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THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors and Proprietors
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Transportation.

"Cheap Transportation and Cheap Capital." Three big C's together, and who cannot see that the writer of the article referred to, lives on the banks of "Cheap Transportation" and probably lives off from "Cheap Capital." To make a reply to each assertion would take more of your valuable space than the article is worth. "Our navigable rivers neglected" and all of like assertions are false. Our farms are not being sold out by the "tax collector." "The people so oppressed by taxation." Was there ever a people, so prosperous as the people of the United States, with as light a tax in proportion to the amount of their earnings? We say no, never! What would the greater part of Kansas be worth for any purpose if it was confined to the hobby of our friend? What would any state be if confined to "cheap transportation?" What were the towns along the Mississippi river before the country was overrun and robbed by a "crew of unprincipled sharpers?" Chicago owes its great growth and prosperity to its railroad. Muscatine its greatness to "cheap transportation." Comparison is useless. We know "cheap transportation" would be delightful, for instance, I want to go to New York City, I live in Central Kansas, I take a two days' journey with a team to reach the river, float down its peaceful waters to the "Father of Waters," down this mighty stream till it is joined by the Illinois river, then take that and float up—I am afraid we wouldn't float up stream very fast. Well, we would have to keep on floating down and sail around in a ship. We probably would reach New York in the course of a year or so if we had money enough when we started. I do, hope this subject will be kept before the readers of this paper, and all other papers for that matter. I want it talked up on all sides, that all may know truth. If railroads, telegraph lines, express routes, etc., are a curse to the farmers, mechanics, and every body in general, we surely ought to know it.

C. C.
Madison, Greenwood Co., Kan.

We fear our correspondent hasn't studied the transportation question very thoroughly, for he evidently fails to grasp the argument of Mr. Sinnett, in whose article he is replying. The question is not whether railroads are "a curse," (they are a great benefit none deny), but could their management be improved upon to the advantage of the public, and also to the benefit of the companies. River transportation is not for light travel but heavy freight.—Ed.

On the Frontier of Kansas.

Two years ago the western line of Phillips, Rooks, Ellis, Rush and Pawnee counties, formed the extreme limits of the agricultural settlements in this state, with the single exception of Norton county, which was already organized, and it was supposed that with these counties the extreme western limit of agricultural production had been reached. Now the country for nearly one hundred miles west is filled with settlers who are building houses, breaking prairie, planting crops, and think they see in the soil and climate promise of an abundant reward to their labors in the future. These settlers are not an ignorant or inexperienced class of people who might be deluded by representations of land agents and interested persons, but as a rule practical farmers from the older states, who know what good land is and how to work it.

As showing the extent to which settlements have been made in these new counties, in Norton, Graham, Trego and Ness, the government lands were practically all taken up by June 1st, 1879. In Decatur, Sheridan, Grove and Lane, about 40 per cent. of the government lands are still vacant, but are being rapidly absorbed, while quite an emigration has lopped over into the counties of Rawlins, Thomas, Eastman, Wallace and Scott.

Norton, Graham, Trego and Ness counties had considerable ground in crops this year from previous years' breaking, but west of these, with some few exceptions, there have been none but sod crops grown. These are mainly of corn, millet, pumpkins, squash, and some garden truck.

Sod corn has given, in many cases that have come under my observation, 15 to 25 bushels per acre, and millet 1 to 1½ tons. Of this latter crop the large German millet gives much the best yield, and will be given the preference in future as a forage crop. It is claimed that a

flour can be made from its seed much resembling buckwheat, and equally as palatable and nutritious.

A large breadth of new breaking is being sown in wheat this fall. Gove county will, I think, put in not less than five thousand acres, and the eastern portion of Wallace half as much.

During the summer the rainfall was quite abundant in this vicinity, though not as well distributed as could have been desired. A record, kept at this place, gives the following amounts per month: April, 5 inches; May, 1½; June, 3½; July, 13½; August, 5; making a total, in five months, of 28½ inches.

If the excessive rainfall of July could have been distributed through the other months, it would have left little to be desired. As it was, some breaking teams never lost a day during the entire summer, but broke right along until it was time to commence seeding. We have had no rain as yet in this month, but the wheat is being put in and will be ready for it when it comes.

In the future articles I will, if desired, give the readers of the FARMER an idea of the general character of the country, the soil, water-courses, general lay of the country, etc.

O. C. GIBBS.

[Our readers will be glad to have such information from an actual resident.—Ed.]

Saving the Hay Crop.

The writer has never seen a finer crop of prairie hay in this section of the country, nor seen it put up in better condition, as the drouth has been particularly favorable to this end. But for the want of a precautionary measure, hundreds of tons are being damaged, which loss might have been avoided by a few minutes' work, at an expense not exceeding a few cents to the stack, as the high winds, just before the rain of the 12th inst., blew off the tops and exposed the body of the stacks to the heavy rain, which would all have been prevented by simply laying a piece of wire lengthwise on the stack, then by tying poles together with fence or other wire, and by hanging them over the stacks on the wire would have secured all, or if poles or chunks of wood were not convenient, stone, brick, or chunks of coal, will answer every purpose. Any thing that has some weight about it, and hangs well down the sides, will prevent the winds from tearing them to pieces.*

The writer finds that this little precautionary work is very much neglected, as hundreds, or we might say thousands, of dollars are lost annually in this state by it, as in passing through the country recently, or just after the rain, the writer has noticed over one hundred hay-ricks, and I think he can safely say that there were not exceeding ten per cent. but what had from one to three loads blown off, thus not only damaging that blown off, but the greater part of the balance of the stack, as many of the farmers do not go to the trouble of putting the tops on again, as they think hay is plenty and cheap, and thus throw their labor away. They should put them on by all means, and weight them down, if not then their work is liable to a like fate again in this wintry country.

The farmers should try and save their hay, as we have no assurance of having another such fine crop soon, and prairie hay will keep for two or three years if it is well topped out with long hay.

We, however, prefer round to long stacks, for several reasons: 1st, they keep better; 2d, there is less damaged hay on top; 3d, they require no cutting when hauling in to feed. S. S. Lancaster, Kansas.

*Ropes of twisted hay will answer the purpose of wire or twine, and are soon made, the material being always present.—[Ed.]

Osborne County Fair.

Sept. 24th.—The Osborne County Fair was held at Osborne City last week and thinking that some account of it might be interesting to your readers I send you these lines.

Osborne county, the past year has made remarkable growth, increasing about 4,000 in population in that time, and either having built or have in process of building, about 52 miles of railroad. It is but reasonable therefore, to suppose that the agricultural interests, as well as all other interests of the county should receive a new impulse.

There was nothing remarkable about the display of cattle—it was in fact rather a slim show of that branch of stock. But the exhibition of horses was really excellent, but few counties in the state can show better stock or more elegant-

ly finished horses than the stallions exhibited by Messrs. Roe, Jones, Cochran and Gowan. It was difficult for even experienced judges to decide which was the best horse and entitled to the first premium.

The display of hogs and sheep was fair, but only on a small scale, the farmers generally failing to bring out their stock on account of the light premiums offered.

The display of farm products was also light, but for the year was indeed choice. This has been the most unfavorable season for farm products that has been since 1874.

The thing of greatest interest seemed to be the speed ring. The Osborne County Agricultural Society, I will say just here has lately purchased twenty acres of land near Osborne and about \$300 have been spent in improving it. It is a splendid piece of land and the speed ring is one of the best in the state. There was considerable running and trotting done, and the manner in which the people generally enjoyed it, showed clearly that however much people may swear at the business they manage to get to the most eligible positions for a good sight when the thing comes off.

The attendance was very large, probably over four thousand persons were present, and financially the fair was a complete success.

M. MOHLER.

Crawford County Fair.

Sept. 22d.—The Crawford County Fair which was held at Girard on the 11th and 12th days of the present month, was a grand success in all respects, except the speed rings, in this department all entries were required to be made and entries closed on the 6th inst. before the fair, which regulation was not complied with, consequently the races were mainly ruled off.

All the other departments were well represented, and the fruit department surprisingly so considering the general failure of fruit this year. S. D. Myers exhibited 14 varieties of apples, taking the prize of \$3.00 for best collection of apples.

The display of grain and vegetables were simply extraordinary, one squash weighing 139½ pounds, 55 ears of corn making one bushel, and everything else in the grain and vegetable line proportionately great.

About 150 cattle, thoroughbreds (short-horns) and grades, the most conspicuous being Frank Player's herd of 80 head. About 100 head of horses of all classes made as magnificent a show as would excite the envy of many much older counties in the eastern states.

A new feature of our fair was the exhibits in the educational department under the very able supervision of Prof. Quick, these were objects of general interest.

The baby show for William Gardner's special premiums of baby carriage to first and high chair to second, and J. T. Melvin's special premium of Smith's patent hammock rocker to the best looking girl under 10 years of age were exciting features of the fair. About one dozen little girls, contestants for the chair, may be heard to avow and declare that the committee tied the blue ribbon on the homeliest girl in the county.

On the last day there were two interesting races, one pacing and one trotting race. The former between Fred Douglas and Tom Crowder; Douglas winning.

The trotting race was between Prince Albert and Red Fox; Prince Albert winning the race.

A general feeling of satisfaction pervades the patrons of the fair at the manner in which all the departments were managed, and our prospects are brighter and more promising for future fairs of the society than has been at any time in the past. Respectfully,

JOHN BAILEY.

The Outlook for Beef Cattle.

The outlook of the demand for beef (and for other meats also) presents, we believe, very favorable indications for an active trade and a good market in the near future. Such an expectation is at least reasonable when we take into account the evidences of improvement in business that are seen on every hand in this country, which, in connection with the foreign demand, can hardly fail to impart to the trade greater activity and improved prices. Let us look for a moment at the prospects of the demand for American beef abroad. That this trade will increase, rather than decline or stand still, is reasonably certain. The situation in England is well understood by the more thoughtful men of that country. Notwithstanding the scarcity of food products there by reason of four seasons of short crops, comparatively low prices are the rule. Hitherto a fail-

ure of crops for two or three seasons in succession caused an appreciation in the prices of food, but such is not the case now. The council of the institution of surveyors in England—a body whose province and duty it is to investigate the causes of the depression which exists in the industries of that country—attribute that condition of things mainly to the bad harvests of the past four years. But the fallacy of that conclusion is at once apparent to any but a superficial observer of the progress of events. The *Mark Lane Express* recently pointed out the error into which the institution of surveyors has fallen, and showed that the low prices of which the English farmer complains are due to the competition he meets at the hands of foreigners, who can lay down food products at the door of his customers cheaper than he can produce them.

The rapid progress made within a few years in the arts, and appliances, and methods by which all branches of business are conducted, have wrought a radical change in the conditions which surround the whole question; and it is now a moral certainty that henceforth the price of leading food products in England, such as this country can produce largely, will be governed more by the exporting power of America than by the capacity of England to produce them. It is not necessary to go into an argument to show why this must be so; to those acquainted with the conditions and environments which surround the agriculture of both countries, the reasons are obvious. There is no probability that the old condition of things in England, either in breadstuffs or meat, will return. The capacity of this country to produce cheap meat food, baffles calculation, and the methods employed in sending it abroad have reached such perfection that no serious drawback on that account is feared. The masses of the English people are thus enabled to obtain good meat at a low price, compared with what they would have to pay but for this competition, and instead of looking upon this enterprise as an evil to England, it is entitled rather to consideration as a great blessing; and that it will be so looked upon in the near future there can be little doubt.

The populations of almost all the nations of Europe, and especially of Great Britain, France and Germany, are rapidly increasing, while their production of live stock fails to keep pace, and is, indeed, decreasing. Meantime the wealth of most of those nations is increasing. The inference is certainly reasonable that a greater demand for meat will obtain, which this country can satisfy at rates which will be low to them, and still leave a fair margin of profit to us.

The auspices which surround the home inquiry are, in our judgment, quite as favorable to producers of beef as those which promise well for the export demand. The prostration which has characterized nearly all of our manufacturing industries so long, has given place to an activity which has seldom, if ever, been surpassed in the history of the country. Nor is this all. That activity is based on a solid foundation; it is legitimate and healthy. Our manufactories of textile fabrics, of iron, of lumber, and all of their kindred enterprises, are running to their full capacity. The idle laborers who swarmed in our cities and towns and swept over the country subsisting as best they could during the past few years, are employed. Every avenue of trade and commerce is marked by activity. Prices are appreciating in all branches of business, and with this condition of things it would be strange indeed if the price of beef should prove an exception to the general tendency of values.—*American Stockman*.

Winter Apples.

The season is at hand for gathering and storing winter apples, and a hint on these subjects now is timely. Northern apples, such as Baldwin, Northern Spy, Spitzenberg, etc., should be gathered early. If suffered to remain on the tree until the middle of October, they become too ripe, from the influence of our long and warm summer, and soon decay. A winter apple generally reaches maturity in September, but the pulp does not ripen and become mellow until several weeks later, and if carefully gathered and kept in a cool, dark place their ripening process may be retarded for several months. After an apple becomes mellow it soon decays. To prevent this change is the chief point to be aimed at in the arrangements for keeping winter apples. A first consideration is to gather the fruit before the mellowing process begins, for if this has once fairly set in nothing short of actual freezing will arrest it. Fruit carefully picked by hand may be kept in a well ventilated cellar, carefully excluded from light and free from dampness. The ap-

ples may be placed on broad shelves, not more than three or four apples deep, or they may be carefully packed in clean barrels, and headed, or securely covered. The temperature during the winter should be kept near the freezing point. But the point at which we fail most in keeping apples is suffering them to remain in the orchard too long. The first week in October should close our fruit gathering, and if the apples are left in piles in the orchard they should be carefully covered with straw so as to exclude the light and maintain a uniform temperature. Our advice is, gather your apples early.—*Indiana Farmer*.

Miscellany.

Correspondent, G. M. Hoover, writes to the *Bulletin* of the American Jersey Cattle Club, "We have a heifer, Miami Countess, eight months old, that is giving one-half gallon of milk per day, very rich at that."

"We have tried Mr. G. C. Stevens' plan of preparing cream to churn in cold weather, and it is a success. Every good housewife should thank him for the information. His plan is simply to take a jar of sweet cream and place it in warm water and warm it up to 80° or 90°, stirring the cream all the while. Then set it away over night, or say twelve to eighteen hours, until it thickens. Then churn, having your cream at 55° or 60° temperature. I had many failures during the winter season until I adopted Mr. Stevens' plan."—*M. G. Parker, in American Dairyman*.

Petroleum has a strong preservative power, converting soft, perishable woods to the durability of red cedar. It improves all farm implements, baskets, all wooden tools, as rakes, hoe handles, common water pails or any wooden tool which is exposed to the weather. It may be found valuable, also, for rustic work, rustic furniture or chairs left upon a piazza. Give them a good coat of this oil occasionally. It will harden the wood, give them a dark color and make them last longer.

We take this suggestive paragraph from "a plea for polled cattle" in *Wallace's Monthly*: "Some five years since, we purchased a polled cow that had a good reputation as a milker, we cared but little about horns or no horns, but, after observing her quiet, gentle ways, we became a thorough convert to the idea that polled cattle are the safer and more profitable when kept for the dairy or for beef purposes than horned cattle of like excellence in all other respects. Had we statistics to show the amount of damage done by such cattle worrying each other and goring horses and sheep, to say nothing about the human lives lost, the converts to this idea would multiply rapidly."

A car load is nominally 20,000 pounds. It is also 70 barrels of salt, 70 of lime, 90 of flour, 60 of whisky, 200 sacks of flour, 6 cords of soft wood, 18 or 20 head of cattle, 50 or 60 head of hogs, 80 to 100 head of sheep, 9,000 feet of solid boards, 17,000 feet of siding, 13,000 feet of flooring, 40,000 shingles, one-half less hard lumber, one-fourth less of green lumber, one-tenth less of joist, scantling and other large timbers, 340 bushels of wheat, 400 of corn, 680 of oats, 400 of barley, 300 of flaxseed, 360 of apples, 330 of Irish potatoes, 360 of sweet potatoes, 1,000 of bran.

Going in debt was a very common habit a few years ago. It was altogether too common among farmers. It is not so common now. Farmers have seen the evil of it. They have seen it is much easier to get into debt than it is to get out of it. It is like getting into quicksand. Every effort to get out only sinks one deeper. The cash system is far better. It makes one more economical. It is better to deprive ourselves of luxuries, than to pay too dearly for them afterwards. Pay as you go is the true philosopher's stone. It is better for buyer and better for seller. The seller can take less profits, as he has no bad debts. The buyer can hold a high head for he owes no one that he can't pay.—*Coleman's Rural*.

Harvesting machinery should be cleaned and stored away. The bright parts may be kept from rusting by coating them with paraffine or tallow. One of the best preparations to protect iron or steel from rust is made by melting a pound of fresh (not salt) lard, with a piece of rosin the size of a hen's egg—the exact proportion not important. Melt the two together, and stir as it cools; keep secure from dust, and use it on all parts of machinery liable to injury by rust. The bearings should be well wiped, and oiled with castor oil. All dust should be removed, and, with costly machinery, it will pay to provide a sheet or blanket to cover it with as a protection from dust.

Farm Stock.

Science in Stock Growing.

The best profits, with the highest skill, in the future of American agriculture, may come in connection with stock breeding and feeding. Cotton culture, now as ever, tendeth to soil depletion and poverty. The wheat specialty is rapidly conquering fertility on the pretence of subduing the soil, and will continue its conquest from the Missouri to the Pacific wherever there is water to sprout a kernel of wheat. The hope of scientific farming rests with mixed culture, and is based upon cattle, sheep, swine and horses. Stock growing sweeps through the whole circle of rural economy, from the nomadic practice of the Arabs to the advanced methods of Holland and England, and commands success alike on lands that are priceless because they cannot be sold and those that are also priceless because they cannot be bought. America has a broad range of free grazing, where cattle and care are the only elements of cost; and also a wide area of high priced lands, where science and skill only can command remunerative rent in animal production.

The nomadic practice has long been in successful operation: the skilled and scientific methods are slow and labored in their progress, but comparing to-day with thirty years ago, we find fewer cattle and more meat in proportion to population, fewer cows and more milk, less of sheep and more of wool. Even Texas, the plains and the mountains of the distant west, are beginning to feel in their herds the impulse of better blood. The better class of beeves, that weighed from 800 to 1,000, now turn the scales at 1,200 to 1,600. They come to maturity earlier, and the feeder is more systematic and unremitting in his efforts to secure continuous growth. In these respects improvement has scarcely commenced; the small margin of profit is beginning to compel economy of feeding and fattening. Standing through storms of sleet and snow in the lee of the straw stack is becoming, it is to be hoped, a thing of the past, and the era of comfortable shelter and full protection from the weather's inclemency is beginning to dawn. The losses, not so much of life as of flesh or of improving condition have counted millions annually from these causes, which have ever been operative in the past and will doubtless still exist in the near future. We have yet much to learn of the economy of the judicious combination of feeding materials. Every country has conditions of climate or soil or labor which give to its material and methods of feeding some marked peculiarity. We must not only study these conditions in the light of chemistry and animal physiology, of geology and meteorology, but we must give them in some degree separate and discriminating attention in different sections of the country.

Such skill must be carried further and made to include the products of animals. There has already come a depression of the dairy interest, because quality has been sacrificed to quantity; and even resultant cheapness does not much enlarge demand and overcome disgust for inferior products. Butter should be made from cleaner milk, kept at even temperature, put up in neater and more convenient packages, and brought to the doors of the consumer with greater directness and less exposure to many causes of injury. Cheese should be made to ripen so slowly that it may be purchased in larger quantities than by the pound without the risk of spoiling, and in such variety of forms and methods of manufacture as to suit the tastes of the scores of nations that would furnish purchasers and which have already their representatives in large numbers in this country. We want wools better suited to some peculiar requirements of manufacture, handled with more skill, and sorted for sale to secure more nearly their real value. Growers have been urged to produce all the kinds required by the factories, which is a grave mistake, for it is to be sincerely hoped that the coarser carpet wools may never be produced here. There is room for invention, skill, tact, economy, in a thousand directions, in the production, manufacture, domestic distribution and exportation of animal products. The millions lost by preventable disease, by exposure and starvation of farm animals, must be saved in the future: the animals thrown overboard, the carcasses spoiled in ocean transportation, must be reduced to a minimum; the myriad economies to be sought and perfected, all the way from the prairie grass to the highest form of all flesh that is grass, must yet coin fortunes from margins now too small to be perceptible to the eye of Yankee thrift.—N. Y. Tribune.

Fall Care of Calves.

All successful cattle-feeding must have its start in calf-feeding. It is very seldom that a neglected calf makes a profitable beef animal. The animal is a complicated machine for working up the raw material of food into meat, and it must be evident that the more perfect this machine, the more economical will be its operations in the production of meat. The digestive system of the animal is the laboratory in which all the materials are prepared and turned into blood, ready for absorption into the tissues of the living system. The capacity of the calf then for growth must depend upon the development of this digestive system. The work done by an engine depends upon the capacity of the boiler to produce steam to drive it. The growth of the calf depends upon the capacity of the stomach to digest food and turn it into blood. This capacity is increased by judicious use. Suppose, for instance, that the calf is kept wholly upon milk; this will be digested in the

fourth stomach, and the calf might be grown to 500 pounds weight without at all developing the first stomach, or paunch; and then suppose the milk were withdrawn, and grass substituted as the only food; it is probable that the calf would starve for the want of nourishment. This undeveloped first stomach, intended for the preparation of fibrous food for digestion in the true or fourth stomach, would be unable to perform its office. This is an extreme case, but it applies to scant feeding in the same proportion. If the calf is given inadequate food to produce a thrifty growth, its stomach is only partially developed; and if this continues for a considerable length of time, the capacity of the stomach is small, and any effort afterwards to develop it will be unsuccessful, except through a long, slow, and unprofitable process of growth, which, when attained, will not be worth the cost. And this is the reason why stunted animals are so unprofitable under the best system of feeding. Experienced feeders do not want such animals at any price.

A distinction must be made between an animal that has been thrifty and well developed when young, and has then passed through a short period of scant feeding, becoming temporarily lean, and one that has been scantily fed through its first 12 to 18 months. The former will soon recover its temporary loss of condition, and resume its rapid growth; but not so the latter, except in rare instances.

Let us apply these principles to the management of calves in the fall. It often happens that calves make a fair growth in the early part of the season, while they get whole milk, or even a plentiful supply of skimmed milk; but when these are withdrawn, if suddenly, they are not able to keep up condition. If they have been supplied for some time with a good pasture, or fed green food, or hay in racks, and become accustomed gradually to depend upon such food, they will not fall off much in condition. But the skillful feeder will strive to keep his calves constantly growing—constantly developing every part of the system. And, as milk is withdrawn, it becomes important to substitute some concentrated food in its place, so that the nutriment may be abundant to keep up its calf-flesh. Any check in growth is at the loss of the feeder, for it will cost more extra feed to regain it afterward, besides the loss of time. The pasture, also, usually becomes less nutritious, and there is the more necessity that some extra food should be given.

Here, the most important food that can be given as a substitute for milk is linseed oil cake or oil meal. It is the food principally used for this purpose by the best English feeders. The calf is quite apt to become constipated when the milk is discontinued, and the oil meal is slightly laxative, having a small percentage of oil, which has a very soothing effect upon the stomach and intestines. It is also very nitrogenous, being, in this respect, similar to milk. It is not necessary to feed more than one pint of oil meal per day to each calf. Calves may be accustomed to eat a quart of oil meal and middlings mixed before the milk is wholly withdrawn. Oats are an excellent food for calves, and they should be taught early to eat them. The calf seems to have the power of digesting oats very well without grinding. A pint of oats given to each calf at first, and soon increased to one or two quarts, will keep the growth steady. Oats are the best single substitute for oil meal, but wheat middlings and oats make an excellent combination. A little corn mingled with these will do very well; but corn, as a single food should be avoided for young animals. The albuminoids and phosphates are in too small proportion in corn to grow the muscles and bones.

As a simple question of economy, calves should get a small grain ration all through August and the fall months. This extra food will pay the greatest profit, for it will add, as a general rule, two dollars to the value of the calf for every dollar in food given. Another important consideration is, that the better the condition of the young animal the better it will stand the cold weather when it comes. This is the more important to western feeders, who do not provide warm winter quarters for their calves. A nice layer of fat on the outside is equal to a heavy overcoat to the human being. Every feeder must see that his success in raising good cattle will depend largely upon his treatment of the calf.—National Live-Stock Journal.

Oxford-Down Sheep.

From the circular of T. S. Cooper, Coopersburg, Pa., we extract the following in relation to the above-named sheep:

"Though the introduction of Oxfords in the United States is of comparative recent date, they have, notwithstanding, established already such a reputation for themselves as to make them as popular and as much sought after in America as in England, and I am confident that ere long they will be the leading sheep of America. This remark is based not only on theoretical grounds, but on good practical experience. When in England, in 1875, I could not decide which to buy—Oxfords, Shropshires, or South-Downs, and upon asking Mr. John Thornton, the noted Short-horn auctioneer of England, which to try, he advised me to buy a few of each and keep them together in pasture for one year, giving them all the same attention, and by the end of the season I could tell which I liked best. I followed his advice, and not only did I give one, but two years' trial, and, as expected, the Oxfords were the favorites of every breeder. Their introduction throughout the states has brought such a monument of testimonials and recommendations in their behalf as would alone fill a volume. But at the present I shall only dwell upon a few of their characteristic points and essential quali-

ties. They are excellent feeders and can live and keep fat where some other breeds will starve. They are capital breeders, generally bringing twins, and not unusually triplets; excellent milkers, as is shown by the early-matured and heavy lambs they produce; remarkably healthy, being perfectly free of all those hereditary and specific diseases which are so detrimental to their offspring, and which frequently causes such devastation among their numbers and serious loss to the breeder; they will endure close confinement better than any other large breed, as is plainly shown by not suffering in the least when kept in hurdles; they are good shearers, as numerous testimonials will prove; and their quality of mutton is unsurpassed, and is in the states, as in England, much sought after.

Sheep Husbandry South.

Mr. John L. Hayes, Secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, in a pamphlet recently published, entitled "Sheep Husbandry in the South," gives the following as the experience of Mr. Shaefer, of San Diego, Texas, commended as the highest authority on sheep-growing in the state. In this he says:

The foundation of his flocks, which now number 15,000 head, was sheep purchased before the war from a brother of Gen. Beauregard, supplemented since the war by 1,500 breeding ewes, obtained from the estates of G. W. Kendall, identified with the introduction of improved sheep husbandry in Texas. Finding the climate in the high region where he was first established not as mild as he desired, he purchased lands in the more southern region of the state, about fifty miles from Corpus Christi, in Nueces county, obtaining gradually about 80,000 acres; the whole of this great tract being enclosed in one vast pasture by a wire fence, which cost upwards of \$16,000. Here he found the climate so mild that the sheep thrive absolutely without shelter. He regards it as necessary only to keep the sheep fat and in good condition, to enable them to resist without inconvenience the cold wind and rain of that climate. Even the shepherds have no shelter, except such as they may make with their blankets; and no means of warming themselves, but a fire on the open ground. They suffer no inconvenience, however, from this exposure, and are always on hand to take care of their sheep.

The sheep in this district are divided into single flocks of from 1,100 to 1,300 in number; usually about 1,100, this being about the number that can be advantageously kept together under the care of one shepherd. The ewes, with their lambs, are kept separate from the dry ewes, and the wethers,—or muttons, as they are generally called.

A thousand or 1,100 sheep, will "herd" or keep nearly together within a space which the shepherd can easily move around. When driven out on the range from the camping-ground, they are kept constantly moving for a mile or two; the shepherd continually moving around the flock, which is guided by his voice. They snatch their bites of grass as they go slowly along. They return in the same way, slowly feeding, to the camping-ground, generally selected on the southerly side of some creek, or under the shelter of the prairie-timber. In rainy or cold weather, the sheep travel much more briskly than in warm. In very hot, dry weather, they often will not feed by day, making up for it by feeding late in the night.

Although the original stock upon which Mr. Shaefer's flocks were grafted was principally the native Mexican sheep, improved by Merino bucks, the Mexican blood has been so completely eradicated as to show no trace of its existence. The native Mexican would weigh scarcely more than from fifty to fifty-five pounds, gross weight, and produce fleeces of poor wool, weighing about four pounds. The improved sheep of Mr. Shaefer average for the whole flock seven pounds of unwashed fine wool. His wethers,—or "muttons," to adopt the Texas term—will weigh, at four years old, one hundred pounds gross weight.

The flocks in this country are kept up by the constant purchase of regenerators. These are the rams raised in New York, Vermont and Ohio, by skilled breeders, who find this much more profitable than growing large numbers of sheep for wool or mutton. A very large number of northern rams are sold in Texas. Mr. Shaefer has himself purchased over eight hundred at the north, many of them from Dr. Randall. There are at present five hundred rams in Corpus Christi; all which will be sold at prices ranging from \$30 to \$50, and very choice animals for \$100. The Texas sheep husbandry is thus the means of keeping up the most profitable branch of sheep culture at the north,—a branch which may be carried on upon the highest priced lands. The high-priced rams are kept in Texas two or three years, and sold at a less price to persons commencing the sheep business with but little capital.

The shearing in Texas is all performed by Mexicans, from both sides the river Rio Grande; many coming in, for this purpose, even from as far as Monterey. They shear by the hand; the usual price being \$3.50 per hundred for fine sheep. The shearers average about thirty head a day. The shearing is performed on a floor or platform, especially constructed for this purpose. The most careful flock-masters have this floor protected by a roof. The barn floors of the north, it must be remembered, are not known in Texas. In shearing, the Mexicans tie down the sheep upon the floor, usually about ten at a time. This time the flock-master improves for examining his sheep and the character of their fleeces. He selects those which are to be culled out on account of age or defects of

fleece, or those which are to be preserved for special uses in breeding; makes the proper marks upon the animals, duly entering them upon his sheep-book. The wool from the spring shearing is tied up in fleeces; the fall shearing, being light, is put up in sacks, without being tied. The packing the wool in sacks, although it cannot be dispensed with, is considered disadvantageous to the grower of the wools; as wool from inferior fleeces, or an inferior part of the body, is liable to be mixed with better wool, and to prejudice the whole lot to the buyer. It is believed that a profitable enterprise, and one very advantageous to the Texan growers, would be the establishment in that country of extensive wool-scouring establishments, like those in Belgium and France. The facility of obtaining scoured wool would be advantageous to manufacturers with small capital and establishments, and in saving of freight. The sheep in Texas, it must be observed, are never washed. The water is calcareous; and perhaps contains iron, because it makes the wool black.

Poultry.

Hens as Grub Destroyers.

Burnham's new poultry book gives the following: "The French peasants have a novel mode of feasting their fowls and at the same time of destroying the common grubworm with which, in some districts, their land is literally 'alive' in early spring, and of which pest I observed the farmer there thus rid himself. When the ploughing is being done a large coop or box is placed upon wheels and filled with advanced chickens and fowls—forty, fifty or a hundred in each—and this vehicle is taken to the newly ploughing field and follows the open furrows. The fowls are let out of the perambulating coops as soon as the ground is turned over for a given space, and they are quickly busy in gobbling up the myriads of grubworms thrown to the surface by the plough, gorging themselves with these rare pickings, of which they seem inordinately fond. The coop is moved on as the birds advance behind the ploughman, and the fowls feed constantly all day long in this way, devouring the grubs with intense gusto, and appearing never satisfied so long as there is a stray worm in sight. Thus the French peasant clears his grounds previous to planting very effectually from these destructive and pestiferous devourers of the rootlings of tender plants. These grubs breed in countless numbers in the fields of Normandy and Nivernais. At sunset the fowls voluntarily re-enter the trundled coops, and are thus returned to their home quarters, or are kept confined until next day for a continuance of this duty, which appears to be rare enjoyment to them."

Vegetable Food.

Any of the roots—as potatoes, rutabagas, turnips, carrots, etc., when boiled and mixed with corn and rye-meal—make an excellent and economical daily food for poultry. In this form fowls are fond of the diet, and it works very kindly with them.

Most inexperienced breeders think it necessary to dole out dry grain only to their chickens—generally whole corn—from year's end to year's end. And where large numbers of fowls are kept it is often considered too troublesome to supply cooked vegetables for the fowl stock, the dry-feed system being the handiest, of course.

But there is nothing that is so great a help to the poultier, first and last, either in the cost or through the benefits to be derived to the stock, as a regular feed every day of cooked vegetables. We have tried this practically for years, and we have found it highly advantageous, as compared with any other method of feeding.

There are other kinds of vegetables also which are quite as valuable as are the roots mentioned, for use among poultry, in their season. The leaves of turnips or carrots, raw cabbages at any time of the year, green corn in the ear, etc., may be given to poultry freely, and these will all be relished. But if at least one-half of all the food given them be of some sort of vegetable and green, fowls will constantly be found in better thrift and in finer condition than when fed in any other way.—Poultry Yard.

Lime for Poultry.

There are a hundred ways proposed to obtain lime for egg shells, bones, etc., for our hens. Some of these are of the most curious kind. One would suppose that lime was one of the rare substances in this world. Burnt oyster or clam shells, burnt bones, even egg shells themselves, are recommended. Teaching a hen to eat her own eggs is best done by throwing the shells to her. How many folks in the country have oyster or clam shells? Then again, gravel—hen's teeth—is not as often supplied as it ought to be. A late writer actually recommends pounded bits of glass, or queensware, as being better than gravel. How strange to see people going so far out of the line of common sense! Now, both of these very difficult things to accomplish for the health of our feathered bipeds, are easily done by making a mortar of small gravel and lime, in the manner of stone masons, and when the mortar becomes hard, breaking it up small with an ax. Keep this little piece of "necessity" always before the hens and burn all egg shells, and the moral and physical character of the hens and their husbands will be in the ascendant.

Fattening Poultry for Market.

No fowl over two years old should be kept in the poultry yard, except for some special

reason. An extra good mother, or a finely feathered bird that is desirable as a breeder, may be preserved until ten years old with advantage, or at least so long as she is serviceable. But ordinary hens and cocks should be fattened at the end of the second year for market. Feeding for this purpose may be begun now. When there is a room or shed that can be closed, the fowls may be confined there. The floor should be covered with two or three inches of fine sawdust, dry earth, sifted coal ashes, or clean sand. The food should be given four times a day, and clean water be always before the fowls. A dozen or more fowls may be put at once in this apartment, so that there may not be too many ready to sell at one time. The best food for rapid fattening, for producing well flavored flesh and rich fat, is buckwheat meal, mixed with sweet skimmed milk, into a thick mush. A teaspoonful of salt should be stirred in the food for a dozen fowls. Two weeks' feeding is sufficient to fatten the fowls, when they should be shipped for sale without delay, and another lot put up for feeding. If the shed is kept dark and cool, as it should be, the fowls will fatten all the quicker for it.—American Agriculturist.

Apiary.

Bee Ranching in California.

This is a famous country for bees and the making of honey, and at many a breakfast table in distant Europe to-day, the waffle is spread with sweets that have been filched from the hearts of a thousand California flowers. In the mouth of almost every canon there is a bee ranch or apiary, whose owner grows indolent and prosperous from the labors of his industrious subjects. Here there is no long winter with dearth of flowers, through which the patient workers must be nursed and fed in order that they may live until the opening of the next field season.

These bee ranches are models of neatness and domestic comfort, and the profession of bee-keeping is rapidly becoming popular among persons of little physical strength or small financial capital, or both; such as maiden ladies, broken-down ministers, bachelor students, and those dilettante farmers who fancy that the royal road to bucolic happiness lies through the flowery beds of a bee pasture. Their expenses are as light as those of a hermit in his cave, and what stores of honey are laid up are so much clear gain, as the bees board themselves while they work, and work unceasingly in preparation for the winter which never comes. When the hive is full, the cakes of comb are removed, the liquid is extracted from the cells, and the empty cups are replaced, to be filled again and again. This economical process prevents a waste of labor and time in the gathering of wax and the building of new bins in the storehouse.

Walking out in the morning in the green brush-wood of these canyons you hear a loud and continuous buzzing of wings, and, although there may not be a flower in sight, it is as ceaseless and strong as in a buckwheat patch or clover field at home. This humming of bees is nature's tenor voice, as the roaring of the water is her bass. There is a cure for homesickness in the bees monotone, even though the authors thereof be perfectly wild, as, indeed, many of these are. In such a country you cannot feel utterly lonesome and lost.—Sunday Afternoon.

Marketing Honey.

Manufacturers understand that in order to have their goods "go off" they must be attractive, however good in quality, they must please the eye. We see bolts of muslin labeled with bright lithographs of pears, apples, and grapes. Our California brethren sent last year to all the principal cities and towns of the Union, neat little frames of beautiful white honey, free from all stickiness—these combs weighing about a pound, could be handled by the grocer almost as readily as a cake of soap. Why can't we do as well on this side of the big hills?

Some apiarists, those who tower head and shoulders above the common lot, have been doing so this year, with this advantage in their favor, that the flavor of the honey suits the popular palate better than California honey. If these frames are shipped they should be sent in a crate (with glass sides) holding four dozen frames, so that the express man can see the contents, and handle accordingly. It will also answer as a show case, and protect the honey from dust and insects until sold; if it is painted light blue, the honey will look whiter by contrast.—Exchange.

Dairy.

The Fairlamb Creamery Plan.

The Fairlamb creamery plan, or method, consists of the gathering of cream from dairies instead of milk, the advantages of which are: the cost and economy in manufacturing butter; having the skimmed milk left on the farm for feed; it encourages the keeping of stock having better producing qualities, as the dairy will receive pay according to the amount of cream furnished; by setting milk at the dairy more butter by one-half to one pound per hundred weight of milk can be made than by setting at the factory, the milk having been hauled a distance of one to five miles.

It also saves hauling the milk to the factory, and the farmer is paid for the cream he furnishes, thus giving the produce of rich milk a decided advantage over the plan of selling milk to the factory at a uniform rate, and also leaves the milk on hand sweet and pure for feeding to stock, after having been skimmed. A better price is also obtained for the butter made by this system, averaging from one-half to one cent per pound above the highest prices current for that made by the ordinary method.—Farm and Live-Stock Journal.

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.—R. H. Jones, of Indiana; D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina; S. H. Ellis, of Ohio. KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka; Shawnee county; Secretary: F. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Popenoe, Topeka; Lecturer: J. H. Martin, Mound Creek, Miami county. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county; J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county. COUNTY DEPUTIES.—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county; T. B. Tyers, Marshall, Marshall county; R. B. Powell, Augusta, Butler county; C. F. Morse, Hill, Lincoln county; A. J. Pope, Wichita, Sedgewick county; A. P. Reardon, Jefferson Co., Post Office, Dimond, Leavenworth county; S. W. Day, Ottawa, Franklin county; G. A. Kovey, Republic, Republic county; J. E. Barrett, Greenleaf, Washington county; W. W. Cone, Topeka, Shawnee county; J. McComas, Holton, Jackson county; Charles Dishow, Clay Centre, Clay county; Frank B. Smith, Rush Centre, Rush county; G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county; J. S. Pugh, Cadmus, Linn county; Charles Wyeth, Minneapolis, Ottawa county; F. M. Wierman, Milled, Morris county; John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county; George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county; D. C. Spurgeon, Leroy, Coffey county; James W. Williams, Peabody, Marion county; T. E. Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton county; C. S. Worley, Burck, Greenwood county; James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county; L. M. Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county; D. P. Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county; George Fell, Lawrence, Pawnee county; A. Huff, Salt City, Sumner county; James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county; W. J. Ellis, Miami county; George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county; W. D. Covington, Smith county; P. O. Kirwin, J. H. Chandler, Rose, Woodson county; E. F. Williams, Erie, Neosho county; J. O. Yanonadi, Winfield, Cowley county; George W. Black, Olathe, Johnson county; W. J. Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county; John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county; I. S. Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county; J. K. Miller, Sterling, Rice county; D. Ripley, Seaside, DeWah county; Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; A. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county; S. N. Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Cherokee county; G. S. Kneeland, Keene, Wabasha county.

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, Secretaries' Receipts, and 3rd, 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, News Items, Receipts, Instructions and a description of all subjects of general or special interest to Patrons.

The Talking Legislator.

Gov. Sessions of Michigan discusses the blatherskites who choke the legislatures of the country in the following manner, in a letter published in the Grange Visitor: The faculty of speech and the art of speaking well, is a matter of great convenience, and is, doubtless, often the means of doing some good. In all legislative assemblies it is very proper that the introducer of a bill, or the member of a committee reporting a bill, should be able to give the reasons for or against its passage, as the case may be. But the propensity to talk, and the habit of talking at all times, on every question, is a bore anywhere, and in a public body is an endless waste of time and a public nuisance. The inveterate talkers do not talk for any good purposes. Their talk is the offspring of conceit, and it is to exhibit their wonderful wisdom that they talk incessantly regardless of alike the annoyance they occasion, and the waste of valuable time. I estimate that more than half the time in all legislative assemblies is wasted by a few men in useless talk. On the most trivial questions, on matters that others know about and understand as well, perhaps better, than they, their wonderful eloquence is perpetually vomited, though those who submit to it are always impatient, often disgusted. A senator once said to the presiding officer, that he had a mind to submit a question of order on a brother senator. It was this: "Has a senator a right to go away from the senate, and leave his mouth going?" The inveterate talkers seldom do much besides. They are not often found where the important work is being done. What they say does not aid its progress or accomplishment, and their talk is seldom listened to with interest or profit. I have been in the habit of employing men, more or less, and have found that the man who keeps his mouth shut and eyes open invariably does the best work, and the most of it; that the conceited fool that has a scant supply of brains is subject to a constant waste of supply at the mouth. And if I had the making up of a legislative body, no such material would go into it. As a rule, lawyers waste more time in talking than others, yet there are lawyers who have the good sense to talk only when what they say needs to be said, and they say it in a proper time and say it well, while others lacking both good sense and discretion, seem hard pressed with a diarrhoea of words to slobber and scatter everywhere, and being indifferent as to the side of a question they take, or as to what they say, are apt to be found about equally divided, "provided always," it is not a matter that interests them personally or as a class, and they talk, talk, talk without end—only as everything must have an end finally. There are also lawyers who from habit or otherwise are attorneys. They are that outside, and they are that in the legislature if they get there; they are simply that and nothing more, whether the fee is paid or not, they advocate the cause of their client regardless of time. A bill comes from the other house, is referred, reported favorably, and referred to the committee of the whole. It is perhaps one of the bills that should not be there, or is of no importance whatever, but it is in the way, and some smart lawyer thinks the grammar defective, and moves to strike a word and insert another. The smart lawyers all take sides and a hot discussion consumes an hour of time, perhaps more. In reality, it is of no consequence which word is used, but if a change is made, the bill must go back to the other house to be discussed and considered, the amendment is made and treated with some passion, indignantly rejected, and the grammar of the originating house vindicated. It is hard to surrender, more time is wasted in discussion, and finally the great question is disposed of by the passage of the bill in its original form. This is only one incident of legislation. It is liable to be repeated daily in any legislative body in the country, but would never be repeated if only

good business men were elected to frame our laws. The best men I have met in our legislature, were those that did not talk over five minutes at one time, and never needlessly, and those who do most good are usually those who have no special interest in any one or more bills.

Is the English Co-operative System Unsoundable.

Worthy Master J. V. Webster, in an annual address to the California State Grange, said that the expectation of the most sanguine advocate of business co-operation on the part of members of the Order, had not been realized; and that one of the mistakes to which the partial failure of co-operation in the Order is owing "consists in accepting the English co-operative system as equally applicable to our condition and wants, when in fact they are entirely different." We cannot agree with Bro. Webster that so accepting the English system was a mistake, and we are strongly of the opinion that business co-operation in the order has had no greater success just because we have not more generally adopted the English system.

There has been any amount of resolving and speaking and writing in favor of the adoption of the English system, or, as it is often called, the "Rochdale plan," of co-operation, by members of the order. But very few Patron co-operative enterprises have been organized in accordance with the English system. The plan by which most such enterprises are organized is a "modification" of the Rochdale plan—usually so decided a "modification" that it has none of the features by which the Rochdale plan is distinguished. Even the scheme of co-operation constructed and recommended by the national grange—the body that has been persistently hobnobbing with our "English friends," "the co-operators of Great Britain," and receiving from them a great mass of "kindly furnished" information on the subject of co-operation—is materially different from the English system. If the co-operative projects of the order have not met with a success commensurate with our most sanguine expectation, and we are free to confess that they have not, the trouble is certainly not that the English system is inapplicable to our condition and wants; for we have not attempted, in any appreciable degree, to apply that system to our condition and wants. We have said time and again that it would be well for us to do so; but there we have stopped.

The English system, as matter of fact, is applicable to the condition and wants of the Patrons of Husbandry; and their great mistake, the mistake to which the smallness of their success in co-operation is chiefly owing, is that they have not applied the English system. Certainly the custom adopted by the English co-operative stores of selling all goods at the usual retail prices, is seldom followed here; yet can any one say that it is any less safe for us than the English co-operators? Can we determine beforehand with any greater precision than they can just what per centum must be added to the cost price of commodities to simply cover the risk, expense and trouble of handling and distributing them? Is there not always danger of underestimating the sum, and so of incurring deficiencies; and is not an establishment operated on the principle of sales at cost prices, liable to as many and as great disasters here as in England? Again, why is it less practicable to make most of the Patron customers of a co-operative store stock-holders in it, than to make most of the customers of an English co-operative store stock-holders in it? Is it not as desirable for Patron co-operators to enjoy the greatest possible benefits of co-operation as for English co-operators? If so, then we must have the English system—for it is the only system under which the Patron customers can become the actual proprietors of their co-operative stores, and secure for themselves the benefits of both proprietors and customers.—Grange Bulletin.

Grange Objects.

The grange was formed for mutual education, elevation, assistance and sympathy among farmers, for an interchange of thought, observation and experience, so that each may be benefited by the thought, observation and experience of all. Every one might bring something to read or to be read, ask some questions, give some item of his own experience new to the others if not to himself, and that at every meeting. If every member considered himself or herself responsible for the interest of every meeting, what a center of attraction our society would be, and what a vim it would add to our gatherings!

Farming is not such a finished, dead and buried science that there is nothing new to be said about it. There have been wonderful improvements made within the last few years, and who can say the future will not bring out still more wonderful things? Farmers, many of them have been behind the times, attending to their own business, raising their crops, while sharpers made it their business to watch the markets, buy at the lowest price and sell at an advance,—thus making money by their brain labor, often without lifting a finger, while the farmer perhaps loses or is barely paid for his hard labor, when, had he been better informed, he might have had the whole profit himself. We are instructed to adorn our homes, to make them attractive to our children, to buy more books, to take more newspapers and magazines, so that we may compare favorably as a class with other classes. Now, this cannot be done without money, and if our means are limited I see no way of inflating the currency in a safe and perfectly legitimate way except by purchasing our supplies at wholesale prices. We

are assured we can do this at fifty per cent. discount; if so, and I have no doubt of it, it would have the same effect as making fifty cents worth a dollar to us. As to quality, the purchasers having a direct interest in the articles for their own use, would certainly aim to obtain the best. It is merely a question of putting fifty per cent. profit in the dealers' pockets or our own. If we can save from ten to twenty dollars each family, per year, which is, I think, within reasonable bounds, that would be from two to four hundred dollars per year for a grange, which is certainly worth a little exertion. If any of you are in such easy circumstances that you do not feel the need of co-operation, you could obtain an article of as good a quality through the grange, and have half your money to bestow on charitable objects, which abound on every side.

I do hope all will feel it their duty and pleasure to unite in this work, which is intended equally for the benefit of each and every member of the grange and for the exclusive benefit of none. A grange without discussion of subjects, without the reading of selected pieces or essays, without the interchange of ideas, experience and observation, and without co-operation in financial affairs, is like the frame-work of a house—useless unless finished and furnished. Our grange will be just what we make it; let us make it a decided success.—American Farmer.

Bean Harvesters.

Not long will farmers, in our opinion, continue to pull beans by hand. The process is too slow, back-aching, laborious, to be persisted in, when inventive talent is so cheap, and man stops at no difficulties in the way of bringing machinery to do his service.

We already have quite sufficient machines for harvesting beans that strike us as great savers of labor, and which will answer very well until something better is devised. Mr. F. P. Root, of Sweden, got up a machine by which to harvest his great fields of beans quite economically. It consists of wheels and axle very similar to a wheel cultivator frame, from which is suspended two horizontal knives, which run just beneath the surface of two rows, cutting off the roots of the beans and leaving the tops to wilt and dry. As they cut two rows at a time a span of horses will pass over a good many acres in a day, leaving the beans in a good condition, better, probably, than if in bunches. And then it does not require nearly so much time to collect those beans in convenient bunches for pitching on the wagon as one who has never tried it may suppose. A quick motioned man with a fork can throw them together quite rapidly and the business of harvesting is greatly facilitated.—American Rural Home.

Cure for Hydrophobia.

R. C. Shoemaker, of Pennsylvania, publishes in the Country Gentleman, the following remedy for hydrophobia: The time between the biting of an animal by a mad dog and showing signs of hydrophobia, is not less than nine days, but may be nine months. After an animal has become rabid, a bite or scratch with the teeth upon a person, or slobber coming in contact with a sore or raw place, would produce hydrophobia just as soon as though he had been bitten by a mad dog. Hydrophobia can be prevented and I will give what is known to be a sure remedy for man and beast. A dose, for a horse or cow is four times as great as for a person. It is soon enough to give medicine any time before the spasms come on.

The first dose for a person is one and a half ounces elecampane root, bruised, put in a pint of new milk, reduced to one-half by boiling, then take it at one dose in the morning, and fast until noon. The second dose same as first, except take two ounces of the root; third dose same as last, to be taken every other day. Three doses are sufficient, and there need be no fear. This I know from my own experience, and know of a number of other cases where it has been successful. This is no guess-work. Those persons I speak of were bitten by their own dogs, that had been bitten by rabid dogs, and were penned up to see if they would go mad, and they did go mad and bit persons.

This remedy has been used in and about the city of Philadelphia for forty years with great success, and is known as the Goodman remedy. I am acquainted with a physician who told me he knew of it more than thirty years, but never knew of a case that had failed where it was properly administered. Among other cases he mentioned was one where a number of cows had been bitten by a mad dog. To half of this number they administered the remedy, to the other half not. The latter all died of hydrophobia, while those that took the elecampane and milk showed no signs of that disease.

A correspondent of the Congregationalist had an impatient horse which wanted to be off as soon as anybody set foot in the wagon and would not wait for the rest of the company. How he was enabled to overcome this unpleasant habit, by mild means, is thus told: "Springing into the carriage, I would take the reins, and when he started, I would drive him around in as small a circle as possible without cramping the carriage, and bring him to the same place again. I would then talk to him soothingly, and if he would not stand quietly for all to get in, I would take another turn and try again, sometimes going through this operation three or four times before all would get in. He soon got tired of this, and in a short time was so completely cured that he would stand quietly for my whole family of six to get in. I think whipping would have made him worse."

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 FINEST LOT OF NURSERY STOCK EVER GROWN IN THIS PART OF THE STATE. 200,000 APPLE TREES 5,000 PEACH TREES 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. Vandercreek 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 South-down 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; mutual advantage superior. For catalogue address—J. A. QUABLES, Pres.

Breeders' Directory.

G. B. BOTHWELL, Breckenridge, Mo., breeder of Spanish or Improved American Merino sheep, of Hammond stock, noted for hardiness and heavy fleece. 300 rams for sale. L. A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kas., breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle, and Berkshire Pigs. C. S. EICHLITZ, 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 3 to 8 months old for sale. Prices to suit the times. Correspondence solicited. D. R. W. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo., breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at the head of the herd weighs 300 pounds. Choice bulls and heifers for sale Correspondence solicited. H. ALL BROS., Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China, Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, gilts 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, Shrubbery, and Ornamental Trees. Apple Seedlings, finer, (limited). Prices sent on application. Samples after October 1st. A. H. & H. C. GRIESE, 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 assortment; stock first class. Osage hedge plants and Apple trees at lowest number by car load. Wholesale and retail price lists sent free on application. E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisville, Ky.

Physician.

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

Dentist.

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

HOGS.

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

Durham Park Herds

ALBERT CRANE, BREEDER OF Short-Horn Cattle

Berkshire Pigs,

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

GEO. M. CHASE,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, BREEDER OF Thoroughbred English Berkshire Pigs.

—ALSO— Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.

None but first-class stock shipped.

SAM JEWETT,

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

300 Head of Merinos for Sale.

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

WOOL-GROWERS

Can rely upon immunity from contagious disease in their flocks after use of LADD'S TOBACCO SHEEP WASH. GUARANTEED an immediate cure for 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 corroborative of above. Send for circular and address orders to W. M. LADD, 21 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

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. Hodges, Cor. Sec. of the Cane Grower's Assn., and the Veterinary 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 cents. Address NORMAN J. COLMAN, Publisher, St. Louis, Mo.

FAITH IN FELLOWMEN!! No Pay Asked!!! \$25 for a N. Y. Singer as shown in cut. \$15 for a New Improved, and perfect. Warranted 3 years and kept in perfect order. Test it before you pay a cent. Send for circular. "Get out and see" a superior Sewing Machine. ECONOMY EXHIBITION, 47 Third Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A notification will be sent you one week in advance of the time your subscription expires, stating the fact, and requesting you to continue the same by forwarding your renewal subscription. No subscription is continued longer than it is paid for. This rule is general and applied to all our subscribers. The cash in advance principle is the only business basis upon which a paper can sustain itself. Our readers will please be understood 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 found essential to permanent success.

The Shawnee County Fair.

The Shawnee County Agricultural Fair opened yesterday at Topeka, and from the number of entries of fine stock (among which are several herds of short-horns, the best in this and other states) the Fair bids, weather permitting, to prove one of the best exhibitions ever held on the company's grounds. The weather, which has been dry for a long time threatens to make a change to wet, and the morning of the first day was anything but reassuring to managers and exhibitors. Mr. T. H. Cavanaugh has his herd of white faced beauties on hand. We hope to give a good account of the exhibition in the next issue of the FARMER.

President Hayes at Topeka.

The reception of President Hayes, General Sherman and party at Topeka on their arrival on Friday night, was a demonstration as brilliant as hearty. The President and party from Neosho Valley Fair, were taken over the A. T. & S. F. R. R. as far as Dodge, whence they returned on Friday, having a view of the Arkansas Valley along almost the entire line of the road by daylight. The greeting the distinguished guests received at every station, where the whole country side rushed in to shake hands and welcome them, was the most cordial. The party was detained by these numerous stops and hand shakings at every important town along the road, and eleven o'clock had struck by the time they reached Topeka. Great preparations had been made for the Presidential welcome by the citizens of the Capital, who were determined not to be outdone, or equaled if possible, by any of the rival towns in the state, in honoring the chief magistrate of the nation. The Flambeau Club were ready with their torches, the Guards were stationed at their posts and the population of the city had pretty much collected along the route the procession was to move in escorting the President to Judge McFarland's residence, whose guests he and Mrs. Hayes were to be during their stay at the Capital City.

The roar of the canon at length announced the arrival of the train and the expectant crowd was soon in motion. The flambeaus, roman candles and rockets made a gorgeous display as the procession marched from the depot to Kansas avenue, up the avenue to tenth street, thence to the residence of Judge McFarland, where the President bid good night to the shouting crowd and retired. The next day, Saturday, a public reception was held in the Executive Chambers at the Capital where the whole city had an opportunity of shaking hands with their distinguished guests. This ceremony having ended, the party left for Leavenworth, stopping a couple of hours at Lawrence. Thus ended the President and General Sherman's visit to Kansas. The people of Kansas do nothing by halves, and they received and entertained the President and party with all the characteristic dash and abandon for which they are so distinguished when they address themselves to great enterprises.

Take Care of the Implements.

The season has now arrived when most implements and machinery used on the farm should be carefully put away till wanted next spring. Much of the most costly machinery, such as mowers and reaping machines should have been carefully cleaned, oiled and stored away in a dry place, weeks ago; but if not already attended to, no time should be lost in doing so. Take the machines apart, scrape, wash and wipe all parts clean and dry, oil and store carefully away in a dry house where they will not be disturbed. All nuts, bolts and small parts should be tied fast with pieces of strong twine to the large attachments where they belong, to secure them from being lost. Wheat drills, where seeding is finished, should be treated in like manner, and all smaller farm implements, such as plows, harrows, cultivators, rakes, forks, shovels, when not in use, should come in for the same care. Some farmers will allege that they have not storage room for their machinery and farm tools, as an excuse for leaving them lying about exposed to the effects of the weather. This is not a valid excuse. No man should spend his money for costly farm tools before he has provided a dry storehouse to keep them in when not in use.

The loss to farmers from neglect of machinery and implements is immense. One winter's

exposure of a costly machine, to the effects of the weather, is more disastrous than five seasons careful use. We have heard it estimated by dealers and manufacturers that there are 5,000 reaping and mowing machines in the state of Kansas, owned by farmers. There is likely to be more than less, for farmers "beat all" to buy machines if they can deal on credit. If the cost of those 5,000 machines is estimated at \$150 each, three-quarters of a million dollars is invested in this one class of farm machinery alone.

The cost of all other implements and machinery used on the farm will approximate much more than this sum. If we estimate the loss on two millions dollars worth of machinery—which is probably not one-third the value of farm implements, machinery, harness, etc., which are constantly exposed to the effects of the weather without proper housing, when not in use—at ten per cent. annually, the sum is a tax of \$200,000. How vastly more than this sum is wasted by neglect, none can tell, but this leak will doubtless amount to a drain greater than all the taxes levied on the farms of the state, for every purpose of government. That the greater part of this waste could be avoided by care and a regard for proper economy, none will deny.

How to economize in the selection and purchase of farm tools and machines, and how to preserve them in the best condition and make them last, are most important branches in agricultural education. The difference between waste and judicious economy in the care of these things is often the difference between poverty and competency on many farms.

Neosho Valley Fair.

The annual Fair of the Neosho Valley District Association came off last week on their beautiful grounds, and proved one of the grandest achievements of the kind ever accomplished in the state. Very much of the eclat and success were doubtless owing to the visit of President Hayes and party on Thursday. The crowd assembled on that day was variously estimated from 15,000 to 30,000. This is quite a wide difference, and either number constitutes a very large gathering for a newly settled country. The reception of the Presidential party was a perfect ovation after it crossed the state line till the time of leaving it, and no where was the welcome more hearty than at the Fair.

The grove in which the fair is held is one of the handsomest we have seen in the state, covering the entire grounds, a mile in every direction; noble, stately trees with long smooth trunks and tall tops, casting a most grateful shade over all assembled in any part of the grounds, from the speakers stand and extensive amphitheatre, to the farthest extremity of the enclosure, all the area is covered with majestic forest trees. Even the race track is hewn out among the sturdy oaks, and the horses trot around the circle and never once leave the shade of the leafy canopy. It is the most desirable spot for a fair ground that we have ever seen. There was a great deal of fine stock on the ground, but the overshadowing attraction of the day was the President and party. Even the "speed ring" was eclipsed for once, and after one or two attempts at a race, the jockeys retired ingloriously from the field.

Prof. Worrall's genius had been called into service by the Association, and an arch of rare taste and beauty was erected over the entrance to the ground, composed of the products of agriculture. Under this arch of Ceres the Presidential party passed escorted by Gov. St. John, the state officers and invited guests, the Capital Guards in their gay uniforms, and a company of juvenile Zouaves of Ottawa, amid the shouts of the multitude, strains of martial music and thunder of artillery. We will not attempt a detailed account of the reception, speeches and incidents of the day. The daily papers have done that. The honors to the Presidential party and escorts was crowned by a repast which for good taste in selection, arrangement, and serving up, we have never seen surpassed and seldom equaled on such occasions. The repast was of the very best and its serving showed the work of a master hand in providing for the inner man.

The Presidential visit to Neosho Valley District Fair is an event long to be remembered by the Association and people of Southern Kansas as a green wreath in their history.

Groves and Copses on the Farm.

The season of the year is fast approaching when the work of tree planting will occupy the attention of the prairie farmer. If he proposes to raise a grove of black walnuts, he should gather the nuts and plant them without removing the rind, where the trees are to grow, the ground having been previously well plowed and harrowed. A piece of land that has been cultivated and the primitive sod rotted, will be found to give the best results. The same care in preparing the ground before planting, is applicable to all kinds of tree-planting and cultivation. Trees may be transplanted in the fall or seed-planted; or the ground may be put in complete order and the planting done in the spring. In either case, however, after the planting is done the ground should be heavily mulched to protect the surface from the disastrous effects of drying winds. It is the drying wind of Kansas which gives the greatest trouble to cultivators of trees. A tree that grows vigorously and has a bountiful supply of sap in circulation, is not apt to be disturbed by borers. The flood of sap destroys the young insect or the egg. The way to insure an abundance of sap is to preserve the ground cool and moist about the roots. This is very simple you will say. So it is, and nature is constantly teaching this simple lesson by casting the leaves on the ground, and covering the roots of the tree year

after year with a fresh mulch. Nothing more seems to be required than this annual mulching to keep up the proper state of fertility of forest soils through endless ages. Nothing is carried away from the trees, but the crop of seed and leaves is deposited on the ground where in due time they rot and keep up the requisite fertility of the soil. Not so with the orchard, however. From it heavy crops of fruit and seed are annually carried away, and the fertility of the soil, by this means, is constantly being exhausted, and trees and fruit will both fail if a supply of fertilizing material is not returned to the roots by artificial means.

The prairie farm needs the forest groves and copses, as well as the fruit orchard, to make it a complete farm, a fit place for the abode of human beings, and to provide shelter from the winds which blow so persistently over the prairies at all seasons. Crops are sheltered as well as stock and the landscape wonderfully beautified.

Groves of forest trees and the smaller growth of shrubbery, or copse, add much to the appearance of a farm if arranged with taste and judgment in planting. The timber and wood they supply in a few years make the farm independent in its fuel supply, and in a large measure its building and fencing material. Every year adds wealth to the estate as the trees reach their tops upwards and expand their branches, gathering from the air and sunshine treasure for their fortunate owner. The birds, too, the farmer's best friends, as they wing their way northward in their spring migrations, people every grove and thicket, and through the summer devour countless numbers of insects which deplete upon the grain and fruit crops. There is wealth and comfort in groves of trees as well as in the black prairie soil, and at least one acre in ten of every farm should be dedicated to the growth of forest trees.

Manual of the Apiary.

The fourth edition of this popular work on the honey-bee and the management of the apiary, by A. J. Cook, professor of entomology in the Michigan State Agricultural College, is a work which is at once entertaining, instructive and useful.

The large sale of this volume, while evidence of its intrinsic worth, strongly marks the increasing interest which is being taken in the management and care of bees throughout the country. The author addresses himself to the work with a degree of enthusiasm which carries his reader along with him to the end. This we believe is characteristic of all writers of bee literature. The author says, in speaking of the unexpectedly rapid sale of his little volume, in the preface to the second edition:

"I little thought when I sent out, less than two years ago, the first edition—3,000 copies—of my little unpretending 'Manual of the Apiary,' that more than 2,000 copies would be sold in less than one year, and that in less than two years a second edition would be demanded by the apiarists of our country." Nevertheless the sixth thousand is now selling.

The work is divided into two parts, the first part treating of the NATURAL HISTORY OF THE HONEY-BEE; the second part of the "APIARY, ITS CARE AND MANAGEMENT." The volume is profusely illustrated with drawings of the honey bee anatomically represented and described, together with its numerous enemies, and of the apiarian supplies in use by most advanced apiarists of the present day.

Of the many excellent works which we have examined on bee culture, recently, we consider Prof. Cook's the most valuable for the study of those who contemplate going into the business or are already keeping bees. If thoroughly studied, and its teachings conformed to by the apiarist who exercises a reasonable degree of common sense, he or she cannot fail to achieve at least a reasonable degree of success. Price of the book, bound in cloth, \$1.25; in paper, \$1, post-paid. Parties desiring a copy of the book can be supplied from the KANSAS FARMER office by forwarding their address and the above amount.

Plow-Farming.

The farmer who devotes his time principally to the plow, that is, breaking up the land, raising grain, and other tilled, annual crops, such as requires the constant use of the plow, harrow and hoe, will die a poor man; particularly if he pursues this system steadily through a long series of years. There is no system so laborious as plow-farming. There is no other returns so small profit.

Diversified farming is more interesting, more educating, refining, and more profitable, peculiarly, than the drudgery of plow-farming. Variety in agriculture, as in every other department of life, is more interesting because less laborious and monotonous.

In order to keep the farm up to its highest productive capacity, as small an area should be in crops requiring the constant use of the plow and harrow, as is compatible with the greatest yield per acre, and the allotted time to be devoted to the care of each crop. There should never be such an extent of any one crop as would trespass upon the time necessary to devote to others equally important in their season. Plowing too much land is the rock on which many industrious farmers are stranded. Other important work on the farm has to be neglected, the labor becomes excessive, and the burthens of the farmer and his family are simply an oppression which even a galley slave should not be subjected to. It is this mistaken practice which wears the life out of many a farmer, bringing on premature age, disgusting his so-called making a slave of his wife, and the whole life on the farm a mere existence without rest, recreation, or enjoyment. To grow rich, to make

money, is the declared object of these unnatural sacrifices; and yet no man ever grew rich by such a course, while it has impoverished thousands, and left them with exhausted lands, and rude, comfortless homes.

Where farm-work is a steady drag with the effort to cultivate more acres than the force under the control of the farmer can accomplish in season, and perform with thoroughness, the land is never made to do its best, and the returns are generally far from profitable. And when everything is staked on a single crop, failure is sure to be disastrously often.

A well-ordered farm and system of farming contemplates variety and diversified crops. Some will surely give good returns for the season's labor, and a steady income may be counted upon with much certainty. If the farm is largely seeded in tame grasses, the land will always remain productive when placed under the plow. Cattle, sheep and hogs should be a part of the money-crop, and good orchards should contribute to the farmer's income. His fowls are neglected as a rule and their profit merely nominal. The dairy product is half lost from a lack of knowledge in its management and want of proper arrangements for preserving milk and cream and manufacturing the best quality of butter. No insignificant sum is expended annually for sweets, largely consisting of inferior molasses and adulterated, unwholesome syrups, while scores of gallons of the purest and most wholesome go to waste on every farm for the want of bees to gather and store it. The hard life and scanty remuneration of the farmer, so generally complained of, are largely attributable to the lack of ability to develop the full capacity of the farm. There are numerous branches in farming all of which require a degree of special training to pursue with profit.

And again, few farmers have a well defined system, that they pursue steadily, without permitting their plan to be changed by disappointment and partial failures. A well matured plan of diversified farming, pursued steadily and intelligently for ten years, will never fail of achieving an average success which will satisfy reasonable expectations.

Oats and Wheat.

The practice of sowing oats with wheat, which was recommended by an Iowa paper, and which was condemned by the KANSAS FARMER in a previous issue, receives a most pointed condemnation from Prof. Shelton, of the State Agricultural College. After quoting the article referred to, the professor says, in the *Manhattan Industrialist*:

"In our own state we know that the effort to grow winter wheat by protecting its early growth with a crop of oats, will result disastrously in the vast majority of cases. We have tried this 'experiment' at least twice upon the college farm, and several times in the state of Michigan, and always with the same result, namely, a diminished yield—often amounting to a loss of one-half—upon that part of the field in which the oats grew.

"Only a year ago we seeded to winter wheat a field one-half of which, during the previous season, had grown a crop of oats. Upon this half of the field, the oats came up quite early with the wheat, and for a time it was difficult to see which half of the field had the advantage in the race. But as soon as the frosts had destroyed the oats, the difference became quite apparent; and so great was the difference that we have frequently heard people, in passing the field, remark that the half of the field upon which the oats grew would not give half a crop as compared with the remainder. In harvesting, the difference was well marked; and there seemed, and without doubt was, a difference of one-third in favor of that part of the field which had not received the unfortunate 'protection' of the oats.

"The common sense of the question is this: The young oats, by crowding the wheat and robbing it of its proper nutriment at a critical period, act as weeds, and indeed are weeds. The notion that the dead oats can act as mulch or 'winter covering' for the wheat, in any degree worth mentioning, we know to be purely a myth."

Blanks for Correspondence.

Farmers who desire to communicate their experience by an occasional letter, through the KANSAS FARMER, for the benefit of brother farmers, and those further east who may contemplate immigrating to Kansas, are requested to notify us, and we will forward them packages of ruled blanks especially prepared for such correspondence. And while lending a helping hand to the good cause, if a neighbor can be induced to subscribe for six months or a year, our audience will be enlarged and cause strengthened.

Planting and Cultivating Walnut Trees.

E. H. has a timber claim he wants to plant to black walnuts intermixed with butternuts. Plant the nuts where the trees are intended to remain, in the fall, in well prepared ground. Count the number of nuts in a peck and the number of hills on an acre of ground, and by calculating the quantity required for any given area will be easily obtained. Cultivate the young trees as you would corn, keep stock off. The nuts should be planted as soon as they fall from the trees, or before they dry, without removing the outside rind which covers the hard shell. Plant deep enough to prevent drying in the soil. Three or four inches of soil on the nuts, well pressed with the foot, if the ground is dry at the time of planting. Be guided by the same great principles in planting

tree seed and cultivating the growing plants, that apply to any other seed. Use judgment in all matters of farming and horticulture.

Sale of Blooded Stock.

Elsewhere in the FARMER will be found advertisement of auction sale of high-class Short-horns and Clydesdale horses, which will take place at Dexter Park, Chicago, by the Canada West Farm Stock Association. This will be an important sale for stockmen, and largely attended by buyers. Col. Judy, the well known live-stock auctioneer, will do the talking.

The Fairs.

We will be under obligations to correspondents who will send us accounts of Agricultural Fairs held in their neighborhood.

The drouth which has prevailed in this part of the state for several weeks, was partially relieved by a fine rain on Sunday night last.

Insurance Companies.—Security Demanded for Policy-Holders.

Mr. Orrin T. Welch, Superintendent of Insurance for the state of Kansas, is one of the pioneers in the cause of obtaining better security for policy-holders. When Mr. Welch first advocated this measure, it met with few friends among insurance companies, and not a little opposition and ridicule from journals which made the insurance business a specialty. Gradually, however, Mr. Welch's views of the responsibility of insurance companies began to be adopted, and when the wholesale failure of insurance companies began to be the rule, and the members the victims of gross mismanagement and dishonesty on the part of the officers of these companies, his views on the subject of better, or rather absolute protection to policy-holders, gained friends rapidly.

In the proceedings of the tenth annual session of the National Convention (of State Superintendents) of the United States, which met in St. Louis on the 17th of last month, we find the following in reference to the matter of better protection to policy-holders, as embodied in one of the resolutions contained in the report of the Executive Committee, which report was introduced by Mr. Welch:

"Resolved, That this convention recommends and urges, as a means by which its large and sacred interest of the policy-holders may be better and more positively secured, such legislation as will compel each life insurance company doing business in this country to place and keep in the vaults of the state where organized, or in the vaults of the United States, for the general benefit and security of all its policy-holders and creditors, such an amount of assets as will pay all losses and claims, and in addition thereto, an amount equal to the reserve charged on all outstanding policies in force."

In support of this resolution, Mr. Welch made a strong speech, an epitome of which is contained in the following extract from the *Insurance Review*, in which paper the proceedings of the convention were published:

"Mr. Welch proceeded to show that his proposed demand was nothing more in principle than that which governed congress in enacting the national bank law—in securing the circulation of those banks by a deposit—and the same in principle as the present registration laws in New York, Missouri, Kansas and Canada, and the deposit law of Iowa. He cited the examples of the registered policies in the North America and Globe Mutual Life Insurance companies, the holders of which were, now that those companies had failed, perfectly secure in the full amount of their reserves, or nearly so, while the holders of the non-registered policies would have little or nothing. He would not have a deposit for part of the company's liabilities—he would have all its contracts secured. He thought the security of the reserve of paramount importance, and that the principle of his resolution was not only that of entire justice to the policy-holder, but that it would in no wise interfere with the easy and economical management of a company's affairs. He cited the opinions of Hons. Julius L. Clarke, of Massachusetts; William Barnes and John A. McCall, of New York; James Morrow and Judge Polk, of Tennessee, and other men eminent in the insurance world, in favor of a proposition in the last United States Congress to incorporate a life company in the charter of which the principles of his resolutions were embodied.

"All the commissioners present agreed to the justice of the proposition, although some thought there was a conflict with state rights doctrines, and a quasi recognition of the proposed plan of a national insurance bureau. On motion of Mr. Relfe the report was adopted, and Mr. Welch's resolution was referred to the committee on legislation (of which committee Mr. Welch is chairman) with instructions to bring in a resolution of recommendation on the subject at the next session."

Hay in bulk varies in weight in proportion to its kind, condition of ripeness, and its compactness. Clover, red-top, and light meadow hay, cut when nearly ripe and put up in stacks of 4 or 5 tons, will measure 700 cubic feet for a ton. Half timothy and half clover will measure about 600 feet. Dead-ripe common meadow hay will measure 900 feet for a ton very frequently; this kind is very uncertain and is of so little value that it does not matter much how large a quantity goes to a ton. Much depends on the compactness.

In Holland, where sand is more plentiful and cheaper than hay, it is used for bedding cows. This keeps the animals entirely clean, and the milk never takes any odor from the stable.

Literary and Domestic.

The Love of Flowers.

'Neath cloistered boughs each floral that swingeth, And tells its perfume on the passing air, Makes Sabbath in the fields, and ever ringeth A call to prayer.

Thus sang Horace Smith, in years gone by, in one of the sweetest floral poems which the English language has produced, a verse which speaks to the heart, where its measured cadences flow in sympathy with the uprising love of nature, which springs unbidden, and sends forth its music to gladden many a rugged path in life.

The love of flowers is universal; it is an old melody, which, first attuned in the earliest time, in the golden age of legendary lore, has come down to us, growing more mellow and sweeter as it chimed through the centuries, and now, as then, echoed with a music akin to that of heaven, in the human heart. And this floral music has not been without its deep and lasting influence.

It is one of the links binding the present to the past, joining us in sympathy with those who lived long ago; and while we gather the rose, the lily, or the violet, we but renew a pledge with the olden time, and our hearts beat in sympathy with the universal heart-beat of the human race for centuries.

What volumes might be written on the history, the legends, and the poetry of flowers! Yet, dear reader, pleasant and profitable, withal, as such reading might be, this is a homelier purpose. We glean not the legends of the past, but offer you what may promise for the future; and believing this love of flowers to be a good, almost holy feeling, it is my wish to minister to its development.

It has been said that no bigot was ever an infidel, may we not also say that no true lover of flowers can be a bad man? There is a secret influence arising from these bright gems of nature, which imperceptibly make one holier and purer. And for this, let the love of flowers be encouraged. Develop it in the mind of the child. Let him grow up surrounded by flowers, and be assured that in the garden of the heart, the blossoms will unfold and golden fruit ripen in after years.

We have said that the love of flowers is universal. We see them alike in the dwellings of the rich and poor, in the workman's shop, in the window of the busy factory, peeping into the poor man's window, and trellised around the abode of the rich; yet with all this love for flowers there is very little knowledge of their culture.

A plant is a living being. It drinks and breathes; it is sensitive as the most delicate constitution to changes of temperature and extremes of cold and heat; its tissues are as delicate as any in nature; it has wants which must be attended to as they arise, and neglect is sure to result in disease or death.

There are two extremes in plant culture, as usually pursued. The plants are either starved to death or overfed. The result is the same whether caused by neglect or kindness. We have frequently heard wonder expressed at the beauty of some plants grown in the poor man's parlor, a beauty which those of their wealthy neighbors do not attain. The reason is, simply, in the one case the wants of the plant or plants are well provided for, in the other they are neglected or over-supplied.

A plant, or stand of flowers, is a constant source of pleasure in a room; it is a spring of sunshine, and its silent influence makes all the household more cheerful and better. We would have flowers in every house, for their sunny light, their cheerful teaching, and for their ennobling influence.

"But they are so much trouble!" exclaims one. Granted, dear madame, but has experience thus far in life failed to teach you that all the good things of God come but from our own exertions? Are they not dearer to us because we have labored to bring them home?

"But flowers in a room are so unhealthy!" exclaims the nervously sensitive. By no means. "Do they not exhale poisonous gases?" But slightly; and never can the few plants you have produce enough to be hurtful. The smallest lamp burning in your bedroom will poison the air by abstracting its oxygen, more than a whole bay-window full of plants.

There are, however, two other considerations which should not be overlooked: The effect of powerful perfumes from flowers which being, in some cases, such as tuberose, many orchids, etc., given off very powerfully by night, may cause headache, by impregnating the air, and the dampness which is exhaled from plants in pots. What, however, can be easier than the remedy in the former case? Simply remove the blooming plants from the room at night, and in the latter, the dampness will hardly be perceptible from any number of pots one would be likely to have in a single room.

We have said that plants breathed and drank; and so as living beings they have many different modifications of the same organization. What is nourishment and life to some, is poison and death to others.

Who has not been seized, when entering some well-stocked greenhouse, with a desire to carry home some of the floral treasures? and who has not been a little perplexed what to choose? Perhaps your neighbor, the florist, grows tuberose to perfection; yours are profuse with leaves, but never blooms; he has violets all winter, and you sigh for a greenhouse. It is not necessary; he does not grow his violets in his greenhouse; you may have them as well as he.

And once again, admire as we will and must the exotic beauties of our gardens and greenhouses, there are floral treasures few have ever

dreamed of. The roadside, fields, meadows, woods, and riverside, are teeming with them—delicate flowers, graceful grasses, filmy ferns, radiant lichens, and lovely mosses. Have you ever gathered these? If you have, then let us take you, some sunny day in May. Sit with us in the lap of nature, and cull her precious but ever renewed store, and you will find a new and unimaginable pleasure, a joy as full as God's own sun and air, the child of sunlight and vernal breezes.

Did you ever think of the difference in the meaning between the two verbs, to live and to exist? Did you ever think how few people live compared with those who exist? Did you ever think there may be a blindness far worse than loss of vision, a blindness of the spirit's eye to the beauty which the hand of a bountiful Creator has so lavishly spread around us? It is for this that I write, to tell you of that beauty, to open the eye to it, and to tell you where to find it, for it is everywhere on this broad earth, and by pointing out its most striking features, to gradually let you see it all around. From this contemplation of Nature's beauty, there is but the uplifting of the eye to the footstool of the Creator.

As we began, let us end in the sorrowful poem:

"Flowers scattered, unrestrained and free, O'er hill and dale, and woodland sod, That man, where'er he walks, may see, In every step, the hand of God."

CHAS. H. MAYNARD.

Topeka, Kansas.

The Value of Sunday.

Why should we give one day in seven to religion? It is to be regretted that some very poor answers to this question are so strenuously insisted on. It is always dangerous to support a good cause by a bad argument; for when the argument is discovered to be baseless the thing that seemed to rest upon it is likely to be regarded as without foundation. The bad reason and the good cause fall together. To say that Sunday is needed for physical rest, is not to give the best, nor the universal reason for its observance. Many feel no such need. Some constitutions will work three hundred and sixty-five days in the year and then dance the old year out and the new year in by way of starting in fresh to repeat the same thing.

But we want the day because man has a soul. We want it for the soul. The authority for its sacred observance lies deeper and goes farther back than any verbal commandment or ceremonial institution; it is written in the constitution of man. For some reason the number seven, in ancient times, was held in mysterious reverence. Many nations and tribes besides the Jews observed every seventh day as sacred. There seems to have early arisen a sense of such a need for the better life of man. The finer qualities of the soul demand care and a special time devoted to their culture; otherwise, they will not prosper. If man were but a compound of stomach, muscle and pocket, a being that eats, works, gets tired, and lays up money, he might well stop with good care of the body. But when he makes the discovery that he is a soul, it throws a new interest into life. It is a stirring surprise. He has a new care that interests him more, and is even better for the health than a picnic. He must have time for this nobler care. He wants Sunday; he cannot do without it. He wants it for the soul. Great benefit to the body will result, but that is incidental. The soul must be the first consideration in the use of the day, and in the shaping of its arrangements. If lying abed until 10 o'clock, or going to a picnic, or spending the day in social visiting, will do most for the soul, then by all means do these things. But if attending church and Sunday-school, and the quiet study of the great questions of religion at home will do more, then let the time be conscientiously devoted in that way. A soul well cared for will prove the best care of the body.

We need the day for religion. We need to keep Sunday rather than another day, not because the time between Saturday and Monday is holier in itself than any other time, but because there is a general agreement to observe this day; and the uses of the observance can best be attained only in association with others. We used to keep it sacred because if not set apart to religious uses, it is almost sure to be diverted to other ends, and its benefits lost. Give us such a rational Sunday, and the day will soon command the reverence of the people, and become "a delight, holy unto the Lord."—Work and Play.

How to Become Graceful.

The Young Woman's Journal thinks a refined, graceful manner can be acquired by any woman. It says: "The best grace is perfect naturalness. Still, you must study yourself and form your manners by the rule of that art which is but carrying out the law of nature. But if it is in your nature to be forever assuming some unpicturesque, ungraceful attitude, pray help nature with a little art. If you are stout, avoid the smallest chair in the room, and be sure you sit on it, not to lean back in it with your hands in front of you just below your waist, especially while the present fashion lasts. If you are thin, do not carry yourself with your chin protruding and your spinal column curving like the bowl of a spoon. Do not wear flimsy materials made up without a ruffle, or puff, or flounce, to fill up the hard outlines of your bad figure, so cruelly defined by the tightly pulled back draperies. Study the art of dress. We once knew a very plain woman who dressed so tastefully that it was an absolute pleasure to look at her. If you have been moping until you are sick with the thought of your own hopeless ugliness, be up and doing. Forget your disappointments, forget the past and the sneers of your own family over the mistakes that you have made."

ness, be up and doing. Forget your disappointments, forget the past and the sneers of your own family over the mistakes that you have made."

For the Fair Sex.

Thread lace of many different colors has been imported for the use of the milliners. Steel birds' heads with jet beaks and eyes are among the ornaments imported for fall hats.

Basques are to be short and even all around, or else curved upward at the sides. This winter, it is said.

Dresses made in the style of forty years ago with square necks, a little puff on the sleeve, a gathered skirt and short train, appear now and then at English parties.

Plumes for all bonnets, birds for those worn on dress occasions, and flowers for every day wear, is said to be the winter programme of the milliners, so far as it is arranged.

Shirring is to be used in all kinds of fantastic ways this winter, and knife and box plating will appear on all skirts. Very few gowns will have the whole skirt plated kilt fashion, possibly because that fashion is tolerably comfortable in winter.

The new silks for autumn wear have broad stripes of two or three colors, or else small shot figures. Those stripes are about an inch wide, and alternate with pencil lines of twilled satin. These silks will be used for sashes, side panels or vests.

Three or four pads are required to make black costumes now. First is the heavy silk of which the dress is ostensibly composed; then the velvet brocade for the draped sash, then the satin for pippings, and last of all the cheap silk of the underskirt.

Silver brooches, gold bracelets, fans of mammoth feathers, crystal lockets, marquis rings of tortoise, and pins headed with a viscount's coronet in pearls and diamonds, are among the gifts recently bestowed on bridesmaids by English bridegrooms.

Some of the bonnets prepared for the autumn by the French milliners have the crown covered with plumeage of a bird, and the brim laden by gathered velvet or silk, and others have all the trimming placed on the brim, and the crown composed of silk or satin.

Something like an absolutely indestructible article of millinery has been devised by English women who have the serge hats matching their traveling dresses made up without any wire or any net lining, the shape being given by running an elastic around the crown, and thick piping cords in the shirring of the brim. A hat made in this fashion can neither be bent nor crushed, and cannot be made to look any worse, by any fury of wind or weather, than it does when new.

Recipes.

INK ON CARPETS.—Take up as much of the freshly spilled ink as possible, with a sponge, then wet with water and soak up with a sponge, repeatedly; finally, rub the spot with a little wet oxalic acid, or salt of sorrel, wash off with cold water and rub with aqua ammonia.

BUTTERED APPLES.—Peel a dozen apples, first taking out the cores with a tin scoop. Butter the bottom of a nappy or tin dish thickly. Then put the apples into it. Fill up the cores with powdered sugar. Sift powdered cinnamon or grated lemon peels. Pour a little melted butter over them, and bake twenty minutes. Serve with cream sauce.

MARYLAND BISCUITS.—Take three pints of flour, in which put a teaspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of lard, and mix it thoroughly then moisten it gradually with half a pint of water, then work it for half an hour, (beat the dough with a hammer is still better.—Ed.) until the dough becomes perfectly smooth; then mold it in balls as big as a walnut, flatten them with the rolling pin, pick with a fork, and bake in a quick oven about twenty minutes.

GRAHAM BREAD.—Fill a large bowl one-third full of water, a little warmer than tepid; add half a teaspoonful of salt, and stir in shorts till a little stiffer than pancake batter; cover and set where it will keep warm without scalding till light; then turn into a large basin. Add a pint of lukewarm water, half a teaspoonful more salt, with two tablespoonfuls of good brown or coffee sugar, and stir in Graham flour till as stiff—not as it can be made, but as it can be conveniently made with a spoon. (If made too stiff the bread will be dry.) Grease the tins; turn in the dough; smooth over the top with a knife or spoon; set again to rise, and when sufficiently light, bake in a tolerably hot oven an hour or more, according to the size of the loaves. This quantity will make two large or three small loaves.

TO SWEEP PAINTED WALLS.—If you are going to have a wall swept that is covered with glazed paint or paper tie a soft cloth over a long handled broom and wipe it well up and down, often turning the cloth; but if you want a papered wall swept do not use a cloth, for if you do you rub the dirt into the paper and it can never be satisfactorily cleaned down with bread crumbs afterward. A papered wall should be lightly brushed with the bristles of a wall brush, and both a "Turk's head" brush and a wall brush should always be kept covered up in paper so as to be clean. Do not brush a papered wall oftener than once a month. If you live in town the white muslin curtains must be changed once a month, and it is a good opportunity to wipe or brush the walls, also the tops of bookcases and wardrobes. These should have sheets of newspaper laid on the top to catch the dust. Never use brown paper, especially on the tops of beds, as it attracts insects. Newspapers are the best covers in a blanket chest, because they are impervious to dust, and in consequence to moths.

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

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

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

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

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

Address Prairie Centre, Johnson Co., Kas.

Address

Prarie Centre, Johnson Co., Kas.

Alfalfa.

From what we can learn about alfalfa by gleaning among agricultural publications, we think it would be a profitable forage plant for the western part of Kansas.

I have grown alfalfa successfully as a forage plant here, three miles east of the Rocky Mountains, both on the plains and on dry upland. I have 42 acres seeded with it.

The seasons here are of about the same length as at my old home. Our winters here, however, are much more mild, still we have some severe cold spells; so I cannot see why alfalfa should not thrive as well in the neighborhood of Rochester, N. Y., as it certainly does here.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered.

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

Curing Beef by Injecting Brine.

The infiltration system of salting beef, by filling the blood vessels with brine, is attracting considerable attention in Australia. In some recent experiments at Brisbane, bullocks were treated as follows: At the instant of killing the animal's heart was laid bare, and incisions were made in both ventricles.

Carrying Freight.

As clearly showing the advantage of water routes in the transportation of grain, the total shipment from Chicago for the week ending August 30, was 3,241,792 bushels.

The Chicago Tribune places the wheat crop this year at 20,000,000 bushels ahead of last year's unparalleled crop. For the first time in the history of this country, it says, wheat, corn and provisions come to the front as leading articles of production, leaving King Cotton dethroned.

The best use farmers can put their corn cobs to is to make fire kindlers of them, by soaking them in coal oil, thoroughly. If the cobs are dry they will absorb a quantity of oil, so that one cob will burn long enough to start the most obdurate fire.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1860, 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 certain description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their price, value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

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

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

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 the same.

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

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also that 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 said stray.

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

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

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within seven months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker up. At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise said animal, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and shall be sworn to the same to the Justice.

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

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

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

Fees as follows: To taker-up, for each horse, mule or ass, \$.50 To County Clerk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to KANSAS FARMER, .35 To KANSAS FARMER, for each advertisement as above mentioned, for each annual value at more than \$10, .35 Justice of the Peace for each affidavit of taker-up for making out certificate of appraisal and all his services in connection therewith, .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, about 14 hands high, and one a dark brown, 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, about 12 hands high, and about 16 years old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$50.

Barton County—Ira D. Brougher, Clerk. COW—Taken up by Geo. W. Murphy, Independent tp, June 14, 1879, one white cow, with red spots on 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, 1879, one light bay horse, 14 or 15 years old, no marks or brands, blind in one eye. Valued at \$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 \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by Jesse Jones, August 11, 1879, one dark bay horse, about 12 to 13 years old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

Leavenworth County—M. P. Jolley, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Peter Good, Jefferson tp, Sept. 23rd, 1879, one dark brown horse, about six years old, with star in the face, galls on the shoulders, about 15 hands high. Valued at \$30.

Elk County—Geo. Thompson, Clerk. Taken up by Jordan Louden of Greenfield tp, August 24, 1879, 2 bay mares branded W. Y. and J. W. on left hip; also one bay mare with star 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 12 yrs old, also one smaller dapple iron gray, about 11 yrs old, weighing about 500 pounds, valued at \$35.

Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by J. Ketter, 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. Ketter, Richland tp., Aug. 8, 1879, one bay mare pony, 4 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, a little white on right hind leg. Valued \$20.

Leavenworth County—J. W. Niehaus, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Henry Shea, 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. Sogon one mile west of Kickapoo and posted before Geo. O. Sharp, J. P., August 18, 1879, one red roan mare pony 14 1/2 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 Harkins, one bay mare, about 14 hands high, about 7 years old; no marks or brands, shot on her four feet, and branded of a strap halter. Valued \$35. Address Henry Harkins, Lincolnville, Marion county, Kan.

Miami County—E. 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 high, light chest. Valued at \$15.

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 the hindquarters and down back. Valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Nicholas Copus in Marysville tp, Aug. 19, 1879, one dark chestnut sorrel mare about 6 or 7 yrs old, 14 hands high, white 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. E. Pioneer tp, Sept. 1st, 1879, one iron gray horse, six or seven years old, 14 hands high, no brands, scar on right hind leg between hock and fetlock joint. Valued at \$15.

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.

Wabasha County—E. N. Watts, Clerk. BULL—Taken up by Henry Poff, in Book Creek tp, (Chalk Mound P. O.), one bull, blood red color, three years old. Posted Aug. 24, 1879.

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

CHALLENGE FEED MILLS, to be run by water, wind, steam or horse power. CHALLENGE WIND MILLS for pumping water and all farm purposes. CORN SHELLERS, FANING MILLS, HORSE TREAD POWERS, SWEET POWERS, WOOD SHEDS, SAWS, RIDING and Walking Cultivators, Horse Hay Rakes, etc., for Kas., Neb., & Minn. Circulars free. THOMAS SNOW, Batavia, Kane Co., Ill. Live Responsible Agents Wanted.

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The few compositions which have won the confidence of mankind of man's kind and become household words, among not only our but many nations, many have extraordinary virtues.

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THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS FOR MAN OR BEAST.

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

It is the greatest remedy for the disorders and accidents to which the BRUTE CREATION is subject that has ever been known. It cures Sprains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Rheumatism, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Poisonous Bites of Snakes, Stings, Lameness, Old Sores, Etc., Etc., Etc., and is a Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, and indeed every form of external disease.

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