THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863. TOPEKA, KANSAS, SEPTEMBER 24. 1879. VOL. XVII. NO 39.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors and Proprietors
Topeka, Kansas.

A friendly Criticism.

Allow one of your old subscribers, and occasional brief correspondents, to speak his mind freely about your last issue of Sept. 17th, No. 38. It is crowded full of excelant practical articles for farmers, gardeners and general readers; more than forty different heads of interest, to all, worth on a fair average one dollar each, and all for only one dollar a year (club rate) to subscribers. I mention the most important ones to illustrate its value. "The milling of wheat," highly interesting to all producers and consumers. "Horses at the Fairs," very able. "Home Decoration," true and practical. "Raising Sugar Beets," suitable to Kansas. "Trials of Speed at our Farmers' Fairs." "Judging of Live Stock at Fairs," we all need these faithful hints, and wish them carried out. "Horse Education," all may learn. "Sheep in the Corn Fields," might be an improvement on hogs being turned into waste. Same about "Curry Combs" and their uses, sensible. Brief "Poultry Notes," every one good. "Poultry," our mistakes, all need to learn by them as noticed. "Feeding twice a day." good idea. "Bee Keeping on the prairie," applies to our State surely, and sensible. "Home Butter is sometimes Tainted," may all be true, but the cows like and need the ammonia. "Injury to Cows by allowing calves to suck," a yet questionable way, but will bear experimenting upon. "Swindling Warnings," three or four good articles, the best I think is editorial upon "Mutual Aid Associations," and ought to be acted upon at once. "The Round Headed Apple Tree Borer," a valuable article and sound. The Literary and Domestic department, is also full of good things. "A Good Prescription," for any lady, and might do away with the next good article. on "Female Physicians" being needed so much, but both remedies are wanted. The Flower Garden articles all good. "A Fearful Risk for Girls," and "Choosing a Wife," are both gospel truths that touch the heart and are full of sound advice, worth more than gold or rubies. "The Recipes," are all good ones. The editorial comments on "Sowing Fall Wheat," are proof of sound ideas of a practical farmer. "Picking Cucumbers," good idens for Gardeners and farmers use. The Grange articles are all good for any one to read, be he a Patron or not, and the articles upon Ritual, strikes a key note that thousands will approve. No particular use to abuse the "Lawyers," as a class, they may be a necessrry evil in the world like other professions, and the world is very large. "Ridicule of Grangers," article, strikes me as showing only, that such farmers, who care for it do not go in from a right principle. "Grange Co-operation," and "The Union of Business Men," are the same thing in fact, and both necessary to real success. Articles upon "Dried Fruit," "Feeding Cattle," "Turning Corn into Beef," "Fences," "The Chinch Bug," &c., &c., are all worthy of note by all.

The timely request to "Our Contributors," is sound, and I for one heartily respond, but fear always of being too prolix in what I write, as no doubt many good farmers do, so have patience with us and cutshort to suit yourselves. "Webster's Great Speeches," and the "Early taste for Reading," are worth much to our young people. "Living in the Old World," articles will cause many discontented ones to read with profit. The fruit articles are also good and worth preserving by all; and the brief fact, notes that "millions of dollars in gold are being shipped from England and France to this country to pay for wheat," will make many a farmer's heart glad, and feel able to do more for the bright future of Kansas. Your market reports and Ads., show for themselves, what an advantage your paper is to all, who subscribe for a year. I might say more, but will forbare for this time. Yours sincerely,

C. H, B.

The Chinch Bug. Macropus Cucoplerus.

During the few years preceding the summer of 1865, we were very favorably located for observing the habits of this great grain destroyer of the west, in the midst of one of the most important agricultural regions in the valley of the Mississippi. Under the genial influence of pleasant dry summers, and the snowy protection of the accompanying winters for several succeeding years, so fostered and increased these insects that the harvest men found them in every wheat-field in unnumbered millions in 1864, blasting the fairest prospects of the farmer. It was no difficult matter that summer to observe the parent insects fulfill the principal office of nature by propagating their species, and quietly die from natural laws, after the great object of their being was accomplished. From the platforms of the grain reapers in the harvest fields it would have been no difficult task to gather these little insects by the peck; and when the dry straw of the wheat fields no longer afforded them nourishment, they took up their line of march for the corn-fields, according to their well-known custom, on this occasion literally covering the ground and fences. Whole corn-fields were overrun by them; the stalks, especially below the ears, blackly covered with insects through the day, were bleeding and raw at night from their numerous punctures.

At length when they had attained imago (perfect) state, they took to their wings during the warm part of sunny days. They filled the air in such numbers that many of the farmers believed they were leaving the country, but they were flying for an entirely different purpose—that of choosing their mates—for they never fly except in the love season. After a few days they were found paired in the corn-fields, and other proper breeding-grounds, producing a new generation. At this time (August, 1864) our attention was directed to a small patch of fodder-corn, where they congregated in immense numbers, and continued until the frosts of autumn killed the corn which they did not consume. After the early frosts, they left their feeding grounds in search of winter quarters; returning to any convenient shelter they could find, as piles of rubbish, fallen leaves, thick grass, weeds, etc.

The month of May, 1865, was uncommonly mild and bright, and about the middle of this month we noticed them again on the wing. The atmosphere was swarming with chinch bugs. This was their spring pairing time. In a few days they had all disappeared, but in the newly sprouted wheat fields they could be found in great numbers, nearly always in pairs.

The chinch-bug occupies about twenty days in laying her eggs, during which time she lays about five hundred, and then dies; the egg is about fifteen days in hatching, and in about fifty days the larvæ assumes the imago state. There are two distinct broods in a season, *and only two.* The first brood matures about the middle of July, in this latitude, and the second late in the fall of the year. The full-winged insects can be seen during winter in any corn-field sunning themselves on fallen stalks, even on very cold days if the sun is shining brightly.

It is generally believed among entomologists that insect enemies are among the most efficient means in nature for exterminating noxious insects. We know of only two, which we always find in large numbers feeding on the autumn brood; the Lady Bug, (*Coccinello*) and a species of the Golden-eyed fly, (*Chrysopa*). The former is very abundant just now, which can easily be seen by shaking the corn-stalks.

The quail has long been known to be a destroyer of the chinch-bug. Farmers are aware that this bird feeds on the ground, and the chinch-bug hybernates among weeds, dead grass, etc., just where the quail will find them; and every insect they destroy during the winter and spring months, lessens the egg crop the coming summer. If the farmers and their boys would spend as much time in building slight shelters for quails in snowy times, as they now spend in trapping and cruelly destroying them, it would be easy in time to have covies enough on every farm to keep this pest in subjection; and the moral influence of these acts of kindness over the minds of the rising generation, would be a hundred times more valuable than all the imaginary gain derived from the present mode of trapping and selling the birds.

Chinch-bugs love to feed on wheat, millet and corn. Spring wheat is their favorite plant. Such being the case, would it not be a good question for the farmers of Kansas to discuss the coming winter—the propriety of *giving up the culture of spring wheat altogether?* We fully believe that if we would not sow another berry of this wheat, we would do more to prevent the increase of this skunk of the insect world, than by using means to destroy them. Strong, healthy winter wheat is seldom injured by chinch-bugs.

We hope we have answered the query of M. G. M., and in conclusion we would advise him and all farmers to stir all vacant ground, and burn up all the dead grass, weeds and rubbish about the farm. FARMER BRIGHTSIDES.

Scotch Polled Cattle.

Polled cattle are attracting considerable attention in this country and especially in the west, where the advantage of an animal without horns, it is believed, would be a great improvement in convenience for carrying long distances as well as herding and feeding in confined quarters. We find the following account of these cattle in the *Illustrated Journal of Agriculture*, published at Montreal, Canada. The *Journal* believes the climate of Canada would prove too severe for these cattle, which objection would not apply to our latitude:

THE POLLED CATTLE OF SCOTLAND.

Scotland has produced two breeds of polled or hornless cattle. In the south, in the district formerly known as the "Province of Galloway," the breed known as the Galloways has been bred and improved for nearly a century and a half. The nature of the soil, the mildness of the climate, and the traditional fame of the stock, have all aided in maintaining this excellent breed.

Many of the landed proprietors retain in their own hands large farms, and give special attention to the breeding of cattle. The thriving agricultural societies of the district also, by premiums and otherwise, aid materially in maintaining the breed in perfection.

The Galloways are thus described. "straight and broad in the back, nearly level from the head to the rump, round in the ribs, and also between the shoulders and the ribs, and between the ribs and the loins, broad in the loin without any large projecting hooks, i. e. hip-bones. In the roundness of barrel and fulness of ribs they will compare with any breed, and also in the proportion which the loins bear to the hook bones, or to the protuberance of the ribs.

Thus, when viewed from above, the whole body appears beautifully rounded. They are long in the quarters and ribs, and deep in the chest, but not broad in the twist. There is less space between the hooks, or hip-bones, and the ribs, than in most other breeds, a consideration of much importance as the advantage of length of carcass consists in the animal being well ribbed home, or as little space as possible being lost in the flank. The Galloway is short in the leg and moderately fine in the shank bones. There is no other breed, having the same fineness of shank, so large and muscular above the knee. He is clean and well proportioned about the head and neck. The color is black, and the skin loose, mellow, and of medium thickness."—Youatt.

The excellences of this breed consist in their docility, their easy fattening qualities, and the evenness of the herd. They breed true, and all attempts at crossing them have failed to produce any improvement.

POLLED ANGUS CATTLE.

The breed of black, hornless cattle known as the "Polled Angus" is found in perfection in Angus, Aberdeenshire, and Kincardineshire, in the northeast of Scotland.

They are, thanks to the exertions of Mr. McCombie, of Aberdeenshire, considered second to none in points of exellence, especially for farm, fattening qualities, and early maturity.

This was shown at the late Paris Exposition where they were awarded the premium over all the other breeds exhibited.

The artificial feeding of modern times has developed, in this breed, a remarkable tendency to fatten. In general appearance, they are very like the Galloways, and even good judges may mistake the one for the other, but they are larger, the coat is finer, and they are not so robust as the more naturally reared Galloways.

They are beef cattle, pure and simple; for although at one time they were regarded as excellent dairy cows, they have of late years been discarded as such, and their fattening qualities have been developed in a marvelous degree.

They are not a breed suited to our climate. While we consider that the Galloways may do fairly well, we are satisfied that the Angus would not suit our climate or soil at all.

The Angus "Doddie" was first established in fame, at Smithfield, by the late Mr. Hugh Watson, of Keillor. As long ago as 1843, an ox bred by him won the first prize at the show of the Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland. It was a most perfect animal, was exhibited at the Baker Street Show, in London, by Prince Albert, who bought it, for that purpose, of Mr. Watson, and thence went to Windsor Castle, where, Her Majesty not allowing it to be slaughtered, it remained many years, its health being preserved by gentle exercise in rolling the grass on the "slopes" with a heavy roller. Any one who has seen the beautiful polled heifers at the Monday's market, at Smithfield, weighing from 85 stones to 100 stones of 8 lbs., has seen beef in perfection. They are, literally, as "round as a barrel."

Thin Seeding.

A farmer who has practiced thin seeding for wheat three years, reports in the Ohio *Farmer* that he is so well convinced of the profit of thin seeding that he proposes to sow this fall but seven and a half bushels on ten acres. This writer continues:

"My field which yielded thirty bushels to the acre, this year, was seeded with three pecks to the acre, and the two best acres in the field I am confident would have made nearly forty bushels to the acre. What first led me to experiment with thin seeding, was counting the grains in the heads of wheat, and finding that they would average thirty or more. It did not take long to reason out the following propositions, which can not be gainsaid: 1st, If an average head of wheat produces thirty grains, then the yield is thirty-fold, and if each grain sown grows to maturity, a bushel of seed to the acre, must give a yield of thirty bushels. 2d, A grain of wheat that produces anything can not produce less than a head, and may produce several. By counting the grains of wheat in an ounce of two different samples, and making a calculation, I find that a bushel of seed to the acre will give about eighteen grains to the square foot. As our drills sow in rows from eight to nine inches apart, this would give a plant to every inch in the drill row. I do not believe that it is profitable to try and make up for the poverty of the soil by heavy seeding, and I have met with nothing during the last three years which proves to my mind that more wheat can be grown from sowing six or seven pecks to the acre than three or four. Within a fourth mile of my field of Fultz wheat which yielded thirty bushels per acre, was a field of the same size sown with the same variety, and on comparing the fields the last of April or first of May, I concluded that it would outyield mine ten bushels to the acre. It was very thick on the ground, and made as fine a show as I ever saw, but it threshed out twenty-three bushels to the acre, and as it was manured and on excellent land, I account for the lighter yield only on the ground of too much seed."

Peacock's Feathers for Decoration.

These beautiful feathers can be applied to so many purposes for decoration that a few suggestions for utilizing them will certainly be welcome. The person who is so fortunate as to possess a whole peacock can hardly have a more beautiful ornament for a fire-place than Juno's bird with its tail spread out in the open grate. Long peacocks' feathers are often put into long glass vases, with cat-tails, Pampas grass, etc., in the corners of rooms or on tables, and they look well, especially long glasses tastefully arranged with large sprays of wild cherry blossoms, ivy, and anything that can be had in the way of ornamental foliage, feathery grasses adding considerable to the beauty. Thus all the year round these glasses can be kept filled, with constant variations. Mats for standing in windows made of coarse ticking or sacking, with peacocks' feathers arranged round and round, and sown on are very handsome, and a rug of dark, rich colored velvet, with a broad band of feathers, is most effective. These feathers can also be arranged on ticking or crash, and afterward put on a card-board shape as covers for flower pots. They should be sewn on perpendicularly, close together, and should completely hide the edge of the foundation.

Small, circular mats for the flower-pot to stand on, made to match, complete the whole arrangement very effectively. A pretty, white sheeting table-cloth is edged with deep, coarse lace, wtih a band of small peacocks' feathers at the top. At equal distances two of the "eye" feathers are crossed and tacked on, the quill being turned toward the border. The thread which attaches them to the cloth is first threaded with gold beads, which make a sort of little brooch ornament. The feathers are cut about five inches long, and arranged at about two inches from the feather band.

Glucose.

It is singular the extreme secrecy, that the manufacturers of glucose, now made principally from corn, establish and keep up in their manufactories east and west. That the business is profitable there is no doubt. Originally the industry was confined to one firm in New York. They are said to have used 5,000,000 bushels of corn last year, which was made into glucose. A manufactory at Buffalo, N. Y., was next established. Then one at Freeport, Ill., and one at Davenport, Ia. This latter factory was burned. At Peoria an immense factory has lately been built and should now be about ready for work. The Freeport factory use the same secrecy as all the others, not allowing any person to enter the building, with a view to giving the public information as to the status of the industry. This much, however, is known. The product contains about 30 per cent. of liquid saccharine, and for certain uses should be worth about one-third the price of cane sugar. It is extensively used in adulterating sugar-cane syrup, in the manufacture of candy, and in adulterating honey. It is used in the manufacture of sweet wines, and in liquors requiring sugar, including beer, and is now supposed to enter into all or nearly all the sugar products of the country. This probably is the real animus of the secrecy. We understand that a factory for the manufacture of glucose has recently gone into operation in St. Louis, and there is one well on the way in Chicago. No person using glucose in his manufactures seems willing to acknowledge it. One thing certain, it is the consumer does not want to use starch sugar when he supposes he is buying real sugar. It has long been known that a pound of starch, whether the carbon contained resulted from old rags, corn, potatoes or what not, could be converted into a pound of grape sugar or glusose. That the manufacturers of glucose should use as much secrecy in keeping their business from the world as do the distillers of illicit spirit, seems queer, if their business is legitimate. The impression generally is that noxious chemicals are used in the maunfactures, and well founded from this secrecy. That a pure, wholesome saccharine product can be produced from corn is well known. That a pound of it does not contain more than one-third the sweetening that the same weight of cane sugar does is as well known. What interests the public are to know, that the product, as made, is really wholesome. This they have a right to know. It would seem from the secrecy enveloping the manufacture, that this point was exactly the one the manufacturers wanted to keep dark.—*Prairie Farmer.*

The Friendly Mole.

Of course, this little animal is sometimes very troublesome in lawns and in vegetable gardens; but all his mining operations are "in the interest of profitable agriculture." He raised those unsightly ridges, surely enough; but don't hold him accountable for that row of peas devastated by some underground marauder that you did not chance to see. If you come upon a mole-track running right through a whole row of potatoes, and dig down and find the tubers eaten or entirely destroyed, don't get angry, and upon this little bit of circumstantial evidence rush off and buy a mole-trap, while the real author of the mischief, the field-mouse, is picking his teeth demurely in another portion of the field, and wondering in which direction next to forage. The reason the mole digs along the row is because the manure, or the moisture around the roots have attracted worms, grubs and other insects generally found in such situations—and he digs where he gets the best pay.

The mole is not a vegetarian but subsists upon animal substances, principally grubs and insects, as has been demonstrated again and again, and as any farmer may prove to his entire satisfaction. Moles have been confined in boxes of soil containing roots and other vegetable matter, but have gone hungry until transferred to other boxes in which insect food had been placed. The most recent experiments that I have seen recorded, were made in France, and furnish additional evidence of the usefulness of these little animals. A single mole in four days devoured 432 wornils (a kind of maggot,) and 250 grubs. Another placed in a box, in twelve days ate 872 wornils and 540 grubs. Various kinds of vegetable food were supplied, but they remained untouched. The mole forms its nest about eight inches below the surface of the soil, with galleries leading off in two or three directions. The excavations are rather large and are lined with leaves and soft grass. The animals are found in the northern and eastern states and southward to Florida.—*Charles E. Dodge.*

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—It is hardly too high praise to say that the work of the Kansas Board of Agriculture is of a character and importance that places it far above that of any similar organization in our country. Its reports come nearer the true ideal of state agricultural reports than any with which we are acquainted—a recognition of the value and importance of local work. It is the state of Kansas and its agriculture that is under treatment, and every page bears witness to this fact. It is true the aim of its work is to place Kansas agriculture before the country; but there is a lesson here which the east may take from the west.—*American Cultivator.*

Co. Club

The Drive-Well Extortion.

The "drive-well" fiends have put in an appearance in Kansas, after a campaign of extortion in Iowa. It is reported that they have already commenced about a hundred suits against persons in this state for infringement on their "patent." There are thousands of these wells in Kansas, and these fellows claim that they are entitled to a royalty on each one. They assert that they have succeeded in getting favorable decisions, in several cases, in the courts of several states. There ought to be some short, sharp way of protecting people from the extortions of such persons. The idea that a citizen cannot make a well, either by driving or digging, whenever or wherever he pleases, without paying a royalty to some one who claims a "patent," is simply intolerable. Some fellow might as well assume to have a "patent" on the air we breathe as on the water we drink.—*Atchison Champion.*

Of the legal aspects of this case we know nothing; but we do know, as a question of right, that this is one of the biggest swindles that has ever been attempted upon an individual or community. Unless they are checked, it is quite certain that these fellows will draw several thousand dollars from every organized county in the state.

While in Michigan recently, we heard of a case similar to this drive-well extortion. Several years ago parties in one of the eastern states patented the common sliding-gate, now in use on nearly every farm. After getting this patent they commenced the tactics more recently pursued by these drive-well men. For a time they completely terrorized the farmers, and their gains were enormous. From a single county in Michigan, it is said $7,000 were extorted. But after a little the farmers got their eyes opened and began to show fight; and just in proportion as the rural backbone stiffened, the agent weakened. Not a single case was brought in court; not a dollar was collected after the farmers took this stand.

We do not know that this case bears any analogy to the one named above, but it seems to us that it does. In any event, let the people unite in this matter; and if these people want the law, let them have it in every township. The fact, as reported in the papers, that the Minnesota legislature appropriated $7,000 with which to fight the drive-well men, would lead us to suppose that there are two legal sides to this question, and only one right side.—*Prof. Shelton.*

Seeding Down Meadows.

This is one of the most important farm industies to the state of Kansas, and the time most favorable to a good catch of grass is from the 20th of August to the 20th of September, in states as far north as New England. A month's later seeding in this latitude with timothy, red top, orchard and other similar grasses may safely be practiced. On the subject of the comparative advantages of fall over spring seeding, and of seeding land to grass alone and not with grain is discussed by the Boston *Cultivator* which paper contends for the latter as far preferable.

"Almost every farmer will admit that it is injurious to both crops to sow grain and grass seed together, yet somehow they keep on doing just that very thing. In some points it is a question as to the character of the season, for there are years when spring seeding of meadows is more successful than autumn seeding, but speaking on general terms, the arguments are in favor of the last named. While it may occur that the grain crop will sometimes shade the ground, to the advantage of the "catch" of grass, it is more frequently the case that the growth chokes the grass, smothering it in its early stages, while the cutting of the grain leaves it so much exposed to the heat and drouth of midsummer as to not unfrequently scorch it to such a degree that it is a long time in recovering from it. Grass roots that have been shaded by a rank growth of grain, if suddenly exposed to the scorching sun of August, are liable to have a very poor preparation for winter. Moreover the troublesome weeds of late summer (and they are far more annoying than the weeds of spring), which appear in spring seeded fields where a poor "catch" of grass has been obtained, is one of the greatest drawbacks to spring seeding, as nothing so much contributes to foul fields as this very practice of sowing grass seed in spring. Weeds are sure to come in where the ground is not fully occupied with useful plants, and this is especially the case where grass seed has failed to 'catch.'"

Hog Yards.

Keep your hog yards constantly and liberally replenished with materials for manure—muck, chip manure, sawdust, spent tan, refuse hay, straw, rubbish from the fields and spurious vegetables from the garden and the wood-lot, rushes, peat and clay, rags, cobs, rotten wood, and indeed, every substance that, when rotted or reduced to its primary elements or principles, is capable of supplying pabulum or pasturage to plants. When the mass is sufficiently broken down in its physical texture, cleanse out the yards and commence accumulating more. In this way a large quantity of most excellent compost may be made, and many articles ordinarily overlooked in our imperfect economy, and contemplated as worthless, converted to an important and valuable use.

RYE FOR WINTER FEED.—For bridging over the interim between the failure of our native grasses and the time we wish to begin winter feeding in the yards, a field of early sown rye is invaluable for a flock of lambs or a herd of young cattle. Rye sown in July or early in August will, if the season is favorable, make good feed before frost; or sown among growing corn early in August will certaidly make a strong growth.

Patrons of Husbandry.

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

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; Secretary: P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Popenoe, Topeka; Lecturer: J. H. Martin, Mound Creek, Miami county.

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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.

The Grange Secret.

The Colleton (S. C.) *Democrat*, a recently established grange paper, publishes the following exposition of the "secrets" of the order.

"As there seems to be some desire among outsiders to know the secrets of the grange, we deem it not amiss to divulge what these secrets are. As a condition precedent to being initiated into the mysteries of our order, the applicant should understand the principles of the higher law in the "eleventh commandment," which, when reduced to common sense, means that he should "mind his own business and let others alone." The next is that he should understand and feel his own individuality, in that he has a right to think and act for himself; that he owes no allegiance to any body or class ot men, and that he has certain inalienable rights to protection, life, the blessings of liberty, and which further admits of the pursuit of happiness. That he is to consider himself untrameled in his modes, as well as he shall not adopt, any particular lines of thought because they happen to be advanced by an acknowledged profound thinker, without first severely testing their practicability for himself. That as a class we shall wage no aggressive warfare against others' interests, and shall not permit any to be made upon our own; that no agrarian idea enters into our creed, and shall oppose any tyranny and monopolies that shall be attempted against the order; that we shall regard it as true progress to advance the cause of education among the uneducated masses, by all just and legitimate means in our power; that to this end we shall advocate the establishment of agricultural and industrial colleges, where agriculture and other domestic sciences, may be taught in their courses of instruction; that as a class we intend to place the science of agriculture along side by side with other sciences, esteeming as we do that success in agricultural pursuits is of paramount consideration, and as the foundation of the substantial prosperity of any country—the pivot, indeed, upon which the success of all other classes of business hinge.

That we shall invite rivalry in a fair field and upon equal ground, but shall oppose selfish ambition and unjust discrimination, whether it be found in our own ranks or that of others; that we shall oppose discrimination in favor (whether by legislation or otherwise) of one class of our citizens in other pursuits, to the detriment of our own; that we are not enemies of railroads, nor of any corporation that does not monopolize to their exclusive benefit, but shall tend honestly to promote in a fair business way their industrial interests or pursuits. But we are opposed, and shall be unflinchingly so, to any enterprise that tends to oppress our people and rob them of their hard earnings. That we do not regard the principles of our order to be a new departure from any established rule of conduct in respect to the protection of our interests, but the simple assertion of our right based upon the principles of equity and justice, and upon the old and broad ground of equality of rights of all classes and conditions of men, and in which assertion, and the maintenance of them, we shall deem to be synonymous terms: that we recognize to the fullest extent the laws of trade—of supply and demand—of the distinctive position of buyer and seller; that they are not necessarily antagonistic because they are diverse, and shall not war against any one because of difference of occupation, of opinion or of interest, but will invite fair competition in buying and selling, holding one condition only to be of paramount importance: That we will purchase where we can get the most and best goods for the least price, and to sell where we can obtain the highest prices for what we may have to sell.

"Lastly, we recognize emphatically that woman is the helpmeet to man, and hold to a proper appreciation of her usefulness and ability, the essentials of which are to make home happy; to strengthen by the excellencies of character and gentle ministrations the attachment to our homes, and to encourage us in our pursuits by her earnest co-operation. That she presides, and naturally, over the household; engages in the domestic employment and superintendence of the dairy, the henery, the garden—vegetable and horticultural—combining harmoniously the beautiful and the useful; grace, a natural characteristic, with utility. To beautify, adorn and embelish; to enlarge the sympathies and to broaden humanity are the provinces of woman, and some of the sacred trusts committed to her keeping, as the secrets of the grange,"

Is the Work Circumscribed.

The sons of Sirach, three thousand years ago, asked the question, "How can he have wisdom who followeth after the plow; who taketh pleasure in the good, and whose talk is of the bullocks?" In other words, the isolation of farm life tends to contracted views, and if the farmers round of friends be limited to few, engrossed with the same labors and duties, or narrowed, it may be to his own family, the tendency will unavoidably be to run in the same old ruts from year to year, and the thought and talk are concerning the daily toil. We are too apt to think that work in the fields is only a dull routine—that agriculture indeed, at its best estate is only an art. A little thought and a little knowledge soon dispel the illusion. The physical sciences are all allied to a higher and successful farming. The farmer of the future must be a man of culture and of varied practical knowledge. We are already beginning to see its importance. Within ten years agriculture has made an advance greater than was made during the previous twenty-five. Within this time the grange was instituted. It has not only brought farmers together in friendly intercourse, who previously had well nigh ignored each other's existence—but it has, with this intercourse, taught that the farmer must be a man of broader views and knowledge than he had conceived necessary. It need hardly be stated that association for this purpose is equally valuable or essential, as in other respects. The interchange of opinions—the stimulus of two minds brought in contact—the pleasure of acquiring and communicating knowledge, find their best field in the united effort. In this, outside the universities and colleges of learning, the grange is unrivaled. The mistake usually made is that its educational purposes is limited to agricultural matters. While this may be made the first and leading purpose it need not and does not become the only one. The grange is a progressive school. There may be and undoubtedly are subordinate granges, unprepared to receive a scientific paper on agriculture, or to appreciate a literary effort, but it does not follow that therfore both science and literature should be forever excluded, and that they plod along satisfied to be and remain in the same condition. With them it is only a question of time. The average farmer is a thinking man, and a number meeting from time to time, stimulate thought and research. To what extent the science allied to agriculture, or how far literature and art shall be cultivated, are questions which every grange must determine for itself. The manner, too, in which these shall be brought before the subordinate grange as matters for investigation, comparison and study, or for mental excitement and gratification, is also within the province of each. The taste of the most cultured will be no fair test. There must be just enough of this not to weary; but to arouse a curiosity for more. The result will be a marked progress. That this progress has been made is a fact too patent to be denied. Nor will the influences then exerted be confined simply to the grange, but as time runs on, will be felt through the farming community with the most salutary results, just as the spirit of social intercourse has spread from the organization to the surrounding neighborhood.—*Bulletin.*

The Tri-State Picnic.

The Farmers' Friend is jubilant over the great success of the grand Tri-State Picnic held in the Cumberland Valley, at Mechanicsburg, Pa., the latter part of August. The granges of the Valley which runs through, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia at the foot of the Blue Ridge, have held an annual picnic for several years. Every succeeding year more interest has been created and a greater attendance of this picnic has been the result. The picnic this summer has partaken more of the nature of an extensive agricultural fair than a simple picnic. Owing to the commendable efforts and organizing ability of the editor of the *Friend*, R. H. Thomas, this farmers' annual gathering has become a new feature in grange work. The crowd in attendance during the second day, says the *Farmers' Friend*, was variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand. The latter figures are probably a too high estimate. From railroad returns and a glance at acres of vehicles we are willing to risk our reputation at 14,000. Upon this day seventeen states were represented by farmers, and 340 granges had representatives there to witness the magnitude of the exhibition and the intense interest manifested by home farmers.

The friends of the order have cause to feel cheered at the present prospect of the grange. From every quarter come assurances of renewed interest and fresh accessions to the ranks. The farmers seem thoroughly aroused to the situation, to the necessity for co-operative effort, and are determined that a new order of things shall replace the old, and that the principles of the grange shall have a practical test.—*Patron of Husbandry.*

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.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm

Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs, bred and for sale. Only first-class animals allowed to leave the farm. Address

G. W. GLICK,
Atchison, Kansas

FOR SALE!

THE EINEST LOT OF
NURSERY STOCK
EVER GROWN IN THIS PART OF THE STATE.
200,000 APPLE TREES
,000 PEACH TRES
And other Stock, which will be Sold at the
LOWEST FIGURES!
—AT THE—
LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES.
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, INQUIRE OF
J. W. WALLACE & CO.
LEE'S SUMMIT, MO. Proprietors.

Western Missouri NURSERIES,
LEE'S SUMMIT, JACKSON CO, MISSOURI.
(20 miles east of Kansas City, on the Mo. Pacific R. R.)

These Nurseries are very extensive and all stock young and thrifty. We call the special attention of DEALERS AND NURSERYMEN 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.

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.

ELIZABETH AULL FEMALE SEMINARY.
Lexington, Missouri.

Twentieth term begins September 2. No public exhibitions; prosperous; sixteen teachers; standard very high; musical advantages superior. For catalgues ddress— J. A. QUARLES, Pres.

Breeders' Directory.

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.

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.

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HALL BROS, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-Ch Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices ½ less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

Nurserymen's Directory.

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,

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 applicatioe. E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisburg, Ks,

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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. Correspondencesolicited.
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BREEDER OF
Thoroughbred English Berkshire Pigs.
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Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.
None but first-class stock shipped.

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

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, Ericson, 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.

Take West End Narrow Gauge Railway to Normandy, St. Louis County, Mo. Sale to commence at 11 A. M., at Turner's Stock Farm, eight miles from St. Louis, and short distance from depot. For catalogues apply to

PHIL. S. LANHAM, Auctioneer, St. Louis,
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Can rely upon immunity from contagious disease in their flocks after use of **LADD'S TOBACCO SHEEP WASH. GUARANTEED** an immediate cure fer scab and prevention of infection by that terror to flock-masters. **GUARANTEED** to more than repay the cost of application by increased growth of wool. **GUARANTEED** to improve the texture of the fleece instead of injury to it as is the result of the use of other compounds. **GUARANTEED** to destroy vermin on the animal and prevent a return, **GUARANTEED** to be the most effective, cheap and safe remedy ever offered to American Wool-growers. No flock-master should be without it. I have the most undoubted testimonials corfoborative of above. Send for circular and address orders to W. M. LADD, 21 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

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

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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.

Winter Dairying.

As the cold weather draws on apace, the dairy women will begin to feel the annual difficulty which visits them with the return of winter, in making a respectable quality of butter. At the season when good butter is in greatest demand and the best price paid for it, is the time of all others it is the "hardest" to make, and the least quantity procured. This condition of affairs in the dairy should not be so, and need not be so.

It is worth while to seek information in a business which will pay so largely to master in all its details, as a knowledge how to make good butter. A great many inventions have been made to advance the dairy interest, and a flood of light thrown on the business of butter-making by the investigation of scientific men. All who will may be informed on any points of dairying they wish, by inquiring in the right quarter.

But how to make good butter in winter is the most important question with the majority of farmers' wives at this particular time. There are several difficulties to contend with. First, the cows are apt to be "strippers." They were fresh early last spring, perhaps, and the milk decreases in richness as the period from calving is extended. This can, in a great measure, be remedied by feeding richer food. A feed of meal and wheat bran with pumpkins every evening and morning, and the cows stabled or sheded to protect them from the cool nights, will go far to increase their flow of milk and also add to the richness and quality of the cream.

At this season, too, the bad odors of closed rooms is liable to injure the milk. It is brought in contact with the smells of the kitchen by removing the cream-crock nearer the kitchen stove for the purpose of "thickening" the cream, in other words having it properly soured for churning. This must be avoided or good butter is hopeless. Parties provided with the Cooley Creamer will escape the odors penetrating the milk by having the cans submerged in water. But where tens have Creamers, hundreds have none, and will have to devise other means or improve on what they have.

Good, rich milk must be had or no system of butter-making will succeed in producing a good article of butter. This can be secured by richer food for the cows. Having obtained the quality of milk required, keep it pure by setting it in a clean, airy room. Cream will rise in a temperature nearly at the freezing point, and it should be kept in a cool place where no odors can affect it until enough has been gathered for a churning, when it can be brought up to a proper temperature by filling a wash-boiler, or other large vessel, with scalding water, setting the crock of cold cream in it and stirring until the mass is heated evenly through, when in most cases it will be best to churn sweet, although slightly sour cream churns easier and makes the best keeping butter. In order to sour properly the cream will have to stand some time in a temperature of 80 degrees, or higher, when it is liable to be exposed to impure odors in most farm houses, under ordinary circumstances.

The churning is a very important matter. If the churning is done in the kitchen where the warmth of the stove is depended upon, the cream should be churned in an air-tight churn, when the temperature of the churn can be reduced to about 60 or 62 degrees before placing the cream in it. The cream should be brought to this temperature, also, when making ready for the churn. This cannot be done without a thermometer, which necessary instrument can be purchased for about fifty cents at almost any hardware store. Having scalded out the churn well with clean well water brought to the boil, empty the cream into the churn and close immediately. If the churn is air-tight, or nearly so, the higher temperature of the room will not affect the inside, and the churning may proceed in the customary manner. If, however, the churn is not a close one, and admits the air at every stroke of the dasher, then the room the work is done in should be sweet and free from all foul odors, and be not warmer than 60 degrees. Cold draughts from opening doors will greatly interfere with the churning, and should be avoided.

When the butter breaks, which every one used to churning knows by the sound, stop the dashes and empty a pail full of cold, well water into the churn. Let it stand a few moments, or until the contents of the churn is lowered in temperature and the granules of butter are hardened. Do not "gather" the butter by moving the dash slowly, but let it rest while the buttermilk is drawn off by a spile hole at the lower edge of the churn. Let the buttermilk strain through a sieve as it runs from the churn, in order to arrest any particles of butter that may escape. When the milk is nearly all out of the churn, stop the spile hole and empty a pail of cold water into the churn, and agitate slowly with the dash to wash and cleanse the milk from the grains of butter. If salt has been dissolved until the water is a weak brine, before pouring into the churn, it will cleanse the milk from the butter much more readily than cold water alone. Rinse the butter two or three times in this manner drawing the water off, when it will be entirely free from buttermilk, and will require no working with the ladle after taking from the churn to free it from milk. Salt in the butter bowl with fine, Higgins or Ashton dairy salt, which salt contains no lime and other impurities, and is the only salt fit to dress butter with. All other salts are impure and injure the butter more or less.

After salting the butter in the bowl, work it with the ladle barely sufficient to incorporate the salt, and set away for a few hours, when work over to evenly distribute the salt, and form into rolls or prints for market.

This process involves some more "trouble" than the ordinary farm-house plan of managing winter butter. But it will increase the demand and price of the article two hundred to four hundred per cent. Is this not sufficient reward for the trouble?

In fact winter dairying is far more profitable than summer dairying, if properly conducted, and the cows managed to bring them in fresh in the fall. The calves can then be raised on the skim-milk and kept in comfortable stalls, and they will prove much more valuable than summer calves.

Cows should have a season of rest in the hot months when the heat, flies and dry pasture combine to tax their strength and draw upon their vitality.

A Plank in a Political Platform.

The following is the tenth article or plank of the platform of the Republican party of the state of New York, which assembled in State Convention at Saratoga, September 3d.

"Moneyed and transportation corporations are not alone the works of private enterprise, but are created for public use, and with due regard to vested rights it is the clear province and the plain duty of the state to supervise and regulate such corporations as to secure the just and impartial treatment of all interested; to foster the industrial and agricultural welfare of the people, and with a liberal policy favor the public water ways and maintain th commercial supremacy of the state. We look to the inquiry now in progress, under the direction of the legislature, to develop the facts which will guide to all needed action."

Had the grange movement, which has been so maligned by politicians, neve rbeen inaugurated, and the Farmers' Alliance of New York never been formed, think you such an article as the one here published, would ever have been incorporated into the platform of any political party? Never! But political parties are ever ready to weave into their promulgated creeds, popular glittering generalities which are never seriously thought of when the time for acting has come. But this is more than a declaration of general principles. "We look," says the resolution, "to the inquiry now in progress, under the direction of the legislature, to develop the facts which will guide to all needed action." This legislative committee is the result of the agitation of the Farmers' Alliance of that state, and the developments are such as to leave little doubt that the unrestrained license which has been practiced by transportation companies of that state will be in some measure curbed by the next legislature. But this is only a beginning. There must be no relaxation on the part of the farmers in their efforts to reduce to a system by law and equity the entire business of transportation of the country. There is no other power competent to accomplish this result. The agricultural interest is the most affected by the fluctuations and extortions of transportation in its present uncouth, haphazard condition, on account of the great bulk and weight of its productions. It is the only interest which can command the overwhelming numbers to enforce respect and compliance with its commands. But this work will not be accomplished without constant effort directed on this point, supported by increased organization. There must be no "let up" on the part of those who have put their hands to the plow in this new and vast field of agriculture, which is no less than the improvement of the agriculturist himself. He is as sorely in need of improvement as his worn out soils, and the task is equally herculean, but those who have entered into the work must not be discouraged by the formidable difficulteis and discouragements which lie in their path. Fifty years ago the reformers in agriculture were making feeble attempts to improve agriculture by the publication of a few poorly supported papers devoted to the cultivation of the soil and better modes of farming. These pioneers met with scoffs, but small encouragement from the men they endeavored to benefit most. They were styled in derision "book farmers;" but we have only to look back and behold the advance made during that period to gain courage and hope of success in the new departure, which aims to improve the farmer aside from instructing him to cultivate and enrich his soil, improve, manage and feed his stock and grow larger crops. This bold project is no less than to make him ruler of the country as well as its food provider.

Captain John Smith made the Jamestown colony possible by enforcing a simple, common-sense law. "He who will not work shall not eat." The spirit of that edict promulgated and enforced by the stern, adventurous captain, must be adopted by the agricultural class of the whole country, and he that does not produce shall not be allowed to occupy a place among law makers and rulers. The debts, taxation and enormous expense attending our governments, state and national, are mainly due to the fact that they are almost wholly conducted by a class of non-producing men, adventurers in politics, soldiers of fortune, as it were, whose lance is at the service of the highest bidder.

To cheapen government, to promote harmonious, business legislation, to simplfy and expedite legal operations, to promote justice and uproot the malpractices which have turned the courts of justice into legal farces, is the grand object for which noble efforts are now making to improve and enlarge mentally, the agricultural classes; in a word, to raise them from their semi-serf condition and fit them to occupy the position of rulers and princes.

Tne Manure Heap.

There has been too much fertalizing material wasted already in this new country west of the Missouri river. Let farmers take warning from the country many of them have left. They can doubtless remember when the soil in its virgin fertility produced bountifully without the aid of manure, but after a few years of this treatment it began to grow lighter crops, but the ruinous practice of taking off heavy grain crops without returning any plant food to the soil was blindly pursued, till the owners at last awoke to the realization of the fact that the crops from the land hardly paid for the labor of tillage. Then necessity compelled the prodigal owner to set about remedying the evil he had been for years producing. Then it was that he realized the fact in its full force, that the manure he had wasted, was the cause of his deplorable condition. The manure so foolishly thrown away, if returned to the soil would have prevented deterioration and when the price of produce advanced, as the country near to him became more thickly populated, the waste of years might all have been converted into wealth, in place of which however, he was compelled to renewed efforts to acquire a little surplus to purchase manures with, to restore his exhausted soil.

This experience will be again repeated in all this vast territory west of the Missouri river in the next quarter and half century, if the history of the past is not heeded and the manures which accumulate on the farm are not preserved from destruction by the weather and returned to the soil in proper times and season.

Joseph Harris whom none will question as safe authority to follow on the subject of manure management, says in a former number of the *American Agriculturist*. "Now that winter is fairly set in and we have more leisure, we will make one large central manure heap. We draw all the small heaps and all the manure and refuse we can find to this central spot to form the basis of the prepared heap. Make the heap six or eight feet wide and four or five feet high. It will soon commence to ferment. Then, every day, as the stables, etc., are cleaned out, wheel the manure on to the top of the heap and spread it. If properly attended to it will ferment all winter. There need be no loss of ammonia. The more I can ferment my manure in the winter the better I like it. It puts it into admirale condition for use on spring crops. The fermentation of the manure renders it more available."

This is a very plain and easily adopted process to have the manure reduced to a fine condition, while it is saved from loss by washing away and bleaching in the sun and wind. When the winter is very dry and the heap requires more water, water can be applied by a spout from the well if for the locotion of the heap is selected a proper place. Those having windmill pumps will find this a very convenient way of watering the pile when needed. Many farmers feed 100 to 200 head of stock and allow half the substance of their manure go to waste.

Beet Sugar.

The latest excitement among New England farmers is the beet sugar industry. It is fast monopolizing everything else, and the whole country threatens to go into sugar-making. Agricultural papers fill their columns with the subject, and learned doctors lecture on the greatness of beet sugar. The following are among the good things promised to spring from this new business:

"Some of the advantages that would accrue to the state and people by the introduction of this industry are: 1st, to induce our young men to remain among us, by giving them in summer employment as agriculturists, and in winter an opportunity of becoming skilled workmen in the manipulations of the machinery of a refinery and in the science of chemistry; 2d, of retaining the value of all the products in the state, as there is nothing required but that we can furnish, with the exception of fuel, and that, even, in some localities may be partially supplied; 3d, the power for cattle-raising could be increased a thousand fold; 4th, the farmer can raise his crop of beets as gold, because a railroad or factory certificate of delivery will always command it. The price of beets will never be less, possibly more. His acres of beets will net him more than any other crop, and then, when it is known we can raise more than is necessary for one factory, the farmers will have co-operative factories and participate in their success."

What pleasanter prospect could be presented for the future New England farmer than this? Yankee boys will no longer incline to roam, but stay on the farm and master agricultural chemistry. The proverbial jack-knife which has whittled out so many patent right models, will be laid away, and the crucible take its place. The ingenuity which has astonished the world with labor-saving machines, will forthwith be turned into a new channel, and the mysteries of alchemy, the hidden secrets of nature, will be dragged from their dark hiding places, through the laboratory of the Yankee boy.

But sugar threatens to invade maple molasses in its stronghold and drive it out forever. In the production of sweets the beet men threaten to dethrone the bee men and prove greater rivals to the honey trade than the stealthy and surreptitious glucose manufacturers.

We might reasonably anticipate the beet fever to extend west if friend Hedges did not oppose such a formidable barrier with his sorghum syrups and Early Amber cane sugars. It is evident, unless the most promising signs fail, that we are soon to have such a reign of sweets as the world never witnessed before.

Complimentaries.

We acknowledge the receipt of complimentary tickets, this week, to the following agricultural fairs:

Ellsworth Agricultural and Mechanical Association, to be held at Ellsworth, Kansas, Oct. 2d, 3d and 4th.

Franklin County Agricultural Society, to be held at Ottawa, Kansas, Oct. 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th.

Indiana State Fair, to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 29th to Oct. 4th.

McPherson County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, to be held at McPherson, Kansas, Oct. 7th, 8th and 9th.

Southern District Agricultural Society, to be held at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, Oct. 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th.

Blooded Horses.

We publish the advertisement of Powell Brothers in the FARMER this week, and would recommend any of our Kansas breeders who are in search of the best draft or trotting stock, to correspond with the Messrs. Powell. These gentlemen are both *responsible* and *reliable*, and parties buying stock of them can do so without incurring the risks which are necessarily taken in purchasing from dealers who have less at stake in maintaining a reputation which has required years to gain. The Messrs. Powell are extensive breeders and importers of the famous Clydesdale and Hambletonian horses.

Ladd's Sheep-Dip.

The attention of sheep-owners is invited to the advertisement in the Kansas FARMER, of Ladd's Tobacco Sheep-Dip. From its popularity it seems to fill the bill to the entire satisfaction of sheep-owners, as a cure for scab and its prevention. This Dip destroys vermin, puts the skin in a healthy condition and consequently the very best state for the heaviest and best quality of fleece.

A Good Example for Kansas.

Last year the people of Minnesota planted 4,863 acres, 811 on "Arbor day." In all their efforts they have started 28,210 acres of forest, and 745 miles of highway and farm border. 7,123 acres were planted in one county, being one-fourth of the total area. Another county has 46,320 rods around farms and along roadsides.

Pamphlets and Catalogues Received.

McLean County Nurseries, Normal Ill., W. A. Watson, proprietor. Wholesale price list

Rochester, N. Y., Commercial Nurseries, W. S. Little, proprietor. Wholesale price list.

Catalogue of Ipava Nurseries, Ipava, Ill. Leslie & McCune, proprietors.

Niagara Nurseries, Lockport, N. Y. E. Moody & Sons, proprietors. Semi-annual wholesale trade list.

Bloomington Nurseries, Bloomington, Ill., J. S. Tuttle & A. Follett, proprietors.

Bulb List, J. C. Vaughan, proprietor, Chicago, Ill.

Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs, W. C. Hampton, Florist and Botanical Collector, Mount Victor, Ohio.

Premium List of Morris County Exposition Company, to be held at Council Grove, Oct. 1, 2 and 3.

The Philosophy of Preserving Fruit by Evaporation.

The preservation of fruit by means of evaporation, is steadily gaining headway and bids fair to entirely supersede the old methods of dairying. Men who have studied the science of evaporating fruit have gone into the business largely and successfully. Large quantities of ripe, fresh fruits are purchased and evaporated, when they are in a condition to ship anywhere either by sea or land. Farmers who have productive orchards, either of peaches or apples should lose no time in making themselves acquainted with the process of evaporating fruit, and be prepared to put their entire crop into a condition that will prevent it from loss by waste and decay, and in which they can hold it without material risk, ready for placing on the market at their own option. The following are the main points embracing the philosophy of evaporating fruit, from an article on this subject of growing importance, published in the Ohio *Farmer*:

This philosophical principle must be understood, at least practically, before perfect success can be attained in preserving fruit by removing the natural juices by heat. There must also be a rapid motion of moist, heated air. In a heated atmosphere saturated with moisture, no evaporation can take place. Hence in successful evaporation two philosophical principles are called into practice.

A great amount of heat is necessary; or the hot air chamber in which the fruit is placed must be heated to a temperature of from two to three hundred degrees, in order to absorb the moisture liberated from the fruit, for this reason: A volume of air at the freezing point contains the 160th part only of its own weight of moisture. Every 37 additional degrees of heat doubles its absorbing power. Hence, if the air is 32 degrees Fah., the freezing point, absorbs the 1-160th of its own weight, at 50 degrees Fah. it will absorb the 1-80th, and at 86 degrees Fah. the 1-40th; at 113 degrees Fah. the 1-20th; at 140 degrees Fah. the 1-10th of its own weight; at 167 degrees the 1-5th; at 194 degrees the 2-5ths; at 221 degrees Fah. the 4-5ths, and at 248 degrees Fah. air will absorb 8-5ths, or 1 3-5ths of its own weight, and so on. Run up the heat to, say 300 degrees, and the absorbent power of the air will enable it to hold six times its own weight of water.

Here is the key to rapid success in evaporating. But this heat in an oven would char the fruit on the outside and make it worthless. This heated air, according to the arrangements of Providence in drying off the earth, must be put in motion. "Stormy winds fulfill His pleasure" after every healthful storm, in carrying off the water-loaded air. So miasma, a species of putrefaction, is prevented.

This provision of Providence is the hint for all evaporators. The air is confined to a chamber until heated to the temperature indicated above, or approximating it; that by means of an opening large enough at the top of the chamber to carry off, at the rate of twenty miles an hour, this moisture-saturated hot air, it is removed, while its place is supplied by openings at the bottom of the chamber for the admission of cold air, pouring directly upon the heating apparatus of the evaporator. Thus in every perfected evaporator there is a current that amounts to wind fanning the fruit as it lies on the trays. Thus a condition of things closely resembling a tropical atmosphere after a shower, in its ripening effect on fruit, is created. Air enters the philosophical evaporator at the bottom charged with only about one-fortieth of its weight of moisture, and leaves in less than half a minute after fanning the fruit, charged with from four-fifths to six times its weight of moisture, which it has absorbed from the fruit. The heating and fanning process, continued from four to six hours, removes all the natural moisture from the fruit to within about 12 per cent., when it is sufficiently dry and in the best state for preservation.

Veterans Attention!

To all the Veterans of the late War now residing in or near the State of Kansas:

COMRADES:—In many States fellow saviors of the Union have gathered this fall to commemorate the times when we stood waiting victims at the altar of liberty, and the land we love. Their reunions have proved pleasant and profitable. There prevailed a deepfelt desire that we who have made the crucible state our home, should also come together this season and recall and refresh the memories of the camp. This feeling has chrystalized into the organization of a strong central executive committee which has made all the arrangements necessary for a grand reunion to be held at this place on Thursday, the second day of October, when we can gather around the battleworn flags and whet hatred of treason whilst we fire our love of the stars and stripes.

Generals Sheridan, Logan, Pope, Pennybacker and U. S. Grant have been invited to meet with us. You all know the metal which these men are made of, and that if it is *possible* each one will be here. The last named will soon land on the Pacific coast, and will, without doubt, make an effort to comply with our desire. It were needless to add that the ladies of the capital, who are renowned for their hospitality, may safely be depended upon for a handsome effort by way of a basket dinner and such other pleasant things as their patriotism and geniality may command.

County and local committees are appointed to manage. Cheap rates are obtained on the railways.

"*Come one*, COME ALL! and gather round the flag, boys, gather once again!"

C. MONJEAU,
Pres't and Chairman Central Executve Com.
TOPEKA, Sept. 18th, 1879.

Whitewashing.

Well wash the ceiling by washing it twice with water, laying on as much as can well be floated on, then rub the old color up with a stumpy brush and wipe off with a large sponge. When this is done, stop all the cracks with whiting and plaster of paris. When dry, claricole with size and a little of the whitewash. If very much stained, when this is dry, paint those parts with turps, color, and, if necessary, claricole again. To make the whitewash, take a dozen pounds of whiting (in large balls), break them up in a pail, and cover with water to soak. During this time melt over a slow fire four pounds of common size, and, at the same time, with a palette-knife or small trowel, rub up fine about a dessert spoonful of blue-black with water to a fine paste; then pour the water off the top of the whiting, and with a stick, stir in the black; when well mixed stir in the melted size and strain. When cold it is fit for use.

If the jelly is too stiff for use, beat it well up and add a little cold water. Commence whitewashing over the window, and so work from the light; lay off the work into that done, and not all in one direction as in painting. Distemper color of any tint may be made by using any other color instead of the blue-black—as ochre, chrome, dutch-pink, raw sienna for yellows and buff; venetian red, burnt sienna, indian red, or purple-brown for reds; celestial-blue, ultramarine, indigo for blues; red and blue for purple, gray or lavender; red lead and chrome for orange; brunswick green for greens.

Farm Stock.

Adams County (Ill.) Fair.

The fourth annual fair of the Adams County Agricultural Society was held at Camp Point, beginning Monday, September 1st, and lasting five days. It was the largest county fair ever held in the state, a fact rendered all the more remarkable because the Quincy, Adams county, fair and speed-meeting occurred the next week. At this Quincy exposition, over $13,000 are offered for fast horses alone. It will thus be seen that Adams county not only had a grand agricultural fair, but supports a first-class exposition and speed-meeting.

There were 140 entries of cattle, comprising a herd of ten head of Holstein cattle, owned by W. H. H. Green, of Maquon, Knox county, Ill. From two imported cows of this herd, 25 and 24 pounds of butter have been made in ten days. A heifer from this herd was bought by a near neighbor of your reporter for $150. Other fine specimens of this breed were on exhibition, including a two-year-old bull owned by J. D. Waldo, of Quincy, taking first premium. There were 77 head of Short-horns, also Jerseys and grades.

There were 425 entries of horses, including some of the finest horses in the state. The first premium sweepstakes stallion was a beautiful bay owned by G. W. Means & Co., Hersman. Wash. Corbin, of Quincy, took first premium for roadster stallion, four years old, with his celebrated Amboy, valued at $15,000. Amboy trotted against time, with a running mate, at this fair last year, his best time being 2:19. J. P. Nichol's Ursa, took first premium on four-year-old and over Norman stallions, with an imported horse for which he paid M. W. Dunham $1,000 when a colt.

There were 65 entries of sheep. All of the principal breeds were well represented. Adams county can boast some of the finest sheep in the country.

The number of entries of swine was 133. A. & J. Dorsey, Perry, Pike county, Rigg & Coffman, Mt. Sterling, Brown county, and G. M. & J. Nichols, of Ursa, were the largest exhibitors.

The entries in the poultry department numbered 47. All entries were made in trios. The entries in the cattle, horse, sheep and swine departments represent that many arrivals at least, as they were not allowed to be shown in more than one ring. In the poultry department C. C. McFarland, Camp Point, and J. W. Dilley, Macomb, were the greatest exhibitors.

Entries of farm products numbered 242; horticulture, 29; preserved fruits and jellies, 482; pantry stores, 186; domestic articles, 283; fancy work, 304; fine arts, 71; flowers and house plants, 41; mechanic arts, 50; miscellaneous, 84; educational, 3; total, 2,585.

Upon the grounds two steam threshers in full blast, and two self-binders drawn by horses and in full operation, attracted a large crowd. Harvesters, reapers, corn-planters, mowers, feed-cutters, fanning-mills, wind-mill, hay-press, automatic gates, sulky plows, cultivators, plows, wagons, carriages, pulverizers, grain drills, horse-rakes, cornstalk-cutters, etc., occupied the interior and surrounding space of Machinery Hall. One of the engines (traction) drew itself, thresher, and water-wagon around the track to the delight of the little folks.

From 5,000 to 6,500 was the average daily attendance.

All games of chance, or gambling devices, were excluded from the grounds. The officers were offered $1,300 in cash last year for the privilege of bringing a wheel-of-fortune on the grounds, but refused. J. M. STAHL.

Vermont Merino Sheep.

Mr. R. M. Bell, one of the leading western breeders of fine wooled sheep, who purchased a car load of Merino sheep in Vermont the present season, to use in the improvement of western stock, gives this account of the Vermont Merino sheep in the *Journal of Agriculture*:

"Spanish Merino sheep have been the special care and pride of Vermont for nearly eighty years. They are still in earnest in improving and breeding them. The standard sheep has continually advanced, and the emulation to excel is as sharp to-day as it ever was, and the men to produce them are as competent to improve in their breeding and management as in the past. The prospect now in Vermont is to produce sheep weighing 200 pounds, that will shear forty pounds per year of perfect wool on all parts of the body. The coming prosperity of the country and the certain demand for Vermont sheep, at handsome prices, will bring all the experience of the past, and skill of the Merino breeders, and scientific knowledge of the laws of breeding Merino sheep into the business. The flocks of the United States owe everything to Vermont. The flocks of the world are now drawing from the flocks of Vermont for the improvement they must have in their fleeces to compete with American herds in the markets of the world, to which we are destined to enter within a few years, as the sharpest competitors that have or ever will go into markets, for wools and our woolen manufactured goods, and the clothing wool goods of this country are indebted to the Spanish Merino sheep breeders of Vermont, and always will be. The name of Edwin Hammond, of Middlebury, Vermont, will be silently praised by the most stupendous woolen industry that has ever come to any country or age. The quiet, modest, intelligent, cultured breeding of sheep in Vermont has been the foundation of all our woolen industry, so valuable to our nation, and that will lead and control the clothing industries of the world, as long as people are born naked, or civilization requires people to wear clothes. The ram buyers went into Vermont this year six weeks earlier than ever before, and nearly everything fit for the trade is bought and taken away. It was done quietly, and all were astonished at the fact that the rams were gone at prices reasonable. The demand for the best rams will equal very nearly the war times in prices. As a western breeder, I am compelled to admit the genius of Vermont breeders for producing Merino sheep. This, with the peculiar adaptation of climate and the wonderful quality of grasses and water of Vermont will always make them leaders of the breeding of these sheep. Western breeders have much to learn. I do or do not over appreciate cheap corn in the breeding of sheep in Illinois. It is our great dependence, and may or may not do for us what we think and hope. My faith in corn liberally and continuously fed to flocks, has been shaken. We do not develop the carcass of our sheep, as do the breeders of Vermont. Will western breeders tell us why?"

Death from Foul Water.

The evil from stock being compelled to drink foul water was manifest recently in the case of a herd of cows near Lincoln, Nebraska. A statement in the *Country Gentleman* makes public the following facts. The cows were all on one herding ground near the city and within a range of about one mile along a water course from which all drank. The cause was plain, and might have been known as well before the cows died as after. A large quantity of offal and filth had been thrown into and along the banks of the stream, and near by were something like a dozen dead horses, which, during the season, had been hauled there from the city and left exposed, instead of being buried. As a consequence, the water was foul and the air noxious, and a few cattle died. Within a week, however, the owners were sufficiently stirred up to smell the cause. The cows were removed to other grounds where there was pure water and pure air, and the "epidemic" was past.

Another case equally remarkable showing the fatal effects of filthy water on stock is reported by the *American Stockman* of Chicago.

"Some weeks ago," says the *Stockman* "there were brought to this market from Sangamon and Morgan counties some stock cattle which seemed in healthy condition, and so were bought by some of the brokers here and found their way to Ogle county. Not long after they were put on the pastures in the county last named they showed signs of sickness, and several died in a short time afterward. Urged by their well founded fears, the owners hastily shipped some of the stock to this market. Here they were slaughtered and it was found that in the stomachs of the beasts were considerable quantities of mud. In the meantime some of those papers who are ever more eager to create a sensation than to guard the interests of the trade, seized upon the opportunity to excite yet greater fears in the minds of those who had bought of the stock. Various causes were given as leading to the losses, but careful investigation showed that in every case where death had come there were the same symptoms, and the quantities of mud were present in the stomachs. Further inquiry elicited the fact that in the district from which these cattle came, the water courses were nearly dry, and that places had been dredged out in the beds of the streams, making what are called in Australia "tanks." Into these the cattle went to cool themselves, and to drink. By their tramping into the soft bed of the tanks they made the whole a mud hole, and having nothing else to drink they soon gathered enough of the thin mud into their stomachs to rather more than satisfy the demands of their systems and to in the end cause death."

Experiment in Wheat Growing.

The *Rural New-Yorker* has grounds devoted to experiments in cultivating farm crops, etc. The following is an account of one of those experiments with wheat, published in a recent number of the *Rural*:

"We have had, during the past year, a good deal to say as to the cultivation of wheat. Last October 1st, we prepared a piece of land 165x33 feet, or one-eighth of an acre. It was plowed, harrowed twice, then broadcasted with bone flour at the rate of 500 pounds per acre, raked in by hand, marked off 18x12 inches, and three grains of Clawson wheat planted at the intersections. As soon as the blades were distinguishable, two plants were pulled up, leaving only the middle one. Thus there was left but one plant for every one-and-a-half square foot. The plants tillered remarkably, as engravings in our issue of June 7th have already shown. The straw was very heavy and the heads nearly twice the size of those of our five-acre field sown broadcast, as our engraving of an averaged sized spike will show. But many of them were poorly filled; many of them, while in the milk and subsequently, were broken over owing to an apparent weakness of the stem near the spike, as if there alone the stems were not strong enough to support its weight during high winds. From this plot of one-eighth of an acre we harvested but one bushel and a-half, or at the rate of *twelve* bushels per acre, while our average upon the broadcasted field of five acres, was 27½ bushels. So far, therefore, as may be judged by this one experiment, there is little to be said in favor of the cultivation of wheat. It may be that other varieties or other land would produce better yields. It may be that if the wheat were planted closer together, a larger yield might result."

We are at a loss to conceive how any practical man would expect any other result from such an *experiment*, if we may be allowed to designate such a piece of sheer folly in wheat raising as this. A horticulturist might as well plant three or four peach trees in a ten-acre field and then reckon his crop as a poor yield per acre. Who would expect to raise any considerable quantity of wheat by allowing one stalk only on one and a half square foot of land? An exquisite finish to this ridiculous farce of growing wheat would have been to stake and tie up the single stalks of grain-like young trees to protect them from being broken down by the wind. "So far, therefore, as may be judged by this one experiment, there is little to be said in favor of the "cultivation of wheat." Experiments to be of any practical value, must be conducted with some measure of common sense. No practical farmer will be able to discover any in this so-called experiment. The result of such a trial as the one here reported, we should suppose would be self-evident, making the test of actual experiment unnecessary. In order to test the value of cultivating wheat, it is first necessary to plant a reasonable quantity on the plat to be cultivated. We hold that six stalks to the square yard is a very *un*reasonable quantity and the result is of no importance whatever.

How to Keep Hogs in Health.

Poorly ventilated pens, filthy bedding, and filthy and improper food, if persisted in, will impart disease to swine anywhere. Hogs in New England are so exempt from disease for the reason that the herds are small, the pens and inclosures comparatively clean, and the food generally "cooked." If farmers will observe a few simple rules in hog-raising, they need not stand in dread of "hog cholera."

1st, Don't make your herds too large; don't crowd a great many hogs into a small enclosure.

2d, Don't "bed" the sleeping places of hogs with straw or hay, and don't allow them to lie about straw stacks. The straw becomes infected with poison, and this poison is imparted to the swine, and disease and death follow.

3d, The best "bed" for hogs is made of dry clay—not the surface soil, but the clay underneath. Place, for instance, two logs at a proper distance apart, and "fill up" between them with clay; place a good roof over this bed. In course of time this clay will become dry and powdered, and it is one of the best disinfectants known. Such a sleeping place can be made without any particular cost, and will largely decrease disease among swine. Hogs should have green food in season—roots and ground food well cooked. To attempt to fatten hogs on dry corn and water, is to invite disease. Many farmers know this to be true; many have lost their hogs with that kind of food, and many have saved them by a more rational pabulum.—*B., in N. Y. Tribune.*

THE TOMATO CROP.—The *American Grocer* estimates, from carefully selected statistics, that the number of packages of tomatoes put up in the United States last year, reached the great total of 19,668,000. The value of this trade is given at $1,500,000. Yet many of the present generation can recall the time when the tomato was regarded as a curiosity.

Dairy.

Feeding for Milk and Butter.

If cows are to give good milk and in large quantities they must have the food necessary to make it. In summer the pasture must be free from weeds, which give a bitter taste to the milk, and undefiled by pigs or poultry. The grass should be so abundant, sweet, and nutritious that they may fill themselves easily and then rest, for quiet and comfort promote secretion of milk. Water, access to which should be easy and to be had at all times, should always be pure, whether running or in troughs. No access should be allowed to muddy, standing, or stagnant water. This is very important, or the milk will not be pure nor the animal healthy. Shade should be provided in each field, where the animals could become cooled and be less annoyed with the flies.

Toward the close of summer and in the fall, when the pasture is becoming short, the flow of milk and its richness can be kept up by cutting for them green corn fodder, sorghum, Hungarian grass, or giving them an early crop of sugar beets. It is very important that corn should be sown broadcast or drilled in, so as to materially help out the pasture at this time. Bran, with a little corn meal, may be fed at evening. It will promote the flow of milk and help to keep them in good condition to commence the winter with.

In winter give ten quarts of bran and corn mixed per day, in addition to the best early cut and cured timothy and clover. Marigold, carrots, parsnips, small potatoes, and like roots for variety and to keep their systems open. Corn fodder or blades, pumpkins, shorts, middlings, and oil cake are all good. "Hayard's Butter and Butter Making" says:—"Corn fodder alone or as a reliance will not make good butter. The effect of clover upon the supply of milk is well known; the dry material of it is equal to beans for albumen. Albuminous matter is the most essential element of food for the milch cow, and any deficiency in the supply will be attended with loss of condition and diminution in the quality of her milk. A cow can yield a far greater weight of butter than she can store up in fat. A cow may give two pounds of butter a day, while half that quantity would not be laid on in fat if she was fed for that purpose. Winter is the time it is most difficult to produce good colored butter and free from streaks, and the harder to come. Judicious feeding will help this very much. Where the stock kept is numerous enough it will pay to steam or cook the food and feed the hay tea to the cows; with a little salt through it they will eat up everything greedily. A lump of rock salt should always be where they can have access to it."—*Nebraska Farmer.*

Poultry.

Crossing and Size in Fowls.

For the cleansing of outbuildings, sheep barns, cow stables and hen-roosts, as well as pig sties, there is no renovator or purifier like lime. A coat should be spread over the inside of these buildings at the close of the summer season in order to destroy all vermin or eggs that may remain secreted in the crevices and cracks, ready to prey on the animals, when they come home to their quarters in the chilly autumnal nights. Fowls that have forsaken their roosts under cover, during the close, sultry nights of midsummer when the attacks of the vermin were unendurable, as the chilliness creeps into the nights of early September, begin to return home and seek the comfort of the slightest shelter, and it is well they do, for many a fine cock has been spoiled by allowing him to roost out in the bleak exposure of the trees in late autumn and early winter. Their houses should be cleansed and put in order, and all the fowls trained to go in at night with the first early frosts. True, fanciers do not always breed for the shows alone. There are those among the craft who are wise enough to have learned that a pure bird is preferable to the mongrel, not only for the superior quality in flesh and eggs, but for the better condition the birds are found to be in on the same amount of keep. Crosses may be tolerated to a certain extent, but beyond the first remove should be ruled out.

There is a breed of fowls known in the market of New York city as the "Bucks county chicken," which excels everything else. They are large, fine and fat, and from the superior quality of the flesh have obtained a notoriety which commands ready sales at higher prices than the common bird, when placed side by side. This is the effect of breeding up until perfection has been nearly reached; for these birds are no mongrels, but pure and distinct of their kind. The mongrel never arrives at that fullness of perfection that is reached by the thoroughbred; neither does the first cross, especially where the cross is intense, like that of the Brahma and the Game and the Dominique. The smaller breeds are better crossed by similar fowls, permitting the size to govern in mating. Any sudden or severe cross is a tax which nature cannot well withstand. Crosses are useful, many times necessary, to the breeder in order to obtain sitters and mothers to rear the thoroughbred breeds. For this purpose the mixture of blood is often better than the pure blood. The Dominique is almost equally good if kept in purity, but crossed with the Game stands No. 1 as a brood hen. Any other cross diminishes its value in this respect. A dash of Game blood I consider as being essential in producing extra sitters and mothers, for none can compare with the Game for activity and industry in providing for the chicks, and defending them from danger.

The Dominiques are good fowls, but they are now degenerated or run out. The old Dominique of 1871 is almost unknown as a thoroughbred bird, unless it be an exception in some ancient farmer's yard, where the mania for new found breeds has had little effect. The Dominique and Game mixture make a good fowl for all purposes. The latter gives more strength and constitution to the bird, at the same time increasing ths size of the egg a trifle. Since the Asiatics have come in demand so universally, it is next to an impossibility to obtain any breed that has not a smattering of it. Notwithstanding all the popularity the Asiatics have gained, they have wrought us no material good. Except the Light Brahmas, they are shy layers, and even the Light Brahmas cannot compete with many of our smaller breeds. The superior size has caught the eye of the farmers and villagers at once, while the extra cost for keeping did not enter into the calculation. When one full grown bird makes a roast at thanksgiving time, and balances the scales with a young turkey many times, the preference has been given to the fowl which may be kept in a small enclosure by an ordinary fence, where it would be impossible to rear turkeys.

The Light Brahmas have had great fame as winter layers. They came into general repute with people who only kept fowls because they liked to have a few around. The universal popularity of the Brahmas has taught the common farmer the necessity of erecting some sort of shelter for the fowl, on premises where ten years before no such thing as a hen-house was thought of. The Asiatics have done their good. They have had their day, and the day is not far distant when they will be supplanted entirely. Even now their superior size is being urged against them by those fond of nice poultry, fine broilers, and a good supply of even-sized eggs. —*Country Gentleman.*

Fattening for Market.

From and after September the young stock intended for roasters this fall should be put up to fatten. Every one who rears large flocks of poultry will have a considerable surplus of cockerels now, unless these have been disposed of earlier for "broilers."

If the chickens have enjoyed a free range all summer, they should at this time be in fine condition as to flesh and good size. Three or four weeks of generous feeding hereafter will put them in the best trim to kill; and by the middle of next month the culls may be so turned to the best advantage for market sales.

It is not profitable to keep the cock birds over winter, excepting the few finer samples which the poulterer requires as breeders for next season. When these birds have attained to five or six pounds weight, unless they are above the average in points and quality for *show* birds—or for sale as breeders—they will "eat their heads off" before spring, ordinarily.

The best way to fatten them is to confine them in limited numbers—a dozen or so together—and feed them liberally upon good corn meal and vegetables cooked thoroughly. Let them have all they will eat up clean three times a day. Keep fresh water before them, and serve them with their provender outside of the coops they are penned up in. Thus they will be kept healthy and cleanly. In three to four weeks from the day they are shut up they will be ready to slaughter; and if kept beyond that time they rarely improve. Care must be taken to have the pen shady and airy, and every way comfortable, or its inmates, having previously been accustomed to liberty, will pine and grow poorer, rather than improve in flesh.—*Poultry Yard.*

The hen is omnivorous; that is, she eats almost everything—insects, flesh, grain and fruit are taken with avidity. All attempts, therefore, to confine hens to a single article of diet will fail. Give them a good supply of grain and butcher's scraps, boiled potatoes, sour milk, kitchen refuse, and during the summer an occasional taste of fruit. Green vegetable food of some kind during winter and spring is desirable. Crushed oyster or egg-shells are always essential. If these cannot be obtained, broken or pounded bones will be eaten with avidity, especially where the fowls are confined. Plenty of clean water is always necessary.

The best as well as easiest remedy for getting rid of vermin on fowls, and keeping them clear afterward, is first to clean and whitewash the roosts, adding a liberal supply of salt to the wash. Then have the entrance to and from these roosts small enough so that a sponge saturated with kerosene oil, hung over the entrance, will come in contact with the back of each fowl every time it goes in or out. Supply the sponge with oil once a week.

Apiary.

Preparation for Winter.

Mr. G. M. Doolittle, Borodino, N. Y., writes as follows in the *American Bee Journal:*

Having our honey all disposed of, as given last month, and our nuclei united, we are ready this month to fix our bees for winter. In some localities where fall flowers are abundant, it may be well enough to defer getting the bees ready for winter until next month, but with us we rarely ever get any honey after the 10th of September. We consider that the earlier bees are prepared for winter, after honey-gathering is over, the better they will winter. The first thing to be done is to see that all have honey enough for their use during the winter and spring, until flowers open again, and this should not be less than twenty-five pounds, and thirty would be better. If we wish to feed in the spring, twenty will do. To ascertain the amount of honey, lift the frames from the hive and count off the number of pounds, or weigh a hive containing empty combs and add five pounds to it for pollen and bees; then have your bees all weigh from twenty-five to thirty pounds more than this. There probably is no better way to winter bees than to put them in a good underground cellar. Still, we prefer to winter about one-half in the cellar and one-half out on their summer stands, so as to be sure of being right somewhere, like the farmer who puts in a variety of crops, as all are not likely to fail the same season. Some years bees winter best in cellars, and again out-doors. To this end we built a cellar to hold about one hundred colonies in a bank close by, and have had good success therein. The mercury in it has not been above 46 degrees, nor below 41 degrees, since we built it, during the time the bees were in it.

Bees should be put in the cellar during the first half of November, and when the hives are dry and free from frost, if we wish them to winter well, for we cannot expect them to winter well if they are made damp from any cause whatsoever. Carry them in so as to disturb them as little as possible, and after they are in, leave them quiet as you can until the pollen is plenty in the spring. Those on summer stands have all the boxes removed and the places used for the side boxes packed with chaff or fine straw. It should be well pressed in so as to fill into all the corners. Fill the caps also and press it in thoroughly, or use chaff cushions if you have them; yet I hardly think them enough better to pay for the cost in making them. During the winter keep the snow away from them so the cap is always in sight. After our experience of last winter, we believe that bees should not remain out of sight in snow for a great length of time. Give them a chance to fly every time it is warm enough, remembering that a bee can get off melting snow as easily as anything else, providing it is warm enough to raise the mercury to 45 degrees in the shade with it still and the sun shining; otherwise the mercury should mark 50 degrees or above.

As to the safety of wintering we would say that if the bees have a chance to fly once in five or six weeks they will usually winter well; while if they have to contain their feces for four or five months there will be great mortality throughout the country. This constant eating with no chance to void the feces for five months in succession, during a cold winter on the summer stands, seems to destroy the vitality of the bees, and make spring dwindling a necessity. Some feel disposed to call this a disease or the dysentery, but we can hardly see things in that light.

Kansas Farm Letters.

EUDORA, Kansas, Sept. 15.—Dela B. Crippen, can transplant his walnuts with safety. I transplanted a row of black walnuts, twelve years ago, they are large enough for fence posts, and have had several crops of nuts. I have some groves with the seed planted, where they are to remain, which is the best way.

T. W. WARREN.

PHILLIPSBURG, PHILLIPS Co., Sept. 18.—The weather is very dry in these parts, having no rain for some six weeks. Not much fall grain has been sown this fall on account of dry weather. Corn crop splendid. Wheat is worth, at present, from 50c to 70c; corn, 20c.

Our county fair begins next week, and promises to be the best ever held in the county.

J. H. LAIRD.

POMONA, Franklin Co., Sept. 18.—Weather somewhat dry and stock water somewhat scarce in places. Much wheat sown and probably 60 or 70 per cent. of it with drills. A great deal is up and looks well. Cattle in good fix and many will be stall fed. Some feeding begun already. Hogs $2.75; fat cows $2.00 and $2.25 per cwt; corn 15 cents; wheat 70 to 90 cents; best flour $2.75. F. D. COBURN.

NEWTON, HARVEY Co., Sept. 15.—Perhaps a few facts and figures regardrng the corn crop of Harvey county will be of interest to some of your readers. As shown by last report the acreage for 1879 is 41,167, an increase over 1878 of 11,586 acres, and will probably yield 30 bushels per acre, which will make the enormous amount of 1,235,010 bushels. It will be in condition to crib very early. GEO. S. FUNK.

HOWARD, ELK Co., Sept. 13.—A splendid rain visited Elk county September 11th. Wheat sowing is going on extensively. Some is up. and looking splendidly. There will be a large increase in acreage over last year's sowing. The corn crop is made and the farmers begin to realize the fact that Kansas will do to live in and therefore are building good houses and barns, and breaking more land. If you want a rail fence made out of ears of corn send to Elk county for your rail timber. G. THOMPSON.

POTTAWATOMIE Co., Sept. 19th.—Farmers are nearly through with sowing wheat; a few are working away at it yet. Much of the wheat sown is already up and looking finely. Farmers are waking up to the importance of sowing early, as considerable was sown in August. The best crop I have ever known was sown as early as August 17th. Should the fall be so wet as to produce too rank a growth, (which is rarely the case in Kansas) it is an easy matter to feed it down with sheep or calves, and will not hurt the wheat or stock either. Farmers, hereabouts, seem to be taking unusual pains to prepare the ground, which they find *pays*. Most use the drill, though a few still think broadcast sowing as good.

Corn is not panning out near as well as was expected. The dry weather the latter part of August and first of September, with hot winds, dried the stalks prematurely, shortening the late planted corn materially.

Potatoes are nearly a failure, that is, late varieties. D. S. A.

LANGDON, RENO Co., Sept. 17.—It has been very dry in this vicinity for several weeks. Those who failed to plow early for wheat are unable to do so now on account of the drouth. There is not over 75 per cent. as many acres sown now as were last fall, and there is no probability of much more being sown.

The old wheat crop was very light—the least yield per acre ever had in this county since its settlement, caused chiefly by damage by 'hoppers, drouth and sudden freezing last spring.

The oats and Irish potato crops were almost an entire failure—neither returning the seed planted.

Corn varies very much, some being very good, and other fields poor, but it is nearly an average in the aggregate. The late corn is the best this year.

Most of the new winter wheat grades No. 4, and brings 65 cents per bushel; new corn, 17 to 20c; rye, 40c; oats, 25c.

Horses, cattle and hogs are healthy and in fine order. There are but few sheep kept in this county, yet they do well.

B. P. HANAN.

OSBORNE CITY, OSBORNE Co., Sept. 12.—In the early part of spring, the wise men of the east, in consequence of the peculiar relations of certain planets, prophesied a season remarkable for storms, calamities, etc. To a certain extent these predictions proved to be true, yet I am far from believing that those men knew anything about it, anything more, at least, than you or I or any man of ordinary common sense knew. The fact is, anybody who knew anything about Kansas expected something a little remarkable this year, chiefly because we have had four remarkably good seasons in succession. The time had come for a variation and we got it. The season was an unpleasant one, and generally unfavorable to the production of good crops. The spring months were unfavorable, by continual blowing, and the after part for continued drouth, while midsummer was remarkable for heat and violent thunder and hail storms. The result in the way of crops, is about as follows: The wheat crop is a strong half crop, running from 6 to 15 bushels per acre; oat crop, light; corn, less than half crop, the cause chiefly bugs and drouth; potato crop very light, bugs and drouth the cause.

Wheat is worth 65c to 70c per bushel; oats, 25c; corn, 40c; potatoes, 80c.

The cars are now running regularly to Osborne, and everything is lively.

M. MOHLER.

SENECA, NEMAHA Co., Sept. 13.—A drouth of about six weeks' duration has dried up the cornfields and pastures very much. The yield of corn will not be nearly as good as was at one period anticipated. I would venture the assertion that the average yield for this county will be less than forty bushels per acre. Where there is a large range, cattle are still doing very well, but pastures are getting very brown. Owing to the drouth there has not yet been much winter wheat sown. Two days ago we had a fine rain, and I presume that some farmers may yet sow wheat. The "blessed rain" has started the wheat that was sown, nicely. Quite a large amount of rye has been sown in this county, chiefly for pasturage. It looked weakly, but the recent rain will give it a new start. The ground is not yet wet down enough to make plowing go easy, but we live in hopes that there is more yet to follow. Spring wheat does not average more than six or eight bushels per acre; cause—chinch bugs. Winter wheat will probably average about twelve bushels per acre. I have heard of some pieces that went thirty or more bushels per acre, but these were few and far between. Potatoes, early, rather a poor crop; late do., worse yet, unless this rain will help them out. The tops of Peachblows are still green and healthy, and these may yet make a crop. GEO. HAY.

PAWNEE Co., Sept. 15.—I have seen nothing from Pawnee county in a long time. I suppose the reason is, we have little or nothing to report favorably of. Wheat and corn are failures. Millet, sorghum, broom corn and mellons are a success as far as they go, but in traveling around the country, I see preparations for sowing an immense crop of wheat this fall; all the ground is put in splendid condition so there can be no complaint of farming next harvest. Most of the farmers have their seed and are waiting for rain. We are afraid of the chinch bugs, as we have a great many in some localities. They seem to have destroyed some pieces of early rye. The greatest drawback is the lack of seed wheat with a great many, or the means to procure it. It will shorten the wheat crop of the Arkansas Valley many thousands of bushels. An immense amount of wheat has been shipped in by the Railroad company and sold low to the farmers for seed, but there are hundreds who cannot buy, and a good many are giving three bushels at harvest for one now to sow, and hundreds more would do the same if it could be had. I do not know why the Railroad company and other capitalists will allow such a speculation to pass their hands, and especially as the road would have the crop to freight. Every one is sanguine and hopeful and determined to stay by it and see it out. The climate is perfectly healthy and pleasant, and the soil is unsurpassed. Sheep are accumlating and doing finely, while Greenbackers are prospering, and all they lack is enough of the same sort.

H. J. COLVIN.

GREAT BEND, Barton Co., Sept. 20.—Weather continues very dry. The Arkansas river has been dry for a week, a circumstance which hasn't happened at this point since 1874.

During July and the early part of August ground was in good condition to plow for wheat; now it is too dry, and parties who havn't plowed are waiting for rain, of which there is no sign.

The corn crop this year is quite badly damaged by chinch bugs, the corn worm (as usual), and dry weather. The crop had a good start, and including "pullbax," will make about three-fourths of a crop. The acreage is much larger than heretofore.

There is some early sown wheat up that is being destroyed by the chinch bug. It is fair to presume that by another year or two the country will be so overrun with chinch bugs that farming will be almost impossible. They came in in 1874, and have spread wonderfully since.

The wheat crop of the past summer it is believed will average about 4½ bushels to the acre. It is difficult to tell the precise average. It was expected that the acreage of wheat this fall would be abcut 50 per cent. greater than last year; but if the dry weather continues another month it will undoubtedly be far less. The price of wheat averages about 65 cents; flour, to correspond with this price should sell at $2.00 per hundred: it sells at $2.75 to $3.00 per hundred. Wheat is in demand in western counties for seed.

Corn has been selling all summer for 50 cents per bushel untill two weeks ago, when farmers began to bring in new corn, it dropped directly to 30 cents. In two weeks more, or when the corn is being put on the market, it will probably not exceed 15 cents.

Pork to correspond would be worth 5 to 8 cents per pound; yet farmers who have sold (and there are not a few) their hogs for 2¼ to 2½ live weight, and at the same time pay for their bacon 8 to 9 cents for rough, and 11 to 12½ cents for hams and shoulders. How much profit does the producer makes if his corn cost him 30 to 50 cents, he sell his pork for 2½, and pays 9 cents for a little bacon now and then?

"Wild" Texas ponies have been abundant lately, and selling for $15 to $35 apiece.

DIBETA SIGMA.

ROY, SUMNER Co., Sept. 15th.—The pleasant and delightful autumn-like days, so invigorating to mind and body, are here, with now and then a chilly, wintry night, that is hurrying the farmers to get fall work done and prepare for winter. Not a few who passed the last winter here, but what will be ready for and have their stock protected against the invasions of Jack Frost and the stormy blasts that head from the Rocky Mountains.

This is said to have been a very poor season for Kansas farmers, and yet many have succeeded in raising enough as their first crop to live off of until another harvest approaches.

Winter wheat in this part of the county, is averaging about 12 bushels to the acre, while some pieces of Oregon May have yielded as high as 25 bushels to the acre on new land. Although wheat may be a paying crop where it is well put in, still I do not favor making a specialty of it or any one thing in this part of Kansas, for grasshoppers or chinch bugs are likely to appear as a destroying invader at almost any time, though there is less danger from the former than the latter. The chinch bug has this season cut short the corn crop on bottom land farms in this county about one-fifth.

I find there are two things that will grow and yield spontaneously on first sod without any cultivation, and that is sorghum and German millet.

I see farmers are apt to work their teams very hard the first year or two, staking them on the grass altogether, when if they would sow a few acres of millet, and feed with a little prairie hay or fodder, it would give the animals a better appearance and more muscle.

Sumner county now has her first railroad, as a branch from the A., T. & S. F. has lately been extended to Wellington, and in consequence there is great rejoicing among many. But with many I fear their joy will yet be turned into sorrow, as this county has voted bonds for the railroad, when by waiting a year or so this county could have a road without paying for its construction. Yet an impatient people cannot wait, but with their lands and homes already mortgaged, they are not satisfied until they have plunged the county into a debt that cannot be canceled for twenty or thirty years.

Prices are up aud down. What one day is worth 65 cents, another day is worth 75 cents. Potatoes, $1; flour, $2.75; hams, 7½c to 8c.

The acreage of wheat sown this fall will be much larger than last, as every one with a reason of their own is expecting a good season and an abundant yield next year.

T. E. MOSS.

MYRTLE, Phillips Co., Sept. 13.—A few days ago I received your letter asking me to contribute items of interest in regard to the crops, country, etc., together with any peculiar farming experience myself or neighbors might have had during our residence in this the northwestern part of the state. Being a farmer myself, and feeling and knowing that true practical farming is the great key note to present and future prosperity to our state, I shall be only too happy to add my mite to the general fund of information which is always found in a paper for which farmers write, and that puts me in mind brother farmers, why are we so afraid as a class of giving what information we possess for each others' benefit. That your experience and mine told in a few plain words of how we each raised our brag crop of wheat, corn or potatoes will be of benefit to some, who will try our method, they cannot deny, and that their experience as to how they raised a brag crop of rye, barley, millet or oats, will do us good, we will not deny. So let us, brother farmers, have a real genuine revival, and all tell our experiences, and in the language of the preachers, have a good time together. Let me begin by telling you where I live, how our crops are this year, and how Yankee like, I raise my beans for Sunday morning breakfast.

Myrtle P. O., is in the very northwest of Phillips counly. My farm is only one mile from the state line, so you see I am in the great Republican Valley, being only six miles from the river, but do not think, my friends, that because I am so near Nebraska that I am not a Kansan, for a Kansan I am, and a Kansan I expect to be to the end of my days! Cradled in New Hampshire by a mother whose love of her whole country was only equaled by her love of her own granite hills, with a father whose hatred of slavery in any form was outspoken and bold, who was one of the founders, and always a large proprietor in several of the lines of underground railroads, I early learned to sympathize with the early struggles and to love Kansas as a state, and when the time came for me to take H. G.'s advice "to go west" the Beacon Star stood over Kansas, and now every beat of my heart is for Kansas. So glorious in the past, she has a still more glorious future.

But to onr crops for this season: wheat only half a crop, owing to the ground being so beaten by hail in early spring and a sharp drouth right after. (Query: with the wheat only two inches high at the time how would it have done to have given the ground a good dragging to loosen up at once after the hail). Rye in our section was an entire loss by the same hail, and the ground was in most cases at once plowed and planted in corn. Barley and oats are medium crops; potatoes good, will average 200 bushels to the acre. Corn, well, corn is just glorious! a sure average of 50 bushels, and some fields 80.

But I was going to tell you how I raised beans for you must know in our family we have to have beans. Why? Sunday wouldn't be Sunday with us if we didn't have baked beans and brown bread for breakfast. I have always planted before in hills about 4 feet apart, same as corn, but they didn't bear enough that way, so this year I marked the ground one way deep with a sharp marker, then dropped the beans, two in a place, about four inches apart, cultivated twice, and now have them in stack and will guarantee them to yield at least 20 bushels to the acre and a poor year for beans at that. Now, is not that better than all wheat, or all corn? Now brother farmers, tell us who in a small way has done better and how you did it?

FROM ENOCH.

A Housekeeper Says:

The Charter Oak cook stove I bought of you has proven all it was represented and more, and all we could wish in a cook stove, bakes perfectly with less fuel than any stove we have ever used, and is the combination of economy and durability.

Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed is a compound fluid extract of smart-weed, or water-pepper, Jamaica ginger and other ingredients known to be efficacious in curing colic, diarrhœa, dysentery, blood-flux, and kindred affections. It also breaks up colds, fevers and inflammatory attacks. Sold by druggists.

The First Result.

In almost every case, the first and immediate result of the use of "Compound Oxygen" is an increase of appetite and a new sense of bodily life and comfort. Our Treatise sent free. Address Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1112 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE SECRET KEY TO HEALTH.—The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, 300 pages. Price, only $1. Contains fifty valuable prescriptions, either one of which is worth more than ten times the price of the book. Illustrated sample sent on receipt of 6 cents for postage. Address Dr. W. H. Parker, 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass.

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 ingred'ents. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

Markets.

Chicago Wool Market.

Tub washed bright, 36to38c per lb, do dingy and coarse, 30to33c; fleece washed, medium, 33to35c; do fine 31to33c, do coarse, 30to31c; unwashed, medium 25to26c; do coarse, 22tr24; do fine bright, 20to21c; do heavy, 17to20c; 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. choice, 39to40c, medium 36to38c, dingy and low 30to34c, lamb 34to36c. Unwashed—medium and combing mixed 25to26c, medium 24to25c, coarse 21to23c, light fine 20to22c, heavy fine 18to20c. Burry, black and cotted, 3c to 10c per lb less. Southern burry 10to 13c.

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' Retail Market.

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 Marke

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	3.00
" 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 22, 1879.

GOVERNMENTS—Strong.

RAILROAD BONDS—Firm.

STATE SECURITIES—Dull.

STOCKS—The market, with few exceptions, was buoyant, with largely increased business. In the last hour the market weakened, and there was a reaction of ¼@1¼ per cent. from the best figures. The coal stocks led the downward movement.

MONEY—5@6 per cent.

DISCOUNTS—Prime mercantile paper, 5@6 per cent.

STERLING—$4 84; B. B., sixty days, $4 81¼; sight, $4 83¼.

SUBSIDIARY SILVER COIN—½@1 per cent. discount.

BAR SILVER—Here, 112.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881	104⅞
New 5's	102⅝
New 4½'s (registered)	104⅞@105
Coupons	105
New 4's (registered)	101¼@101⅜
Coupons	102⅜@102½
Currency 6's	121½

Kansas City Produce Market.

KANSAS CITY, September 22, 1879.

The Indicator reports:

WHEAT—Receipts, 16,916 bushels; shipments, 23,476 bushels; in store, 137,971 bushels: excited and higher; No. 2, 91c bid; No. 3, sales 89@90c; No. 4, 89c.

CORN—No receipts; shipments, 620 bushels; in store, 38,670 bushels; higher; No. 2 mixed, 29c bid; No. 2 white mixed, 32⅝c bid.

OATS—No. 2, 22½c bid.

RYE—No. 2, 45c bid.

EGGS—Supply good and market steady, at 14@15c.

BUTTER—Demand good for choice Kansas at 14@16c.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, September 22, 1879.

The Indicator reports:

CATTLE—Receipts for the last forty-eight hours, 1,542; shipments, 246; market quiet, with some inquiry for good feeding steers; values generally unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts, 259; shipments, 100; market steady, with a good demand from home packers; sales ranged at $3 12½@3 15.

SHEEP—No receipts or shipments; market quiet and unchanged.

Chicago Live-Stock Market.

CHICAGO, September 22, 1879.

The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as follows:

HOGS—Receipts, 13,000; shipments, 5,500; market more active, fully 5c higher; mixed packing $3 15@3 45; light, $3 30@3 65; all sold; closed firm.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,500; shipments, 1,700; no choice exports here; shipping orders, $3 40@4 50; butchers, butter demand, more active and stronger; cows, $1 75 @3 00; steers, $3 00@3 15; stockers and feeders fairly active, $2 40@3 25; westerns plenty and slow; native Wyoming and Colorado, $3 70; Kansas Texans, $2 50@2 75; through Texans dull, $2 50@2 70; many not sold.

SHEEP—Receipts 500; shipments, none; market moderately active and steady, and dealers nominally quiet; we quote ordinary to good, $3 75 @4 25 per 100 pounds.

St. Louis Produce Market.

ST. LOUIS, September 22, 1879.

FLOUR—Strong and higher; XX, $4 75@5 00; XXX, $5 15@5 25; family, $5 30@5 40; choice to fancy, $5 40@6.

WHEAT—Higher, with a good deal settling; No. 2 red, $1 06½@1 06¾ cash; $1 06¾@1 08; closing at $1 07¾ October; $1 07¾@1 09 November; $1 09⅛@1 10, closing at $1 09⅝ December; No. 3 do., $1 03@1 03½.

CORN—Higher; 34¾c bid cash; 35⅛c October; 33¼c November; 33c December; 32½@33⅛c the year.

OATS—Higher; 25¾@26c cash; 25¼c October; 26c November; 25¼c the year.

RYE—Higher; 56½c bid

BARLEY—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady; $1 06.

PORK—Higher; $9 25.

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Literary and Domestic.

The Baby Boys.

Two little baby boys I own;
The elder scarcely walks alone;
His sunny hair and large brown eyes,
His earnest look of sweet surprise,
His funny ways and joyous shout,
I could not tell you all about,
If I should try a year.

He creeps so fast to catch his toys,
And then he sets up such a noise;
His horse and dog and book and bell,
He throws them all about pell-mell.
Oh, Mother Goose! if you could see
This little boy, so full of glee,
Your sides would ache, I fear.

In hammock low, among the trees,
Rocked back and forth by passing breeze.
The baby swings and coos to see
The gentle rustle of the tree,
The lights and shade, the leaves that fall,
The sunshine brooding over all—
'Tis Indian summer here.

Way overhead, in the blue sky,
The downy clouds float softly by,
A lullaby fair nature sings,
And through the air its music rings:
All things a peaceful tenor keep;
My little one falls fast asleep,
His mother watching near.

Two baby boys! a God of love
Sends as a gift from heaven above;
And like the shifting rainbow bright,
Tinging the drifting clouds with light,
Their souls so fine and sweet, shine out,
Breaking through mists of grief and doubt,
And make my pathway clear.

—*Boston Transcript.*

Literary Items.—No. 25.

CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS.

A committee of the British House of Commons, has been inspecting the instrument of torture known as the cat-o'-nine-tails, hence the following paragraph appeared, which is now going the rounds of the newspapers:

"The strangest feature, observes the London *Telegraph*, in the history of the cat-o'-nine-tails, is that no antiquary has been able to tell with precision when the implement of torture was invented, whence it came, or, if a foreign importation, at what period it was introduced into England."

In a work entitled Biblical Antiquities, by John W. Nevin, D. D., under the head of Scourging, page 209, we find the following: "This was a very common punishment among the Jews, in all ages of the nation. The law directed that the person to be beaten should lie down, and that the blows, which were never to be more than forty, though they might be any number less, according to the crime, should be applied to his back in the presence of the judge. In later times, he was tied by the hands to a low pillar, and stripped down to the waist. For fear of going, by mistake, beyond the precise number of lashes allowed, it became customary not to give over thirty-nine; and that the reckoning might be more sure the scourge employed had three lashes or thongs, so as to give three stripes at once. In this way thirteen blows made out the thirty-nine. * * Paul was scourged with forty stripes, save one, no less than five times." (2 Cor., xi, 24.)

This instrument of torture, as used in early times, was commonly called a rod; hence the term rod is often used in the Old Testament to signify punishment. The cat-o'-nine-tails is probably a modification or improvement of the Jewish rod.

The infliction of corporeal punishment with the cat-o'-nine-tails for offences against the law, is at this day almost extinct. But fifty or sixty years ago, it was a very common practice in all communities. The village stocks and whipping-post were very common.

These public exhibitions have been very wisely denounced. Instead of reforming the criminal or having a salutary influence on the lookers on, it has been found demoralizing. Yet for more than two thousand years this Jewish practice has been the practice of most governments. It is now confined to the army and navy of foreign governments.

PSALMS.

Sir Francis Rouse translated the Psalms, such as is used by the Episcopal Church at this day. He was president of the Court of Chancery at the time it was abolished by the Barebone Parliament, at the time of Cromwell.

Sixty lawyers were selected by Cromwell to examine the records of this court. "Go and examine this thing," said he, "and in the name of God inform me what is necessary to be done with regard to it. You will see how we can clean out this, the foul things in it, that render it poison to everybody." These lawyers took the subject under consideration and made their report. The Court of Chancery was reconstructed and remodeled.

During the late war an old gentleman presented a claim to General Sherman, who said that he was authorized to allow it, but advised the old gentleman to present it before the Court of Claims, adding that he did not suppose the case would be settled during his lifetime, but his grandchildren or greatgrandchildren might receive the benefits of it.

The old Court of Chancery, at the time Cromwell took the thing in hand, had fifteen hundred cases pending. Some of these cases had been eighty years in chancery, and still going on. The lawyers, of course, were taking their fees, and they alone uttered a bitter cry. The people rejoiced. JAS. HANWAY.

Lane, Kansas.

How to Take Off a Corn.

Corns are one of the pests to the feet of all too well shod races, and how to get rid of them is a standing inquiry. The prescriptions for that purpose are legion, and the addition of a new one now and then may serve as variety i, nothing more. How to take them out is de scribed by a correspondent in the *Western Rural.* We will suggest that it requires a steady hand and good eyes to conduct the operation:

Take a small penknife with blade about one-third of an inch wide, and grind off the point to the shape of a surgeon's lancet, and pretty thin, and to a keen edge—say one-half an inch in length on both sides, then draw the edge lightly over a fine whetstone or hone just to take the keen edge off, and have the thus dulled edge perfectly smooth.

Then commence at the out edge of the corn, carefully working the instrument under it all the time, lightly pressing the instrument up agaist the corn, so as not to break the thin and tender skin under it. Continue this until the corn is removed. In this manner it can be done with no more pain than cutting your toe nails. Soft corns between the toes can be removed in the same manner. The same and even less causes that produced them in the first place, will cause them to return, but as soon as you discover that they are growing again, take them off in the same manner.

I have removed very bad ones ten years ago that never since have returned. Green operators must go slow and cautious at first, but will soon become skillful. Where there is a chit or seed imbedded deeper in the toe or foot than the main corn, which it is in a majority of cases, they can take off the main corn and leave the chit seeds and work them out afterward in the same manner. I learned how to remove a corn first by looking on and seeing one removed. I provided myself with such an instrument as I have described, which I have carried in my pocket for many years, with which it has been my pleasure to relieve a vast amount of suffering. Now as I never received any compensation for removing a corn, I charge nothing for telling your numerous readers how they can do it for themselves.

Sunny Rooms.

Light is one of the most active agencies in enlivening and beautifying a home. We all know the value of sunlight as a health-giving agent to the physical constitution; and it is not less so to our moral and physical natures. We are more active under its influence—can think better and act more vigorously. Let us take the airiest, choicest and sunniest room in the house for our living room—the work shop where brain and body are built up and renewed. And let us there have a bay window, no matter how plain in structure, through which the good twin-angels of nature—sunlight and pure air—can freely pass. Dark rooms bring depression of spirits, imparting a sense of confinement, of isolation, of powerlessness, which is chilling to energy and vigor; but in light rooms is good cheer. Even in a gloomy house, where walls and furniture are dingy and brown, we have but to take down the heavy curtains, open wide the window, hang brackets on either side, set flower pots on the brackets, and let the warm sun stream in, to bring health to our bodies and joy to our souls.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

Cuisine Proverbs.

There is a greenness in onions and potatoes that makes them hard to digest. For health's sake put them in warm water for an hour before cooking.

The only kind of a stove with which you can preserve a uniform heat is a gas stove; with it you can simmer a pot an hour or boil it at the same rate for twenty minutes.

Good flour is not tested by its color. White flour may not be the best. The test of good flour is by the amount of water it absorbs.

In cooking a fowl, to ascertain when it is done, put a skewer into the breast, and if the breast is tender the fowl is done.

A few dried or preserved cherries, with the stones out, are the very best things possible to garnish sweet dishes.

Single cream is cream that has stood on the milk twelve hours. It is best for tea and coffee. Double cream stands on the milk twenty-fou hours, and cream for butter frequently stands forty-eight hours. Cream that is to be whipped should not be butter cream lest in whipping it change to butter.

To beat the whites of eggs quickly, put in a pinch of salt. The cooler the eggs the quicker they will froth. Salt cools and also freshens them.

In boiling eggs hard put them in boiling water. It will prevent the yolk from coloring black.

You must never attempt to boil the dressing of a clear soup in the stock, for it will always discolor the soup.

In making any sauce, put the butter and flour together, and your sauce will never be lumpy.

Whenever you see your sauce boil from the sides of the pan, you may know that your flour of corn starch is done.

Boiled fowl with sauce, over which grate the yolk of eggs, is a magnificent dish for luncheon.

Hanging Basket Plants.

Of the mesembryanthemum family, I like the ice and dew plants the best. Both of them are pretty for hanging baskets. The leaves of the ice plant are succulent and fleshy, and appear as though covered with ice. It is easily raised from seed. It is beautiful when the sun shines on it. The flower is white and is not very pretty. The plant succeeds best in a sandy loam.

The dew plant roots readily from slips and grows fast. Mine looks lovely now hanging in the sunlight. How the dew drops glisten and sparkle! The flowers are small and the color is pink with a purple center.

Seeds of both these plants are five cents a paper.

Another handsome plant for hanging baskets is the linaria cynbalaria, or Kenilworth ivy. It is also known as Colisseum ivy. It is a fine, delicate looking plant. It is raised from seed and can be rooted from slips without trouble. It is generally covered with tiny lilac flowers.

Morning glory seeds planted in with the Wandering Jew are pretty. They grow so fast and blossom so long that I always plant them in with mine. It is no trouble to tend to them, and then one can have morning glory's in blossom in winter as well as summer. Now is a good time to plant them when you are getting your hanging baskets ready for winter.

BRAMBLEBUSH.

Recipes.

TO PICKLE PEACHES.—Take ripe, hard peaches, wipe off the down, stick a few cloves in them, and lay them in cold, spiced vinegar. In three months they will be ready for use.

To clean wall paper, take about two quarts of wheat bran, tie it in a bundle of coarse flannel, and rub it over the paper. It will clean the paper nicely. Some people use bread, but dry bran is better.

MOLASSES CANDY.—One cup molasses, one cup sugar, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one do. vinegar; boil without stirring until it hardens in cold water, then stir in a teaspoonful of soda and pour on buttered tins; when cool, pull and cut in sticks.

A NICE CUSTARD.—Scald a quart of milk and pour in hot on broken eggs. Take five eggs, throw out the yolks of two, three teaspoonfuls of sugar, a pinch of salt, and add a little vanilla. Set it to steam in a close-covered vessel for six minutes, then set it on ice until wanted for use.

TO PREPARE BEEF TRIPE.—Cut it up in pieces and dip it in scalding water, a piece at a time, and scrape it; let it be for a day with salt and water on it; then take it up and dip it again in scalding water, and go through the same process as before; put it back in salt and water, and let it be for three or four days, and it is ready for use.

APPLE ISLANDS.—Stew as dry as possible apples enough to make a quart after being strained through a sieve; add a cup and a half of sugar; flavor with lemon; beat the whites of six eggs to a stiff froth, and just before eating stir slowly into the apple. Serve from a glass dish, using as a sauce a nice boiled custard made of the yolks of six eggs, sweetened and flavored to the taste.

EGGS NEWPORT STYLE.—Take one pint of bread crumbs and soak in one pint of milk. Beat eight eggs very light, and stir with the soaked crumbs, beating five minutes. Have ready a sauce-pan in which are two tablespoonfuls of butter, thoroughly hot, but not scorching; pour in the mixture, season with pepper and salt, as the mass is opened and stirred with the "scrambling," which should be done quickly with the point of the knife, for three minutes, or until thoroughly hot. Serve on a hot platter, with squares of buttered toast.

TO PRESERVE PEACHES.—First take out the stones and then pare them. To every pound of peaches allow one-third of a pound of sugar. Made a thin syrup and boil the peaches in the syrup until they are tender, but do not let them break. Then take them out and put them into a bowl and pour the syrup over them. Put them in a dry, cool place and let them stand two days. Then make a new, rich syrup, allowing three quarters of a pound of sugar to one of fruit. Drain the peaches from the first syrup, and boil them until they are clean in the last syrup. The first syrup must not be added as it is somewhat bitter.

EXCELLENT ROLLS.—Melt in one and a half pints new milk a quarter of pound of butter—lard will answer, or one-half the quantity each of lard and butter. Have ready two and a half pounds sifted flour, in which mix well half a teaspoonful salt, one grated potato, which should have been boiled the day previous, that it may be perfectly cold. As soon as the milk is lukewarm, stir it in; add a teacup of yeast and knead well. In cool weather let it stand near the stove, that it may rise in three or four hours; then put in a cool place an hour more; then work in half as much more butter, incorporating it thoroughly in the dough. Form it into rolls, place it in a well-buttered pan, let them rise about half an hour, then bake in a quick oven.

A Change From the Half Bushel to the Pound.

The produce exchange of New York (and also other large cities) is preparing to adopt the cental system in dealing in agricultural produce, Instead of 8,000 bushels of wheat, the present boat load, they will buy 4,800 centals, and instead of 10,000 bushels of oats, they will trade for 3,200 centals. Bids will also be raised or lowered by tenths of a cent instead of by quarters or eighths, as at present. The system is already in practice in California, and its adoption elsewhere will greatly simplify business transactions.

BORROWING IMPLEMENTS.—In every neighborhood there is some one who never has any tools and is always borrowing of others. Whenever a hoe or a shovel, a plow or a harrow, a hammer or a saw, is wanted by him, this person must borrow it. Probably he does not want to use it more than five minutes, and it takes him three or four times as long to get it. I do not speak of his returning it to the owner, for that he never does. When the latter wants it, *he* must go for it, thereby losing his time and generally his patience also. This class rely on their neighbors to furnish them with every tool they use. The practice is unprofitable for the borrower and both unjust and unprofitable for the lender.

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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.

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Send 25 cents for a sample package, or 50 cents for a large package of the largest grained, pure white wheat in the world. For fall planting. Age nts. Postage prepaid. T. C. Nash, St. Clair, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

Raising Calves.

As many farmers are getting in the way of raising their calves in the fall, instead of the spring, a few suggestions at this season may not come amiss to those not already familiar with this branch of cattle raising. According to our own experience, there are several advantages in starting calves in the fall instead of in spring. There are no better months for this purpose than September and October. The flies, which trouble calves and other animals so severely in hot weather, are then gone, and the weather is so cool that milk keeps sweet as long as desirable.

Calves raised in the fall get a good start by the time for turning to pasture the following spring, and will then grow right along without further trouble.

TEACHING TO DRINK.

Having the calf on hand, the next thing is to teach it to drink its milk from a pail, instead of sucking it from the teat of the mother cow. People differ as to the length of time a young calf should be allowed to remain with its mother, some prefer to remove it immediately or within a short time, while others would let it have its own way for a day or two, or even longer. We are inclined to believe that the cow will usually give a larger flow of milk where the calf is allowed to suck for a few days or weeks, but it is usually much easier teaching a calf to drink when it is but a day old, than after the instinct of sucking becomes a habit. We have usually allowed our calves to remain with the cow a half day, or until they have had one full meal, then take them away and teach them to drink by offering them warm new milk in a clean, sweet pail. The milk should be as near the natural temperature as practicable. In cold weather, hot water is used for warming the pail before the milk is put in. Everything being ready, back the little fellow into some corner, and having his head between your legs with the pail in front of you, wet the finger in the warm milk and insert it in the calf's mouth. If he will suck the finger, you have only to work his head down to the milk to get him to drink. If he makes too slow work of taking the milk with the finger in the mouth, put in two fingers, keeping them a little way apart so the milk can flow between. If he will not suck the finger at all, we have sometimes allowed the calf to suck its mother a few minutes, to whet up its appetite. If the cow is milked clean first, the calf will generally be glad to suck anything he can get hold of after being taken away. In this way, we have never failed of teaching a calf, even if several weeks old, to suck the finger, and from that to drinking milk from the pail is an easy step. Pouring milk down thro' a tin tunnel or glass bottle, or boxing a calf's ears to make him drink, is all wrong. They should be treated kindly at all times and made to feel that you are their best friend. Calves that are kindly treated when young, seldom make anything but tame, gentle animals when grown.

Farmers who make butter from their milk are the best situated for raising calves, as they have plenty of skimmed milk for feeding, and if a calf can have enough of this, he will be pretty sure to grow and thrive. We prefer to feed whole milk warm from the cow till the calf is at least a week old, then gradually change on to skimmed milk, by mixing in a part that is twelve hours old, and increasing it from day to day till it has skimmed milk only. Then, as it gets older, milk is given, when, by the time four weeks are passed, the milk may be pretty thoroughly skimmed. Calves vary very much in their habits of eating, some being very hearty and ready to eat and drink anything that is given them, while others are dainty and notional, born without a stomach, as some people express it. When a calf is a good feeder, it may be put early upon sour milk, say within five or six weeks, provided it is not over-fed. Overfeeding is one of the worst things that can happen to a calf, as it invites disease in various forms. Scours, that most common and troublesome of all the diseases affecting young calves, is almost invariably caused by over-feeding and cold, damp apartments. Cold food will also cause it, especially if given in undue quantity. Scours is at first only a symptom of indigestion, and if taken immediately, may be cured by simply keeping the calf warm and dry, and giving less food. Two gallons of cold milk given to a calf that should have but five or six quarts of warm milk, would very naturally over-load the stomach and stop digestion.

After the calf is a couple of weeks old, it is well to let it have a bundle of sweet English hay within reach, where it can nibble at leisure. A healthy calf will early learn to eat hay and chew the cud. A box with a little oat meal or wheat bran may also be nailed on the side of the pen, where the calf will soon learn to go and lap when hungry. Old hay is better than grass or rowen if the milk given is new and rich. If it is all skimmed, the other feed may be a little more loosening. But to succeed in the highest degree, one who is raising calves must feed them himself, morning and night, and notice the very first indications of indigestion. There are plenty of signs by which an observing person will know at a glance whether his animals are in perfect health or not. Some farmers give their calves porridge and hay tea, and where milk is scarce this is a good practice, the same caution being used to see that the bowels are kept in a healthy state. Yet, when milk is plenty, we ask nothing better, even though most of the cream is removed. It is quite important that calves be tied in stalls or otherwise while drinking, and for a while afterwards, to prevent them from getting into the practice of sucking each other, which is very bad.—*New England Farmer,*

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, I shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from thetime of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Ju tice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the aker 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 l charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within swelve months r-ter the time of taking, a complete title shall vestin the take 'dn

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justie 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 a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value oı such ay 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 tı erewith	.35

Strays for the week ending September 24.

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.

Butler County.—V. Brown, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by E. Cooper, Chelsea tp. August 18, 1879, one dark brown horse with white star in forehead, about sixteen hands high, no marks or brands. Valued at $60.

Barton County.—Ira D. Brougher, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Geo. W. Murphy, Independent tp, June 14, 1879, one white cow, with red spots, roan neck and head and blazed face, no brands, age three years, Valued at $10.

Cowley County—M. G. Troup, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Henry Sartin of Cedar Township, one cream colored horse about ten years old, small star in forehead, left fore hoof is white, and has a Spanish brand on left hip. Valued at $15.

Doniphan County.—D. W. Moore, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Jesse Jones, August 11, one light bay horse, 14 or 15 years old, no marks or brands, blind in one eye. Valued $15.

MARE—Taken up by Jesse Jones, August 11, 1879, one sorrel mare, about 8 or 9 years old, branded on left fore shoulder. Valued at $25.

HORSE—Taken up by Jesse Jones, August 11, 1879, one dark bay horse, about 12 to 15 years old, no marks or brands Valued $15.

Dickenson County.—M. P. Jolley. Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Peter Good, Jefferson tp, Sept, 5th, 1879, one dark bay horse, about six years old, white stripe in the face, galls on the shoulders, about 15 hands high. Valued at $30,

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.

Labette County.—L. C. Howard, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. B. Ketner, in Richland tp., Aug, 8, 1879, one bay mare pony, 10 years old, 14 hands high, a bay sucking colt with her. Valued $20.

PONY—Taken up by J. B. Ketner, Richland tp., Aug. 8, 1879, one bay mare pony, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, a little white on right hind leg. Valued $20.

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

MARE—Taken up by Henry Sneu, of High Prairie tp, August 29th, 1879, one bay mare, 4 years old, small star in forehead, a scar on left hind leg and pastern joint, and a small lump between hock and pastern joint, about 14 hands high. Valued at $25. The marks or brands have not been altered since to his knowledge.

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.

Marion County.—E. R. Trenner, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Henry Hartke, Aug. 16. 1879. two miles north of Lincolnville, one bay mare, about 14 hands high, about 7 years old; no marks or brands, shod on her four feet, and headstall of a strap halter. Valued $35. Address Henry Hartke, Lincolnville, Marion county, Kan.

Miami County.—B. J. Sheridan, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. S. Wadsworth, one dark bay mare, collar and harness marks, no brands to be seen, 15 hands, light build, thin in flesh.

Marshall County.—G. M. Lewis, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Hiram Shroyer, Elm Creek tp, Aug. 19, 1879, one 2 year old, a dun color with black stripes on shoulders and down back.

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.

Mitchell County.—J. W. Hatcher, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Julius Winton, three miles east of Cawker City, one bay pony, 14 hands high, white spot on left hind leg. Valued at $30.

Rush County.—F. E. Garner, Clerk

HORSE—Taken up by A. J. Miller, Pioneer tp, Sept. 1st, 1879. one iron gray horse, six or seven years old, 15½ hands high, no brands, scar on right hind leg between hock and fetlock joints. Valued at $65.

Rice County.—W. F. Nichols, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A. N. Grant, Washington tp, Aug, 19, 1879, one brown pony mare, small size, brown color. white spots on forehead and nose. Valued at $15.

Wabaunsee County.—T. N. Watts, Clerk.

BULL—Taken up by Henry Poff, in Rock Creek tp, (Chalk Mound P. O.), one bull, blood red color, three years old, Posted Aug. 29, 1879.

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.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me

GRAPE VINES

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

TREES A large assortment of **Fruit, Shade, ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses. Greenhouse Plants,** etc.; **Gregg Raspberry Snyder Blackberry, Apple Seedlings.** New Fall Catalogue free. Established 1852.
BAIRD & TUTTLE, Agts Bloomington Nursery, Ill.

Ayer's Ague Cure

FOR THE SPEEDY RELIEF OF

Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

℞ Has been widely used during the last twenty-five years, in the treatment of these distressing diseases, and with such unvarying success that it has gained the reputation of being infallible. The shakes, or chills once broken by it, do not return, until the disease is contracted again. This has made it an accepted remedy, and trusted specific, for the Fever and Ague of the West, and the Chills and Fever of the South.

Ayer's Ague Cure eradicates the noxious poison from the system, and leaves the patient as well as before the attack. It thoroughly expels the disease, so that no Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dysentery or Debility follow the cure. Indeed, where Disorders of the Liver and Bowels have occurred from Miasmatic Poison, it removes the cause of them and they disappear. Not only is it an effectual cure, but, if taken occasionally by patients exposed to malaria, it will expel the poison and protect them from attack. Travelers and temporary residents in Fever and Ague localities are thus enabled to defy the disease. The General Debility which is so apt to ensue from continued exposure to Malaria and Miasm, has no speedier remedy.

For Liver complaints, it is an excellent remedy.

9 **Our 25th Descriptive Illustrated Price List for Fall of 1879 will be sent to any address upon receipt of NINE CENTS. It contains prices of over 10,000 articles with over 1,000 Illustrations. NO PERSON who contemplates the purchase of any article for personal or family use, should fail to send for a copy. We sell most every class of goods known to the civilized world. We sell all our goods at wholesale prices direct to the consumer (no middle men). The only house in America who make this their special business. One of these valuable Price Lists and Reference Books is indispensable. Address Montgomery Ward & Co., 227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.**

GUNS Lowest prices ever known on **Breech-Loaders, Rifles, & Revolvers. OUR $15 SHOT-GUN** at greatly reduced price. Send stamp for our New Illustrated Catalogue.
P. POWELL & SON, 238 Main Street, CINCINNATI, O.

THE BEST OF ALL

LINIMENTS

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

THE BEST OF ITS KIND.

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.**

All forms of outward disease are speedily cured by the

MEXICAN

Mustang Liniment.

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

MUSTANG

over the solitary plains, to the merchant prince, and the woodcutter who splits his foot with the axe.

It cures Rheumatism when all other applications fail.

This wonderful

LINIMENT

speedily cures such ailments of the HUMAN FLESH as

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

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

Sprains, Swinny, Stiff Joints, Founder, Harness Sores, Hoof Diseases, Foot Rot, Screw Worm, Scab, Hollow Horn, Scratches, Wind-galls, Spavin, Farcy, Ringbone, Old Sores, Poll Evil, Film upon the Sight and every other ailment to which the occupants of the Stable and Stock Yard are liable.

A twenty-five cent bottle of Mexican Mustang Liniment has often saved a valuable horse, a life on crutches, or years of torture.

It heals without a Scar. It goes to the very root of the matter, penetrating even the bone.

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

THE BEST OF ALL

LINIMENTS

FOR MAN OR BEAST.

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.

The Kansas Wagon.

Prize Medal and Diploma —AT THE— CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

Judge's Official Report. FOR EXCELLENCE of Material, Thoroughness of Construction and Beauty and Perfection of Finish. A. OSBORN.

Also, all Kinds of Freight, Spring and Express Wagons,

We use the most improved machinery, and under the direction of the most skillful foreman in the United States, employ two hundred men in the manufacture of these wagons. We use the celebrated

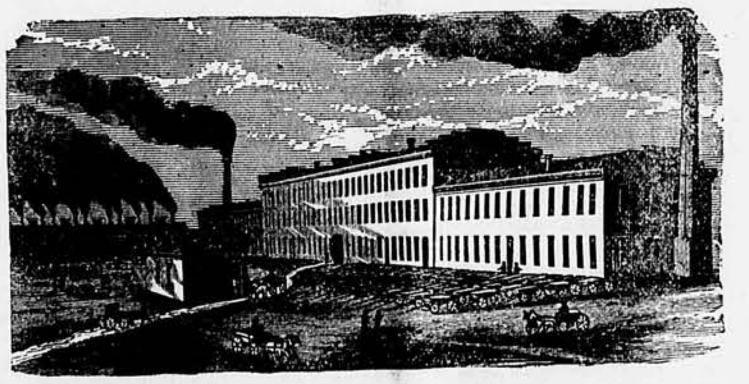
Wisconsin Hubs and Indiana Spokes & Felloes,

AND CARRY LARGE STOCKS OF

THOROUGHLY DRY, FIRST-CLASS WAGON TIMBER.

Our Work is Finished in the Most Substantial Manner with all the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

Every Wagon is Warranted.



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A. CALDWELL, President. J.B. M'AFEE, Sec'y. C. B. BRACE, Treasurer. P. GAMBLE, Supt. Shops.

TOPEKA

Carbonated Stone

And Pipe Works,

MANUFACTURES ALL KINDS OF

Chimney Flues, Drain and Sewer Pipe, and Well Tubing.

Lime Stone for Building Purposes, and Sidewalks.

KEEP ON HAND FOR SALE,

CEMENT, PLASTER, LIME, AND HA

CHIMNEY FLUE.

DRAIN PIPE.

All Orders in my line will meet with prompt attention.

OFFICE AND WORKS ON KANSAS AVENUE, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD STREETS. P. O. BOX, 170.

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

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 Solid 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 weat; 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,

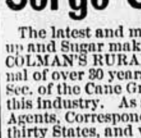
WELL AUGER. Ours is guaranteed to be the cheapest and best in the world. Also nothing can beat our **SAWING MACHINE.** It saws off a 2-foot log in 2 minutes. Pictorial books free. **W. GILES, Chicago, Ill.**

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

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

Sorgo Sugar & Syrup

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



FAITH IN FELLOWMEN!!
No Pay Asked till Seen and Tried!
$25 for a N. Y. Singer as shown in cut. New, improved, and perfect. Warranted 3 years and kept in order *free.* Test it before you pay a cent. Send for circular.
Cut out and save this notice.
ECONOMY EMPORIUM, 47 Third Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

For sale by all dealers. Awarded the Medal of Honor at the Centennial and Paris Expositions.
SAM'L CUPPLES & CO., Agent for our St. Louis Factory.
FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO., Chicago and New York,

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.

Killing Two Birds With One Stone.

Some weeks ago there was an article in your paper telling how to dispose of the slops. With your consent, I will give your readers another way that is so satisfactory that I prefer it to all others.

Take a large dry goods box and put a partition in it, cutting off about one-third. The more seams there are left in the partition the better, so that all the liquid can pass through. There should be well-fitting covers hinged to a piece that is fastened directly over the partition.

The box should be sunk to within a foot of of the top, in some place convenient to the kitchen and as near the kitchen garden as may be. The hole for the box should be made a little too large, so that there will be room for an inch or two of clay mud under and around it, to prevent its leaking. After putting in the box, with the large division towards the house, some of the earth taken out of the hole may be banked around it.

Put a wheelbarrow load of manure in the large end of the box, and it is ready for suds and slops of all kinds, as well as potato parings and all waste from the kitchen except brine. The liquid manure will pass through the seams of the partition, and may be dipped out of the small end of the box and applied to vegetables, trees or plants, which will show the good effects of it in a few days.

If the covers are kept closed, no perceptible smell comes from it. When the box is full, dip out all the liquid and then clean out the solid part and wheel it to some place in the garden where it can be spaded under, or put in a pile and covered with earth.

There is nothing gained by putting manure in the bottom except that it makes the liquid so rich that it seems to pay better for carrying and putting around plants.

By this plan, all unwholesome odors are avoided, and all waste from the kitchen is put where it will do the most good.

Where one takes pleasure in a garden, and keeps no animals of any kind, it is very convenient to have a supply of liquid manure always handy, and no other manure is half so satisfactory. M. CRAWFORD.

Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

Water for Sheep.

It is a great mistake, and the cause of much suffering and loss, not to supply sheep with water, especially milk-giving ewes. During the drought of 1868 many flocks were ruined by want of water. I know of a striking instance where the animals wasted and were sent to Chelmsford market in evil condition, the owner being ignorant of the cause. The dealer, who bought them "for a song," first examined the whites of their eyes, thinking they must have the rot or jaundice; but, seeing all right so far, he found that water was the only restorative required.

Grass in a succulent state contains seventy per cent. of moisture, but, when dry, very much less. The same remark holds good for clover, etc. When we give cake, corn, malt combs, bran, etc., which we always do, it becomes absolutely necessary to provide water, or the animals will not thrive. Give the opportunity of judging for themselves by an always available supply, and they will exercise a proper discretion in the matter.

An iron water cart is on most farms an indispensable requisite. When food is too wet and sloppy, dry cotton cake or grain is a good profitable regulator. Turnips and mangels are disproportionately watery as food for animals; hence the losses occasioned by them, especially with breeding sheep. They contain fully nine pints of water to one pint of dry food. Ninety per cent. of water is too much; sixty-five to seventy-six per cent. in pasture grass is the more natural and proper proportion. The human animal frame has seventy-five per cent. of water, just as good grass holds. Meat is dear as food, because it contains, in the lean portions, seventy-five per cent. of water. No wonder that bread and cheese are found far more economical.—*Express.*

Pasturage of Kansas.

The resources of Kansas as a stock-producing state are little understood by the general public, and because of such small knowledge of these great and fertile pasture fields, we set forth some of the facts in a short and hastily prepared article, the figures of which we glean from the first biennial report of the state board of agriculture, published at the close of 1878, hence not embracing the marked increase of 1879 in this particular feature of Kansas prosperity. Spread over her great broad domain, Kansas has 701,421 acres of prairie pasturage abounding in the most suculent wild grasses known to beef growers, with streams of running water, though somewhat sparsely spread over the state, quite a supply for the thousand herds that roam over her western border. But it is a most astonishing fact, that Kansas soil possesses those peculiar qualities which foster blue grass in a decidedly prosperous manner. Just think of it, you that have been led to believe that blue grass could not flourish outside of Kentucky! 27,876.73 acres of blue grass pasture in Kansas. Besides, which Kansas has 3,770.25 acres of clover pasture, and 8,820 acres of timothy pasture, making a total of pasturage in Kansas of 40,266.98 acres. Breeder! you who grumble at the low prices you obtain for your horses, your cattle and your sheep, consider the problem of competition; ponder it in your best financial mood, and then tell us if, judged by the facts which we have presented of Kansas, America cannot compete with the world in stock raising, in wheat raising and in manufacturing.—*Spirit of the Turf.*

Coffee.

Coffee is adulterated with various seeds, beans, peas, corn, rye, acorns, etc., all of which are wholly destitute of caffeine. The most common substitute for coffee is chickory, the root of a plant belonging to the family of the dandelion. It has a bitter, nauseous taste, produces drowsiness, and resembles coffee in no other point than that of color. It is, nevertheless, very commonly used as an admixture to coffee, and the plant is extensively cultivated, both in America and Europe. But often much more objectionable substances enter into the adulteration. In his "Chemistry of Daily Life," Johnston gives a startling picture of the process: "The coffee dealer adulterates his coffee with chicory to increase his profits; the chicry-maker adulterates his chicory with Venitian red to please the eye of the coffee dealer; and, lastly, the Venitian red manufacturer grinds up his color with brick-dust, that by his greater cheapness and the variety of shades he offers, he may reserve the patronage of trade in chicory." There is, however, an easy method by which such frauds may be detected. Take a spoonful of the ground coffee and place it gently on the surface of a glass of cold water; if it is pure it will float for some time and scarcely color the liquid; if it is adulterated the chicory or other spurious matter which it contains will sink to the bottom and color the water as it sinks.

"ALL KILLED BY THE FROST."—What a common remark this is every spring! while it is not true in one time out of fifty. Trees, plants, etc., which are naturally hardy, die every winter, because the cultivator violates an important law of nature. No plant can live through a cold winter without sufficient moisture at the roots to keep it alive and in working order. During September, October, November and December, the usual droughts and high winds exhaust all the moisture from the soil about the roots, leaving them nearly dead from that cause alone. It is little wonder, therefore, that frost finishes them. Now, nature mulches everything so well that the moisture is retained, the plant lives and grows all winter. It takes a verg low temperature indeed, to kill a tree, if the roots can still perform their duties. Now is the time to mulch everything. The more tender the plants, the more protection they require.

COOKED FOOD FOR SWINE.—Professor Farrington in a summary of the experiments begun in 1870 by the Maine Agricultural College to ascertain which has the greater value as food for swine, cooked or uncooked meal, says: "We have by an experiment which has been continued through from three to four months of each of the nine years since its beginning, obtained evidence that all the money and labor expended in cooking meal for swine is more than thrown away."

1879. - - No. 1.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

No one who is thoroughly regular in the bowels is half as liable to diseases as he that is irregular. He may be attacked by contagious diseases, and so may the irregular, but he is not nearly as subject to outside influences. The use of

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient

Secures regularity, and consequent immunity from sickness.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

RIDGE'S FOOD for INFANTS AND INVALIDS

Is carefully put up in tin cans. Sold at 35c., 65c., $1.25, $1.75. Take no other. In use for 40 years. WOOLRICH & CO., on every label.

TREES

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL FOR THE MILLION

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.

STORRS, HARRISON & CO.
PAINESVILLE, LAKE CO., OHIO.

THE CENTRAL KANSAS

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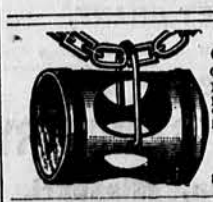

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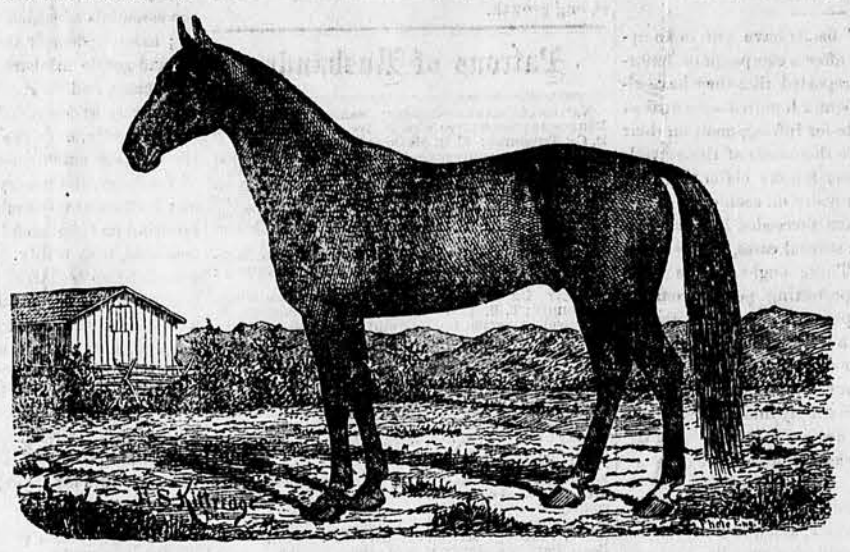

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