bark of the tree upwards and downwards and a little sidewise, the puncture looking very much as if made with an ordinary sharp pocket-knife. The eggs are usually injected into this puncture so deep as to be out of sight; but not always. On young and thin-barked trees the eggs will be pushed in next to the wood, but in older and thicker-barked trees they will only be through the hard outer bark and the inner soft bark.

As soon as the egg begins to hatch, which is in a few days after being deposited, its enlargement causes the puncture to open, and thereby it is much easier detected. The young borer hatches out on the inner side of the egg and eats out a circular piece the size of a half-dime, and then starts off, boring upward at first, but sometimes sidewise or downward. At this stage of development it is easy to detect the young depredator by a few drops of discolored juice of the tree exuding from the puncture and sticking on the bark. The larvæ usually bores down below the ground surface to winter, and up again in summer, living in the larvæ state in the tree nearly two years, then boring out in the form of the beetle, ready to report its round again.

The remedy I have successfully used, is to keep the ground around the trunks of the trees clean and mellow, so that there will be no cracks or openings there for beetles to get in to lay their eggs in the tree, and so that the puncture where the eggs are laid or young beetles hatching, may be easily seen and eggs or insects destroyed, which can be done, while in the egg, by merely pressing firmly on the puncture with a knife-blade (the cracking of the egg can be heard distinctly), and, if hatched, by cutting away the dead bark over the little cavity first eaten out and killing the young worm.

The borers do not go into the wood much the first year, and can be easily followed with the knife; but if not taken out soon after hatching they seriously injure if not entirely kill the tree, especially when they run around just under the bark, as they sometimes do; or, when several borers are in a small tree, they so injure it that it breaks over with the wind.

If the ground is well cleared and patted down smooth around the trees about the last of June, the destroying of the eggs and young borers will be much more certain.

The trees should be examined twice and perhaps three times a year, if the borers are very numerous, in order that the first hatched may be killed before they do serious injury to the tree. August, September and October are the months in which to destroy them. They seem to infest certain parts of an orchard from year to year, while other parts are comparatively exempt. Low grounds have been more infested with me than higher parts of the orchard. A man can usually examine and kill all eggs and borers in five hundred or more trees per day, if the ground has been properly prepared, and no work in my orchard has been so absolutely necessary.

PRUNING.—All kinds of trees are injured by cutting large limbs off. It will not heal in time to overgrow the wounds of the tree and will commence prematurely to decay, and sometimes become hollow and useless for mechanical purposes.

The peach tree is also very liable to injury when large limbs are removed.

When an orchard of fruit trees has been neglected for some years and has too many limbs, and is sometimes almost decapitated of its branches in the winter, or at any time during April or May, it is the most ruinous time, because the sap will flow freely down the trees, as if a coat of lampblack had been rubbed over the butts of them. Whole orchards have been destroyed in that way. An orchard should never be so long neglected. If you want a long-lived orchard, therefore, commence to prune in time, while the trees are small.—*Ex.*

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 orward by mail, notice containing a complete description f said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their praised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents 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 takerup 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 30.

Anderson County—G. W. Goltra, Clerk.

Taken up by S. McCollum of Lincoln tp, on the 19th day of August, 1879, two work horses. One a dark bay, star in forehead, some kind of brand on right shoulder; the other a sorrel branded with the letter S on right shoulder; both about 13 hands high, and about 6 yrs old each. Valued at $50 each.

Elk County.—Geo. Thompson. Clerk.

Taken up by Yordan Logsden of Greenfield tp, August 2d, 1879, 2 bay mares branded W. Y. and J. W. on left hip; also one bay horse with same brand on left shoulder; also one bay colt. Total value $30.

Franklin County.—Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

HORSES,—Taken up by Nathan Root of Centropolis tp, July 17th, 1879, one iron gray horse, about 15 hands high, collar marked, about 15 yrs old, valued at $40; also one smaller dapple iron gray, about 11 yrs old, weighing about 900 pounds; valued at $35.

Leavenworth County.—J. W. Niehaus, Clerk.

PONY.—Taken up by W. C. Sogan one mile west of Kickapo and posted before Geo. O. Sharp, J. P., August 15, 1879, one red roan mare pony 14½ hands high, 6 or 7 yrs old, black below the knees, collar marks. Valued at $30.

Wabaunsee County—T. N. Watts, Clerk.

PONY.—Taken up by Pat McCassan, June 23d, in Mission Creek tp, two miles north-west of Dover, one small roan horse pony; saddle marks, scar or barnd on left hip.

Marshall County.—G. M. Lewis Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Nicholas Copas in Marysville tp. Aug. 10, 1879, one dark chestnut sorrel mare about 6 or 7 yrs old, 14 hands high, white on forehead and on right hind foot. Branded "H" on left shoulder.

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

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DR. R. V. PIERCE, having acquired a world-wide reputation in the treatment of Chronic Diseases, resulting in a professional business far exceeding his individual ability to conduct, some years ago induced several medical gentlemen to associate themselves with him, as the Faculty of the World's Dispensary, the Consulting Department of which has since been merged with the **INVALIDS' HOTEL.** The organization has been completed and incorporated under the name and style of **World's Dispensary Medical Association,** with the following officers:

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FOR MAN OR BEAST.

When a medicine has infallibly done its work in millions of cases for more than a third of a century; when it has reached every part of the world; when numberless families everywhere consider it the only safe reliance in case of pain or accident, it is pretty safe to call such a medicine

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This is the case with the **Mexican Mustang Liniment.** Every mail brings intelligence of a **valuable horse saved,** the agony of an **awful scald** or **burn subdued,** the horrors of **rheumatism** overcome, and of a thousand-and-one other blessings and mercies performed by the old reliable **Mexican Mustang Liniment.**

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It penetrates muscle, membrane and tissue, to the very bone, banishing pain and curing disease with a power that never fails. It is a medicine needed by everybody, from the *ranchero*, who rides his

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It cures Rheumatism when all other applications fail.

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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.

It is the greatest remedy for the disorders and accidents to which the BRUTE CREATION are subject that has ever been known. It cures

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It cures everybody, and disappoints no one. It has been in steady use for more than twenty-five years, and is positively

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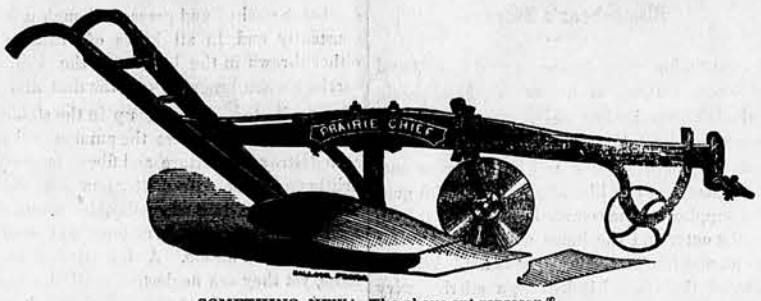

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Is also made to attach to the **CANTON SULKY PLOW** in such a manner that there can be no trouble as they will always fit. This feature alone is of great importance. The **Prairie Chief** has many superior and desirable qualities which cannot but bring it in great favor.

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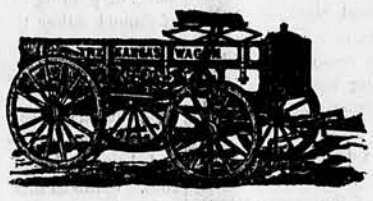

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M. A. SPEAR, Proprietor. J. H. SPEAR General Agent.

Blackshear's Store.

Dispatching my dinner quickly, I found Abraham waiting for me on the hotel porch, and after several other visits we called on his merchant friend, William Blackshear. I found that Blackshear's store was quite a large one, and it seemed to be liberally stocked with general supplies of the coarser kind, intended both for the outer and the inner man, as well as for his ox and his ass and all that is his. When I entered the store, Blackshear, a stirring, wiry fellow, and his wife, a buxom, shrewd looking woman—both as black as the ace of spades—were intently waiting on numerous customers, assisted by several likely looking younger negro clerks. Bidding Abraham not to disturb Blackshear till he had served his customers, I sat down on a friendly sugar barrel, and took a quiet observation of the scene. One of the customers of this worthy pair was a country negro, a huge but innocent looking lout, who had been selling his share of some cotton that day, and was now spending his money with a liberal hand. Blackshear and his wife evidently realized that now was their golden opportunity, and they industriously plied the bewildered darkey with all sorts of attractive articles of merchandise, chiefly bright colored calicoes, gay handkerchiefs, brilliant ribbons, and resplendent finery generally, though the more substantial materials, coffee, sugar, bacon, etc., were by no means lost sight of. Of all these things the simple fellow was a ready purchaser; but at length he bethought himself that he must have a new pair of shoes, when a large assortment was laid before him, all of which, even to my unpracticed eye, were far too small for his prodigious feet. Still Blackshear and his wife determined that he should be suited, and handing him a pair, bade him sit down and try them on. Then came the tug of war. The unfortunate negro toiled and twisted in the vain effort to insert his foot into a pair of shoes many sizes too small for him, Blackshear repeatedly exclaiming, "Dar, I tole you dey'd fit you; don't you see dey're jist your size?" and urging his victim to renewed exertions in the fruitless—or perhaps I should say bootless—effort, till the perspiration rolled in great white beads down his oily skin. At the critical time, when the much-perspiring negro was nearly exhausted, Mrs. Blackshear, who had come from behind the counter and was standing beside him, burst into a roar of derisive laughter, and exclaimed: "Yah! yah! Look at dat nigger wraslin to git his foot into de shoe when de tongue's turned down inside of it! Gi' me de shoe!" And seizing it out of the hands of the passive negro, she dextrously thrust her hand inside and pretended to whip out of it the tongue which had prevented the admission of the foot. "Yah! yah!" she again shouted, holding the shoe up to her husband, "didn't I tell ye so? See yere, dis nigger was a tryin' to git his foot into de shoe wid de tongue down on de inside! Yah! yah!" And without permitting any further trial, she wrapped the shoes up in paper, and tying them securely with a strong cord, handed them to her docile patron, assuring him that they would fit him exactly. For his part, the darkey laughed as loudly as Mrs. Blackshear at his own blundering mistake, apparently completely convinced that it was just as that astute negress alledged; and soon after he left the store, wearing a thoroughly beaming and well-satisfied look.

After the departure of the darkey, Abraham introduced me to Blackshear; and after some introductory talk, in which I found that the merchant was really very intelligent, and that he plumed himself on his standing and reputation in the community, I said: "William, I observed that when that country fellow who has just gone out was trying to get on a pair of shoes that were much too small for him, you pretended that he couldn't get them on because the tongue had slipped inside; and without giving him a chance to try them, after he knew the tongue was all right, you declared that the shoes would fit him, and he has carried them away in that belief, only to find out the contrary when he gets home. Now I ask you as a friend how you can reconcile such a course with your character as a man and member of the church?"

William looked like any other culprit when faced by an indictment so overwhelming. At first he was staggered by my question, but soon recovering, replied: "'Twant me, Sir; I didn't swade him one way nor de udder."

"No," I replied, "I know you did not; but you looked on approvingly when your wife did, and as I think you are too much of a man to hide yourself under your wife's petticoats, I think you will acknowledge that her act was the same as your own."

"Well, Sir," he frankly replied, "dar ain't no use in my beatin' de bush no longer. But we ain't done dat nigger no harm, fur he won't want to wear de shoes till arter frost sets in. You see, Sir, ef we hadn't made him take dem shoes along wid him, he'd 'a gone right away to some udder store, an' got a pair what fitted him, an' we'd 'a lost de sale on 'em. Now when he gets to hum an' tackles dem shoes agin, he'll soon find out he mout as well try an' git a horse an' buggy into 'em as to try an' git his foot into 'em; an' den de nex' time he comes to town he'll fetch 'em along, an' decla' he can't git 'em on nohow. By dat time we'll have a pair what 'll fit him; an' so he won't lose noffin, an' we don't lose de sale. Dat's all dar is 'bout it, I spect."

Care of Harness.

Of course it makes the trade good, and harness makers like to see it, but then there are really few who can afford to neglect the harness as is too often done. It goes long weeks without being washed and greased, though it is used constantly and in all kinds of weather; it is either thrown in the bottom of the wagon or carriage when brought in, in the dust and dirt there collected, or hung up in the stables behind the horses, where the ammoniacal gases soon destroy the texture and fiber, rendering it brittle and weak. No matter how good the harness may have been originally, it cannot stand such treatment as that very long, and soon becomes old and unsafe. A few stitches become loose, yet they are neglected until the harness must be sent to the shop, and a dollar or two spent, and considerable time lost in going to the shop.

In the matter of greasing, we give our plan: Choose a rainy day (because the "boys" cannot then work outside); take the harnesses to the barn and take them apart, after which soak for a little while in warm (not hot) water, and then scrub and wash them clean, using good castile soap. Before they are dry, grease well with neatsfoot oil, rubbing well in; then wipe off and hang up to air. After you have greased the harness, beware of the rats, for they will cut it to pieces in a little while.—*Coleman's Rural.*

Bathing and Clothing the Baby.

In view of the extraordinary mortality among infants and young children, this summer, extraordinary care should be given them. The following hints from the Massachusetts Board of Health, will be found useful:

It is better to put a baby into a bath of water than to bathe it in the lap; and the water should, if possible, be deep enough to cover it up to the neck. When no bath tub is to be had, the best thing to use is the ordinary tin wash-boiler. The best way to avoid a chill after the bath, is to wrap the child at once in a warm cotton sheet or towel, placed on a warm blanket.

The best clothing is that which is warm and at the same time light. Flannel is the best material for all seasons of the year; especially in the cold weather following the heat of August. Infants are very susceptible to the influence of cold, and at that time they should be looked after with particular care. It is better that the bands of pinning blankets and skirts should be of flannel rather than cotton. Loose blankets and shawls that easily change their position on the body, or get forgotten occasionally, are undesirable garments. The shoulders, arms and legs should be covered in cool weather, especially during the first four months; the stomach and bowels should be always protected from cold. Quite as much attention should be paid to keeping it cool in summer as warm in winter. Overheating is a common source of sickness.

THE POULTRY WORLD,
(Monthly) and
AMERICAN POTLTRY YARD,
(Weekly).
Both Publications are exclusively devoted to Poultry.
Published by H. H. STODDARD, Hartford, Conn.

The Poultry World is sent postpaid for $1.25 per year, the *American Poultry Yard* for $1.50. Both papers for $2.00.
A series of twelve magnificent Chromos, each representing a standard breed of fowls, sent for 75 cents extra, to all subscribers of either publication.

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in Currency or postage stamps enclosed in letter at our risk will pay for
THE WEEKLY CAPITAL FOR THE BALANCE OF 1879.
A splendid paper giving latest Telegraphic State and Local News from the Capital of Kansas. Address
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THE CENTRAL KANSAS BREEDERS ASSOCIATION,
Offer FOR SALE,
As good Short-Horn Cattle, Berkshire and Poland China swine as can be found in the West. All orders should be sent to the Secretary of the Association. The Executive Committee of the Society will take such orders, and see that Selections are made that cannot fail to give Satisfaction, to the purchasers.
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One of the Largest Stocks, at lowest prices, of Sporting Goods in the State.
J. A. McLAUGHLIN,
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Guns and pistols repaired on short notice.

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Term opens October 15, 1879. Tuition, $80 per year. No extras. For circular address HENRY HITCHCOCK, Dean.

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A BAD BREATH may result from acidity of the stomach or from biliousness. In either case a few doses of
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.
administered according to directions, will supplant this unpleasant companion with a sweet and healthful one. It is a saline corrective, specially suitable for warm weather, and leaves the system strong to do its work of recuperation.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

RIDGE'S FOOD for INFANTS AND INVALIDS
Thousands of Infants are slowly starving because of the inability of mothers to furnish proper nourishment. Do not fail to use Ridge's food.

TO THE FRONT!
READY FOR THE
Big Corn Crop of 1879.

STILL IN THE FIELD.
Over 2,000 in Daily Service.
They Shell Clean from the Cob.
Do not cut the Corn.
Clean the Corn well.
Waste no Grain.
WHAT "THEY SAY" OF THEM:
Ills. Central R. R. Co., Chicago.
We have six machines. Have shelled a 1,000,000 bushels corn in sixty days. Good work and satisfactor"
R. B. MASON, Compt'r.
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Have shelled 1,000 bushels per hour with No. 0, doing good, clean work. Have had three sizes. Ship another No. 0 at once.
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South Depot Elevators, Indianapolis.
Have used No. 2 six years. Shell 300 bushels per hour. Shells wagon-hammers, car-links, horse-shoes, ox-yokes, etc.; log-chains "worry it," but *shells all clean.*
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Improved Portable **BURR STONE**

GRIST and FEED MILLS
Warranted Best and Cheapest.
Farmers and Stock-men save 50 per cent. by grinding feed.
A SMALL CUSTOM MILL IN EVERY TOWN OR VILLAGE.
THE MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT FOR AN ELEVATOR.
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BUILDERS OF
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The most complete assortment in the West. A particularly fine lot of **Standard Pear Trees.** Also a superb lot of as healthy **Peach Trees** as were ever grown. Full stock of *Apple, Plum, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Quince,* etc. A select lot of *Grapes, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries,* etc. An immense stock of **Greenhouse Plants.** *Trade-List* and *Greenhouse and Bulb Catalogues* **free.** Correspondence solicited. **26th Year. 400 Acres. 15 Greenhouses.**
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PAINESVILLE, LAKE CO., OHIO.

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.

For Husking Corn,
HALL'S PATENT HUSKING GLOVES are the most economical, because, being plated on the wearing surface, makes them last five times as long as any other kind of gloves; and for bear-handed husking, Hall's Patent Husking Pins are the best in the market.

No. 45 Sewed Husking Gloves, per pair............$2.00
No. 50 Laced " " " 1.50
No. 40 Half " " " 1.00
No. 60 Single Point Husking Pin.........15cts, or 4 for 50
No. 65 Finger Cot " " ....20 cts.
No. 70 Thumb Attachment Husking Pin.............25 cts.
Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price, to any address. Ask your merchant for them, or address HALL HUSKING GLOVE COMPANY, 145 So. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

ELIZABETH AULL FEMALE SEMINARY.
Lexington, Missouri.
Twentieth term begins September 2. No public exhibitions; prosperous; sixteen teachers; standard very high; musical advantages superior. For catalogue address— J. A. QUARLES, Pres.

GILT-EDGE BUTTER MAKER
This powder makes "Gilt-Edge" Butter the year round. Common-sense and the Science of Chemistry applied to Butter-making. July, August and Winter Butter made equal to the best June product. Increases product 6 per cent. Improves quality at least 20 per cent. Reduces labor of churning one-half. Prevents Butter becoming rancid. Improves market value 3 to 5 cents a pound. Guaranteed free from all injurious ingredients. Gives a nice Golden Color the year round. 25 cents' worth will produce $3.00 in increase of product and market value. Can you make a better investment! Beware of imitations. Genuine sold only in boxes with trade-mark of dairy-maid, together with words "GILT-EDGE BUTTER MAKER" printed on each package. Powder sold by Grocers and General Store-keepers. Ask your dealer for our book "Hints to Butter-Makers," or send stamp to us for it. Small size, ½ lb., at 25 cents; Large size, 2¼ lbs., $1.00. Great saving by buying the larger size.
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