ESTABLISHED, 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JULY 16, 1879.

VOL. XVII. NO 29.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors and Proprietors Topeka, Kansas.

Plagues and Pestilences. II.

In the last number I called attention to some new observations on spreading diseases among animals and humanity; in this I wish to call attention to some other germ diseases and disorders not exactly of the epidemic and epizootic character as these words are commonly used.

All the itches, scabs, manges, scurfs, etc., to which animal flesh is subject, are caused by minute living organisms, which burrow in the skin or which (if plants) send roots into it in many directions. Barber's itch, prairie digs, ring-worm, tetter, scald-head, shingles, scratches, mange, scab, dandruff, etc., are all caused by living organisms, which prey upon the organisms they affect. We have all seen house flies dead against a pane of glass, with mould growing out of the body. It was once supposed the mould attacked the fly after death only. But it has been found that by feeding the spores of the mould to the fly they make him sick and kill him, perforating him as we see it done in the fall. Many insects and their larvae are subject to these attacks of minute fungi. A cut or open wound upon the animal organism will heal by "first intention" as the doctors say, if all germs of bacteria, vilrios, rotifers, monads, blights, moulds, rusts, smuts and mildews, etc., are kept from it. By a "first intention" is meant that the wound heals in a day or two, without making a running, festering sore. By keeping away the organic dust in the air-which I remark in passing, makes up the great body of the dust we see when a beam of light traverses a dark room-the decomposition or rotting of serum and flesh is prevented. By keeping away this organic dust from exposed flesh serum and mucous of the living organism, surgical operations may be performed that old surgeons never dreamed of. Surgeon Tremaine, U.S. A. gave a most interesting account of there operations at the meeting of the Medical Society, and half seriously remarked that an operator who failed to exclude organic dust from the wounds, he made with the knife would be, or ought to be prosecuted for malpractice. A large number of chronic troubles owe their perpetuity to this organic dust. Opened cracked lips, sores in the mouth, nasal catarrh, leuchorrhea, etc., one probably started by some disordered condition which sets up excessive effusion; they are kept

In addition to the spreading diseases I have all diseases which one afflicted individual may dews and rots of his grapes, also the blights and communicate to another individual not affected before, we have some very troublesome diseases produced by the absorption of the common ferments into the blood, or upon organs where their presence is especially dangerous. Puerpural fever, sceptic fever, gangrene, membranous croup, ctc., are of this type. In cancer and ugly ulcers the action of these ferments produce the fever and augment the erosion probably one hundred fold. In "salivation" the drug produces excessive flow of saliva and an engorged state of the glands, but the common ferments of the air make the prutrescence at-

tending it.

Dyspepsia is aggravated by these ferments. There is a failure to secrete gastric juice, or the stomach fails to "churn" the food. The ferments-(bacteria, vibrios, yeast plants, moulds, blights, mildews, rusts, smuts, etc., of which over two thousand species are known and beautifully named in Latin)-are swallowed with the food, and they commence to decompose the plastic mass, after attacking also the mucous membrane, producing irritation, inflammation, nausea and headache.

Other species pass into the intestines, decomposing chyme and chyle and also the mucous of the bowels, causing it to slough away, or by the irritation induced causing a most profuse outpouring of the serum of the blood.

That scourge of babyhood--summer complaint, may differ, owing to the site of the attack; thus erate potential forces nor yet lock up the force a decomposition of the upper intestine pro- of the sun, but which can live only by furnishducing different phenomena from an attack on ing an escapement for the forces locked up in the lower. They may differ from the fact that the plant to run down. the species differ that are at work, just as red rust differs from black rust in wheat.

to be ranked as the cause of these disturbances. gist. These little plasma consumers do not apwhat not-a healthy digestion and proper diet dead plasma and living if the temperature suits.



THE STANDARDIGRAIN DRILL OF AMERICA. "Superior" in Fact as well as in Name.

against these ferments, and unless swallowed in normous quantities they are digested, and contribute to nutrition.

Nor do these little organisms limit their misrief to the destruction of animal matter. They prey on all vegetable tissues, whether living or dead, unless protected by some natural or artificial means. Their influence in common decay I especially dwelt upon a year ago, and the necessity of a better understanding of the ferments and the anti-ferments if we would preserve vegetable matters from decomposition. Wood-preserving is an art as valuable to Kansas farmers as wood-growing, yet it receives no attention, though I assert that our cottonwood poles can be made to resist decay for an indefinite time, and a cottonwood post be made to outlast a centr post, the former being "cured," the latter bear planted as it is found.

But it is the attacks of these minute organisms on living plant stuff that is especially interesting to farmers, though it is certainly true up by the irritation of the erosive action of that they lose twice as much by their attacks on these ferments upon the membrane affected. dead plant stuff, year in and year out. The olight of the farmer's pears, peaches and named in the first paper, and by which is meant ples and of the trees that bear them; the milrusts of his grapes; the rusts and smuts of his grains and garden plants; the yellow and curled leaf of his peach trees, and the rot of his potatoes, are all caused by minute organisms which destroy plant plasma, and they are often identified with those which produce disease and decay of animal stuff.

The general laws may be stated thus: Organic stuff is built up out of the mineral world by one order of beings-(green-leaved plants) in the presence of light; it is destroyed by all other organisms, and reduced back directly or by successive steps to the mineral matters of nature. The reducing hordes or plasma consumers do not especially require light, and they never have joined together carbonic acid and water with the evolution of oxygen, to form a molecule. These two hemispheres of life are pretty well equipoised—the plasma-builders

and plasma-destroyers.

The grand discovery of modern times, as i have often said before to your readers, was that of Pasteur-that no molecule of this built-up plasma is ever spontaneously tumbled down. No molecule of sugar, albumen, wood, fibrine starch, legumen, fat, or oil, or any product of animal or vegetable function, ever spontan-, cously goes to pieces no more than they are spontaneously formed by the forces of nature. If we are teleologists, then, we may say that God built up these things out of the dust of the earth, and the waters and gases of the air to and all the fluxes and diarrhea of man and his the end that they should turn the wheels of anuseful beasts, have thus a common origin. They other order of life -an order which cannot gen-

This is a beautiful view of the philosophy of

death of a man at the claws of a tiger.

plasm (filth) to be abundant about us, we may ers bloom all the year round. Tea roses always be sure we are propagating or harboring display their queenly beauty. By this time therein germs of disease. It would appear, the peach trees are in full bloom. The bays teleologically, that it was to reduce this waste and magnolias follow in another month, and by plasma back to mineral matters, that all these the first of May the whole forest is properly little organisms were created, and their dust- clothed in its new suit of green, having accomseed scattered in the air. It was also probably plished in four months what a New England intended that by partaking of the tree of knowl- landscape does in two weeks. Amid such suredge, man should discover some means of pro- roundings is it any wonder that people learn to venting these ferments from reducing him, his take life easily and cease to hurry! It would crops, his horses, his cows, his sheep, his hogs, be very strange if they did not. If the hushis fowls, and all the fruits he would lay up in bandman sees fit to plant corn in January, and back to the level of the mineral sea.

duce a particular piece of plasma to assimila- Should he be too tired in February, March is tive possession, but also as to who shall consume just as good as any other time for corn. If it when there-the somatic structure or a mul- March is too dry, he may take advantage of an grants get it in the cellar it is spoiled; if in no great concern about corn anyway. the stomach, dyspepsia; if in the bowels, dimake it into air, water and earth!

Surely we make a poor use of the fruit Eve plucked for us, if we stand idle in the fight and orcisms, incantations and the aspergillations of the people with holy water!

When burning sulphur takes the place of burning incense, and carbolic solution supplants holy water-when a good-sized sprinkling-pot takes the place of the elegant aspergillus, and an officer charged with maintaining the public health as we now have them maintain the shall we feel that that tree of knowledge has yielded something of an equivalent for our first | winter never comes except in name?" mother's great foolishness, and that the sons of that excellent lady are bruising the serpents' The Necessity of Firming the Ground heads to some purpose. C. W. JOHNSON.

Why People Are Lazy in Florida.

Duley W. Adams, in the Husbandman, explains why people are lazy in Florida:

"Nature has never used forcible means to make the Floridian industrious. Neither has she set an example of hurrying her work. She does her work deliberately in the full convicadapting things to a final end. But there is an- tion that there is plenty of time. In January, It must not be understood that they are always other view that is not so pleasant to the teleol- you may notice some elms putting on fresh, green foliage. A peach tree will here and In perfectly sound, robust animals-genus homo or pear to make any difference between attacking there open a bright blossom or two. A persimmon tree will put out, perhaps, a single little and drink is generally a sufficient protection What difference to a minute mould or famous bunch of leaves. Sometimes a few of the cy.

whether the blood it consumes is in a bowl or a press will show signs of coming spring. As blood vessel, or whether the latter is part of a the season advances, the peach will show more living or a dead animal? This adaptation, numerous blossoms. One hickory will comthen, of means to final each has brought death mence to grow while another may not show any largely into the world. The plagues and pestising of life for a month or two. Our persimlences which cause so much weeping and sor- mon tree has now another bunch of leaves on row, are as much caused by living beings as the another branch. In February and March, the orange, (queen of fruits and the belle of fruit If we suffer the decomposition of waste trees) grows and blooms for weeks. Wild flowstore, and all the flesh he gathers for his table, does not want to go a deer hunting, or to a horse trot, or to hunt his hogs, or anything else, Mr. Darwin would say that there is not only he can plant corn then, but if not convenient he can just as well plant corn in February titude of vagrant cells! If we are the somatic | April shower and "make corn." Sweet potastructure and the bit of plasma in dispute is ap- toes may be planted in March or for six months. propriate, we digest it, assimilate it, consume it, thereafter. They are the great staple article of imals, may expect to "be paid in his own coin," and cast out the products of reduction, and we food here. If the corn is not planted at all, some day. are healthy and happy. If, however, the va- there is still plenty of time for potatoes, so it is

To "make" potatoes here is not a very laarrhea; if in the blood, a fever; if in the flesh, borious operation. New land which is not ina sore. After death and an appropriate fu- fested with weeds is thrown into small ridges neral, they take the whole structure and rapidly with the plow and finished with the hoe. Last year's patch usually furnishes plenty of vines. These are cut in pieces twelve to eighteen inches long and laid across the ridges. The offer no opposition to our foes but prayers, ex- planter follows and with a notched stick pushes the cuttings a few inches into the loose sand and the planting is done. When the tubers are large enough they are dug as needed.

"If the planting be late and the land poor they may not get large enough to use the same sea son, but that gives our 'cracker' no uneasiness, for he simply calls them 'stand-overs,' and lets them stand over to mature the next peace, shall enter the sick room in lieu of the year. Why should a man hurry to keep up priest, not to save the sick but the well, then with the season and get ready for winter, in a country where the seasons faever hurry and

in Planting Seeds.

Peter Henderson advises pressing the ground firmly with the feet after planting seed in dry soil. On this subject he says:

" After plowing, harrowing and leveling the land smoothly, lines are drawn by the 'marker,' which makes a furrow about two inches deep and a foot apart. After the man who sows the seed follows another, who, with the ball of the right foot, presses down his full weight on every inch of soil in the drill where the seed has been sown. The rows are then lightly leveled longitudinally with the rake; a light roller is then passed over it and the operation is done.

"By this method our crop has never once

failed, and what is true of celery and cabbage seed is nearly true of all other seeds requiring to be sown during the late spring or summer

"On July 2d, 1874, as an experiment, I owed twelve rows of sweet corn and twelve rows of beets, treading in after sowing every alternate row of each. In both cases, those trod in came up in four days, while those unfirmed remained twelve days before starting, and would not then have germinated had rain not fallen, for the soil was as dry as dust when planted.

"The result was that the seeds that had been trodden in grew freely from the start and matured their crops to a marketable condition by fall, while the rows unfirmed did not mature, as they were not only eight days later in germinating, but the plants were also to some extent enfeebled by being partially dried in the loose.

The same season, in August, I treated seeds of turnips and spinach in the same way. Those trod in germinated at once and made an excellent crop, while those unfirmed germinated feebly and were eventually nearly all burned out by a continuance of dry, hot air penetrating through the loose soil to the tender rootlets.

"Of course this rule of treading in or firming seeds after sowing must not be blindly followed. Very early in spring or late in fall, when the soil is damp and no danger from heated, dry air, there is no necessity to do so, or even at other seasons the soil may be in a suitable condition to sow, and yet be too damp to be trodden upon or rolled. In such cases these operations may not be necessary at all, for if rainy weather ensues the seeds germinate of course; but if there is any likelihood of continued drouth, the treading or rolling may be done a week or so after sowing, if it is at such a season as there is reason to believe it may suffer from the dry, hot air."

Useful Maxims.

BY PROF. J. WILKINSON.

A farm without water, however fertile, is yet

Never eat yourself, until your animals are all

No farmer can afford to allow his animals to uffer with cold or hunger. As a rule, avoid investing largely in things

that are untried. Never purchase a thing simply because it is

A good elder is desirable in the church, but they are all bad in the meadow.

The shivering animal can make no flesh or He who ministers cruelty to his family or an-

It is better to be a tenant free from debt, than to own a mortgaged farm.

The most dreadful thing to put on a farm is mortgage. Pienty of light and sun are as essential to all

domesticated animals as food. Pure air is the most valuable for its cost, of

all our necessities. Few things are more inconsistent than for the farmer who uses tobacco, to say that he cannot afford an agricultural journal.

Mixed husbandry is the most profitable, provided one knows just how to mix it, but unless there is judgment, experience and skill in the mixture, it will not combine to profit; but, as chemists say, it will "precipitate:" then " stand

from under." The best time to kill weeds is every day in the year, and the stage of their growth at which they are most easily killed is as soon as

they can be seen. Plant a few fruit trees of every variety every year, and your orchard will never be all old.

Variety in farming is safer than specialty. If water must be supplied artificially, cis-

terns are better and more reliable than wells. A filter in a cistern on the farm is needless. The farmer who fails to keep a correct ac-

count with each lot and crop, is very apt to cheat himself. The farm house should be susceptible throughout, of being made pure, warm and

cool, light and dark, and unfit for vermin. The sitting-room should be the most pleasant in the house.

The air of the chamber should be as pure as that is out of dcors.

farm Stock.

Growing Fine Wool.

ure known to commerce. We notice among some transactions in western Virginia that wool the Silesian staple, and it is not to be questioned that in some parts of that and other states where the conditions are equally favorable to this industry, an article can be proeduced equal to the celebrate! Sile-ian wools whose silkiness and made it to justly celebrated. We make a note of the circumstance because the production of this class of wool in this country deserves mention and encouragement; not that it is the most useful staple, for it does not occupy that position; but as proving the perfect adaptability of

There are localities in the Virginias, the Carolinas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, where the climate conditions are present and proper forage at all seasons of the year to make this branch of sheep husbandry eminently successfull, and the only serious barrier to its security against the incursions of worthless curs | sier than a cure. among valuable flocks, but the certainty of disappointment and less from this source is the great stumbling block in the way of the introduction of this, or, to any great extent, any other kind of sheep into these sections which are so eminently favorable to this industry. The destruction of sheep by dogs even in the woolgrowing states aggregate, every year, an enormous sum, and without doubt, it frightens many persons who are so situated as to make some branch of wool-growing a specialty, from engaging in it. The absence of the judicious and helpful laws for the protection of sheep-husbandry (denied by short sighted law makers), the most effective remedies for the dog evil are plenty of buckshot and strychnine liberally dealt out to every prowling canine who ventures outside of the domains of its owner, and approaches the confines of men who raise sheep. This abominable nuisance ought not to stand in the way of an industry whose development effects the productive interests of the country to so vast an extent as this does, and we are glad to notice that in some of the states wholesome laws on the subject are meeting with more favor than they have hitherto received.

As we have said, the United States can produce every class and style of wool known to commerce, and it ought to do so. We have reached that point in this industry where a full discussion of this matter is in order,-Ameri-

The Price of Beef Cattle.

There is discouragement, depression, and sometimes present loss, in the production of a number of prominent farm products. There is hope in the future, and not a very remote future as to these; but just now the results are not very satisfactory. This cannot be truthfully said of the production of beef. Prices are lower than they have been at times in the past-much lower than they were when our currency was depreciated; but the prices now current ought to give a fair profit to the beef producer who carefully manages his business. A good steer will sell for \$5 per hundred pounds, live weight, in the Chicago market; first class steers will bring more; but, with present prices of land, grass, grain, labor, freights, a good farmer can rear, fatten and deliver in Chicago a 1500 lbs. steer for less than \$70; or he can buy a thin lected and forced to take care of itself, by the steer, graze and feed it for a year, and sell it at majority of our farmers, as is poultry. It a fair profit. The men who are doing this work are not growing rich very rapidly; the profits are not dazzling; but we have grown so much in the habit of looking on the dark side of American business affirs-of talking about the bad condition of farming-that it is worth while to emphasize the fact that there is now a fairly satisfactory state of affairs in the fat cattle trade. It must be borne in mind that the cost of produc- let the other take care of itself, and he will tion has been very considerably reduced in the last few years. Lands are sold or rented at lower prices. Only a few days since we learned of a fine body of pasture land, in good condition, within 125 miles of Chicago, which the owner was anxious to rent at \$1.50 per acre. To stock a good farm in Central Illinois with good steers would seem to give a certainty of a good profit, where so low a rental is to be obtained. Corn is comparatively low in price. Hogs are low; but, with the ordinary mode of feeding them, on cattle-feeding farms a small profit can be had, even at present prices. On the whole, the man who is rearing and feeding good grade steers is not in need of sympathy.-Nat. Live Stock Journal.

Loultry,

Diseases Among Fewls.

On this subject a correspondent writes to the Poultry Yard:

had some five years experience in raising poul- honey market last year have been so often try, and I have not lost my first fowl or chick stated in these columns and are so familiar to chloride of potash, which I always keep on advance of fifty to one hundred per cent. in the

two tablespoonfuls of white sugar, and fill the There are localities in this country peculiarly bottle with rain-water, and it is ready to use adapted to the growth of wool of the finest text-in a few hours. For a wash I take ten cents' worth of pulverized golden seal and a piece of some transactions in western Virginia that wool alum about the size of a walnut, one good ta-has changed hands this season almost equal to blespoonful of honey or white sugar, boil it until the alum is all dissolved, and put enough water in it to fill a pint bottle; this makes a good wash for canker. I watch my fowls very closely, and once a week I catch every one of them and examine the mouth of each one. If the number of whose fibers to the inch have any show signs of cold or roup, I take a small machine oil-can and inject the potash in the nostril and the slit in the roof of the mouth, and give a dose of castor oil, and in most instances two days is about as long as any one case has troubled me; excepting once, through negligence, a P. C. cockerel got the best of me; our country to all branches of this great indus- his mouth and throat were so sore and such a coating on his tongue he could not shut his mouth, and when I took the coating off the smell was fearful; the tongue was nearly all gone, and great holes in the roof of the mouth I took all the stuff out that I could get at and washed his mouth with the golden seal, and breeding and the proper management of flocks tention most of the diseases, I think, could be sylvania. In 1876 Mr. J. S. Harbison shipped clear, strong, strained brine. The butter would would not be wanting if there was any adequate prevented, and in most cases prevention is ea-

Chickens Fit to Eat.

Don't imagine that it makes no difference how your chickens have been brought up. Don't suppose that they will be good anyhow. Chickens have been carefully dressed, deliciously stuffed, assiduously basted and tenderly roasted, and yet they were not fit to eat. There was a flavor about them that no soda rinsings could cleanse and no seasonings conceal. These are chickens that had picked up their living

around pig-sties and other unclean places.

A chicken may be spoiled in dressing it to lieved of its internal organs), it gets an unpleasant flavor. Fowls should be caught and shut up without feed for twelve hours or more ing and dressing them will be greatly lessened. Old fowls are not necessarily tough-only cook them long enough. They are more tender twenty-four hours after they are killed than if eaten immediately.

The Dust Heap.

The openness of the feathers of fowls which do not throw off the water well, like those of most birds, enables them to cleanse themselves easier from insects and dirt, by dusting their feathers, and then shaking off the dirt and these minute pests with the dust. For this purpose one or more ample heaps of sifted ashes, or very dry sand or earth for them to roll in, must be placed in the sun, and, if possible, under shelter, so as to be warm and perfectly dry. Wood-ashes are the best. The dust-heap is as necessary to fowls as water far washing is to human beings. It cleanses their feathers and skin from vermin and impurities, promotes the cuticular or skin secretions, and is materially instrumental in preserving their health. If they should be much troubled with insects, mix in the heap plenty of wood ashes and a little flour of sulphur .- Piper's Profitable and Ornanental Poultry.

Poultry on the Farm.

Perhaps there is no kind of stock so negseems to be the general idea of most of our farmers that fowls are obliged to lay about so many eggs and produce about so many chicks, let the care they receive be what it may. This is a very mistaken idea, as can easily be ascertained by a little observation. For instance, let any man keep two separate flocks of fowls and let him take good care of one of them, and soon find to his surprise the profit that follows stock that will pay so large a per cent. on the investment as will poultry, if properly man-

Apiary.

The Outlook.

From letters recently received from southern drouths has blighted the prospect for a large their bees store enough to carry them through the next season.

This state of things in California, in connection with the wide-spread, destruction of the large as small peas are entirely too large. bees in all the northern and western states during the winter and early spring, cannot help having a healthful influence on the market for the crop of next autumn, and we venture to predict that the prices which will be paid will "A great many breeders complain of the nearly double those of last year. The causes roup, and ask what they shall do for it. I have which produced the great depression in the by roup or cholera. The cholera I have never honey producers that we will not repeat them had in my yards, but the roup has troubled me now, but merely state that almost the direct opconsiderably; but I have always been success- posite will prevail this year; so that those who ful in stopping it with very little trouble; the have suffered the loss of half their bees, may same with canker. All I have ever used is congratulate themselves on the prospect of an

markets early last fall, could hardly fail to bring prices down to the lowest ebb. Yet even this has had a salutary effect on prospective prices; for when delicious honey came down almost on parwith New Orleans molasses, thousands commenced using it who had never hardly tasted honey before, but have now acquired a liking for it which they will not soon forget, and so the army of consumers is greatly enlarged, while the amount produced for this year will, in the aggregate, be very much lessened.

Reports from all parts of the country except the Pacific slope, are now encouraging; and those who have not succumbed, on account of their past losses, but have manfully rallied again, will doubtless reap a golden harvest .-Bee-Keepers' Magazine.

Honey .- "There's Millions In It."

Mr. Robert Thwaite suggests, in a communication, that it would be profitable for all farm- linen cloth or towel, and a barrel head, stone ers to keep a few colonies of honey bees There is a large quantity of honey sold in Philkept it up for about ten days, from three to five adelphia, he says, which comes from California times a day, and he was all right. By close at- and New York, and but very little from Pennfornia, ten car loads of honey, each car contain- may be weighted if necessary. The brine ing 20,000 pounds, or 200,000 pounds in all. The annual income of this gentleman on his salt; it should be perfectly clear, and be decanthoney amounts to \$25,000 per annum. A gentleman in New York, in 1874, sold 58,000 pounds of honey from his own apiaries. It is much easier, says Mr. Thwaite, to produce pasturage (in addition to natural resources) to supply 100 hives than to provide pasturage for 100 than double that in sheep. The honey lost in California for want of bees to gather it is of should be icy cold. mated that the value of the honey crop collected annually is worth \$8,800,000. The wax cook. If killed with a full crop, and allowed is estimated at \$6,000,000, or a total of \$14,800, to lie for hours before it is "drawn" (or re- 000. Of this amount \$1,200,000 worth of before they are beheaded. Then the crop and whom own large tracts of cultivated ground, intestines will be empty, and the task of picks had informed him that the profit on their beet exceeded that of their farms. - Exchange.

Dirin. POICE

Granular Butter-Treatment.

Recent writers upon butter-making have had nore or less to say about "granular butter," and I find, in conversation with several butter makers, that they have very little idea of what it is, and of the facilities it offers for washing and for subjecting the butter to the action of brine. This has led me to look into the matter some what, and I will tell my conclusions "as far as have got," to use the current slang. All know that when butter "comes" it is hardly distinguishable from cream. The practiced eye sees within the churn a granular character. In many churns, notably the revolving-dash churns, this takes place gradually. In the old up-and-down dash churn, it occurs gradually also, but much more quickly and completely if the churn is less than half or one-third full. So it is also with the crank churns-the less they have in them the more completely is the work done, and the granules of butter appear more nearly all at once. In the reciprocating or oscillating churns, of which the Pendulum and Bullard are types, the change, when it occurs, is much more nearly simultaneous throughout the whole, and nce more marked.

At first the grains are very small, but a continuation of the process "gathers" them. They agglomerate into masses scarcely perceptibly larger-then these unite, and thus the grains rapidly increase in size, until, if the churning be continued, the butter is gathered into large masses. This is the usual process of churning and gathering butter. Granular butter is secured when the process of churning stops at that stage when the grains are but little larger than mustard seeds, say like Pearl Barley-cercare. We venture to say there is no kind of tainly the largest of them being no larger than grains of wheat. A little experience will enable any one to judge at which stage he can effect the most perfect draining off of the buttermilk and most thorough washing of the butter.

It will be observed that if the grains are not large enough they will hold the buttermilk by capillary attraction, and the whole mass will appear mushy. When, however, the gathering goes too far, the little masses of butter will enclose completely some buttermilk, which it will California we learn that the long continued be quite impossible to wash out, and it must be worked out. This, of course, is fatal to the prosurplus of honey and many will be satisfied if cess which we are considering. We must stop churning when the grains are well formed, and float up distinct from the buttermilk, and yet are not too large. In my experience grains as

The washing of grains of butter, of just the right size, is easily and quickly accomplished. They must first be chilled by a little cold water or ice water, if convenient, and then the buttermilk may be. drawn off. A few of the finer grains are almost sure to run off with the buttermilk, and I have found a little wire-gauze strainer, common in the shops, indispensable in saving them and preventing what in the end would be a notable waste. With this the escaped grains are skimmed out of the buttermilk, or it may be made to flow through the strainer. WASHING.

The granular mass in the churn may now be washed with pure cold water, which should cer-

hand. In making the solution I am never very particular. I take a pint bottle; sometimes put in ten cents and sometimes fifteen cents' worth, of honey as was all at once precipitated on the nary, pure natural water. We do not notice them any more than we notice the birds far up in a clear sky; if we see one a moment and lose sight of it, it is gone. It may be a question whether "if the sky were to fall we should catch larks," but it is sure enough if we strain water we shall get specks out of it.

The quantity of water should be proportioned to the quantity of butter; fully as much should world, I should decide for the apple. For ases be used as the original mass of the cream-more does no harm, for water certainly does not wash mer, cooked or raw, Apple is king. Then out the flavor-except the flavor of buttermilk. Two washings are usually sufficient, and then the butter may be removed from the churn. If the water is cold, and especially if ice water is are not raisable in the north; but they ought to used, the grains will be very hard, and bear be caten at the right time, which is all the considerable handling without packing in masses; but it is usually best to lift them out of the go to bed at night. The man with whom they water with a butter-ladle, if

THE BRINING PROCESS is to be followed, in which case they are placed College, Amherst, who lived in Japan for at once in a clean tub or crock, covered with awhile. He tells me that there they eat the lid, or other "follower," which shall so nearly fit the tub as not to go to the bottom, but rest against the narrowing sides some inches below the top of the tub. Then fill up the tub with toes boiled quickly-so that there may be from six apiaries, in San Diego county, Cali- of course float were it not for the follower, which should be made of the purest and most odorless ed or poured off from undissolved salt. One hour's soaking in the brine is sufficient for the process, as is generally believed, and I know nothing to the contrary.-We need experiments to settle this and other points.—It is certainly desirable to lift the follower,-barrel-head, or nead of sheep, the profit on this being more whatever it be-and stir the mass of butter once or twice; and it is very important that the brine Brine made with cold more value than the gold gathered. It is esti- spring water, when freshly made, is always considerably colder than the water of the spring and if one has no ice it is cold enough. brine may either be drawn off, or the butter taken out of it. It may be rinsed out with brine, honey and 700,000 pounds of wax are exported, or with pure water, and the butter may then be and yet, says the writer, the colture is only in salted or left "sweet"—that is, not salted.—It its infancy. Two Michigan farmers, both of keeps well without salt, and as this is not the keeps well without salt, and as this is not the case with other "sweet butter," and as there is a large and growing domand for this article; it is quite worth while for farmers to know how they may prepare it so that it will keep.

WHAT THE BRINE REMOVES is a question often asked. I have no record of such definite or accurate experiments that it is quite clear to me what is removed. This much eems certain; -it is something very much like casein, for when the brine is boiled or heated, flocks of curd separate. The membraneous sacks which enclose the butter—the cell walls are supposed to be dissolved. The butter will not bear much working after brining before it becomes greasy. (There is, however, no need of working it more than enough to mix in the salt, and to get it into form) .- And this fact leads us naturally to suppose that the salt dissolves the cell membranes, together with any casein which may be adhering to them, and leaves the butter nearly or quite pure. This curdy substance, whatever it is, is prone to decompose, and in the ordinary treatment of butter, salt is used to preserve this extra substance from change,not to make the butter itself keep. The casein, as it is called, in the butter, is what always changes first, and the rancidity of the butter follows in due time. For my own part, I do not see why butter thus purified by brine should not keep as well as any pure oil, or fat, like lard, tallow, or sweet oil. Experience may demonstrate that such butter is not adapted to all seasons and all markets, but so far it stands tree withers and dies. It is this strange law of the test well. Nevertheless, without careful nature which impels the little remaining life to analysis, it is too much to assume either that all the cell walls or all the casein, together with which the dying tree may reproduce itself. everything else is thus removed, leaving only

the pure fat-or butter. I have before alluded to certain Irish butter, which is wonderful for keeping sweet in all cli- a nursery is near, and personal selection can be mates, and for a long time-and to the fact that this butter is worked and salted with semi-liquid salt, rubbed up with water to a pasty consistence-thus virtually working it under brine. Some butter-workers, notably the Eureka and the Reid, are adapted to working the butter in or under brine, which recommends them especially to those who pack butter for long keeping, because butter thus worked does not need so much salt to keep it .- American Agriculturrist.

Forticulture.

Fruits for Food.

There is no sense in the old, familiar motto: Fruit is gold in the morning, silver at noon, and lead at night." Because, with a limited experience, people perceive that some folks can eat fruit at one time and not another, they lay down this rule as a principle for all. Take a family of children, teach them to eat fruit at morning, noon or night-their constitution conforms to it just as it does to tobacco or small doses of arsenic. The cases where fruit is unhealthy at night are the exception. It is true that in tropical climates heavy fruits difficult to digest ought not to be taken at night. Eating bananas in Cuba at night is considered next to suicide for a man who is unacclimatized. I should never eat one here in the north unless I had a strong digestion. It lies heavy. But the fruits that are on our northern farms are all healthy, as a rule. Among the excellent small fruits are currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, grapes, mulberries—these last are a very much neglected fruit; there is no better fruit tree for children than the Down-

ing's ever-bearing mulberry. One of them will bear fruit for eight or ten weeks steadily, constantly ripening, and pleasing all the fowls and turkeys, and children and old folks. I would rather have this mulberry to-day than a strawberry. The common mulberry is flat and sweet; but this has a fine, sprightly, acid taste, as finely combined as lemonade.

As you go up, you have the apple, which is the patriarch, or the Abraham, of all fruits. If I had to choose but one fruit out of all in the of every kind, early and late, winter or sumcomes the cherry, then the pear, then the plum and the peach.

I have not mentioned oranges because they time from getting up in the morning until you disagree is the exception. I learn a curious fact from President Clark, of the Agricultural peach before it is ripe, just as soon as the peach stones have formed.

Both peaches and persimmons are eaten thus for the same reason the Irish like their pota-

bone" in them. If a man has no ground he ought not to talk of fruits, unless a market is close at hand where he can raise them on the spot with silver; but if he has a small piece of ground, he can furnish himself with fruit during, perhaps, four or five months of the year. Half an acre of ground is enough for small fruits, which can be raised easily and successfully. You can take a currant stock, stick it down one season, and it will bear fruit the next or next but one. So with the raspberry. It only requires two years' waiting. People, however, who want to raise fruit on the principle of not having any trouble, cannot do better than migrate to the next world. Such folks run a line of current bushes round a fence, and there they stand. Then they run round a line of raspberries, and they are never thinned out, nor the grass kept from them, nor air allowed to get to them, nor any pains whatever taken with them. A small plantation of twenty-four currant bushes planted in the middle of a garden, where the air can circulate all around them, will do a vast deal better. If you have a stone fence, it is a great deal better to train an apricot or tender peach against it. It is much more profitable than to put your small fruits there .- Henry Ward Beecher.

Selection of Young Fruit Trees.

The time for setting young trees in autumn, s rapidly approaching, and the tree agent will doubtless soon make his appearance. A few suggestions in regard to the selection of suitale ones may not be out of place.

One of the great principles of nature is for all things to reproduce their kind. This is fully developed in fruit trees, and when, from any canse, disease or accident, a tree too young to commence bearing, is killed, or injured so it will surely die, the entire living energies of the tree are expected to reproduce itself. Blossom buds set, and if it lives long enough it blossoms, fruit sets and sometimes attains some little size before the tree dies. It occasionally occurs that, when attacked by some fatal but slow disease, young trees blossom and bear fruit one, two, or even three seasons before they finally die. Every observing farmer knows that when his young fruit trees are girdled by mice, etc., in winter or spring, or seriously injured from any cause, they frequently blossom and have fruit set, which attains considerable size before the be expended in the effort to produce seed

Knowing these things, farmers, in selecting young trees, should examine every one, and reject those on which blossom buds are found. If made, this class should always be avoided. They will soon die.

Some, in selecting trees, in their anxiety to have a bearing orchard in as short time as possible, choose those having on these premature buds or blossoms. Such are doomed to disappointment by the carly death of the diseased and worthless trees. M. A. BUTTERFIELD.

Cherry Valley, Montgomery County.

June 25.—Barley, half crop, wheat, equal to or better than that of last year, and rye good. All cut in the neighborhood, about half in stack and small portion threshed.

Wheat that has been threshed averages about 16 bushels per acre. I finished stacking 70 acres on the 18th.

Some oats ready to cut, but very short. Not more than half crop compared with last

A better prospect for corn than I ever saw in Montgomery County before. Some chintz bugs on corn next to stubble fields, but not numerous enough to do much damage unless very

dry.

Early potatoes poor on account of dry weather. Mine commenced rotting and I dug them last week and laid them away in a cool, shady place. Am going to plant acre in Early shady place. Rose potatoes to-morrow, and try for a second crop. Late potatoes looking well where they have been well cultivated. Have five acres of barley stubble that I calculated on planting in

corn for late green feed.

Planted five acres in mangel wurzel, which is nearly a failure. Planted the 15th of May. Ground too dry but very fine, seed germinated. Calculate drilling turnips in between beet rows in hopes of getting good crop of roots yet. Every farmer should raise roots enough to give his stock at least one feed each day during the winter season. Pigs are very fond of mangels when deprived of grain food.

Had a nice rain the 20th and 22d.

H. A. S.

Notes from the Agricultural Press.

The difficulty with all our people is that the high rates of interest and profits common to the mystic stars in the ring of the illuminated a young country have turned their heads, and the idea of low interest and reasonable profits looks like absolute ruin. England does well enough with a two or three per cent. rate of interest. Her capitalists do well enough and her industries do well enough. Everybody is satisfied with that rate. But what a fight we have husk, and the size of a young hazel leaf, were had in this country to secure the lowering of the rates of interest upon government securities. "Couldn't get money at a low rate of interest, " people said. But they were mistaken. We have got all the money we have asked for at four per cent., and we could have got the same money for three per cent. The days of high interest are numbered in this country. Twenty-five years from now such a thing as ten per cent. or even six per cent will not be known; and it will be found that while our industries which present era, freed from tradition and the curse are sustained upon borrowed money will prosper, that the capitalist who loans it will prosper. The principal that an unproductive dollar should not absorb the entire profits of the business which it floats will then be the princi- turning from many fields of science, to learn pal of American enterprise.-Western Ru-

Ordinarily, the cardinal principal, in the management of a given enterprise is to procure pages." the best possible return upon the capital invested in the undertaking. It might be supposed that all business meant this and nothing more, and that there could be no exception to this rule. Such a supposition would, however, be a great mistake if applied to the most important class of corporations. Our railroads are a singular exception to this rule, as indeed to almost every other rule of business. Not that they are so far regardless of the principles as to make no pretense whatever in regard to it; but, as a rule, their capital is in a large measure a fiction, adopted for the convenience of appearing to justify unreasonable charges for their services.

The New York Central and Hudson River, for instance, finding that it could obtain for its carriage much more than sufficient to pay for dividends upon its stock, and knowing that when its net revenue exceeded 10 per cent, on its stock the state had a reserved right to step in and dispose of the surplus, determined in 1869 to add at one stroke \$46,000,000 to its capital stock, upon which it has ever since paid per cent. dividend; this device having enabled it to take from its patrons up to this time some \$30,000,000 more than was really contemplated in the terms of its charter. This is an extreme case; but it serves to illustrate one of the fictitious features of the capitalization of the railroads. As a rule, the railroads of the country have been built upon the proceeds of their issues of bonds; their \$2,313,000,000 of stock represent almost nothing in the shape of real investment. Nor is this all. In very many cases only a portion of the proceeds of the mortgages has been put into the roads, the remainder having gone as discounts, commissions, etc. It may be safely said, therefore, the actual cost of the railroads of the United States is not one-half the sum represented by their mortgages and their capital stock .- The Huubandmav.

Labor saving machinery simply changes the methods of labor. New pursuits and fields are opened up to labor. The facility for production cheapens the same and stimulates consumption, and therefore is ever increasing the demand. We won't do without better and better streets and roads, and wagons and buggies, and houses, and so we are constantly taxing the inenuity and labor of the world to produce thes for us. It won't do to look at the world and its great intelligent forces as a walled city. There is nothing finished on earth, and there never will be. We contrive both mentally and physically, but all our contrivance is unsatisfactory and we again build on its ruins. And so we go on, and on, constantly making new drafts on labor, and ever will .- Indiana Farmer.

The New England FARMER publishes a very life-like picture of the "Old Agriculture," taken from the address of Vice-President E. H. Hyde delivered before the Conn. State Board of Agriculture. Every old reader will recognize the good old times in the following:

"Hardly a generation ago, thousands of hard working farmers were bound, like the Egypforefathers tilled it; farming and implements were handed down unchanged, from one generation to another. Old Dobbin, the horse, with pled horn, the cow who is bandy logs and nonderous panneh were covered by a back like a the granges and farmers' clubs are changing the bin, and lengthened with every young crumple that she dropped, the meandering and attenuated line of a wretched and nameless pedi-

Pork-fat, for sops, was better than crumple's butter, and the hog with the high shoulders and sloping hindquarters of the hyena, and ears set midway from tip to tip, crunched his nubbins, and through the frying pan eclipsed the chief were held in awe. The sky was one vast zoverbs concerning the planting of beans and the cultural press."

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slaughter of swine. The changing of the moon, the old moon in the arms of the new, the elevation or depression of the nether horn, and vapor, exerted a more potential influence than even the milky-way, in the curing of rennet and its use in cheese.

Tides, and winds, and clouds, unwonted ways of beasts and birds, unusual forms of vegetable growth, and the thickness of a corn among the decisive auguries that cast the horoscope of the immediate future, and measured the heat and cold of approaching seasons. A faithful auxsliary, strong in its confirmation of signs celestial and signs terrestrial, the dear " old farmer's almanac," hung in the chimney corner, its corn-tinted covers rustling with every motion of the sweeping crane.

This was the "old agriculture" as our fathers knew it, and affords a marked contrast to the of entailed usage; and the "new agriculture" which, as the speaker expressed it, "stands revealed as one of the great primal studies of mankind, towards which men of broad culture are with an ever increasing surprise and interest that the rich results of their patient explorations and experiments are but solutions of problems stamped by the hand of God upon its broad

Mr. W. A. M'Pherson, general agent for the State of Kansas for the Challenge Well Auger Company his headquarters at Topeka, where he proposes to open an establishment for the supproposes to open an establishment for the sup-ply of well boring machinery, etc., and from this point operate in all parts of the State. The company claim that their machine as an earth boring and rock drilling machine is the great-est labor saver of the nineteenth century. Mr. M'Pherson expects soon to be in a condition to demonstrate to the farmers and others of Kansas who wish wells sunk that the challenge auger who wish wells sunk that the challenge auger for that purpose is the cheapest and best appliance ever offered to the public.

Patrons of Kusbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE—Master: Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. G.; Treaswer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. FXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Henley James, of Indiana; D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina; S. H. Ellis, of Ohio. KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; Secretary: P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Popenoe, Topeka; Lecturer: J. H. Martin, Mound Creek, Miami county.

poria, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Popenoe, Topela: Lecturer: J. H. Martin, Mound Creek, Miamicounty.

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TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

For the use of Subordinate Granges we have a set of receipt and order books which will prevent accounts getting mixed up or combased. They are: 1st, Receipts for Dues. 2nd. Secretary's Receipts, and 3d. Orders on Treasurer. The set will be sent to any address, postage paid for \$100.

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

How Farmers May Learn to Speak in Public.

The Husbandman, in giving an account of a grange picnic indulges in the following reflec-

"After dinner, Worthy Master W. C. Gifford called the meeting to order, and the worthy lecturer, Mrs. M. W. Hutton, read a number of sentiments which had been prepared for the occasion, and which were responded to by different members of the order with credit and ability. It demonstrated that farmers can do their own talking without calling in a lawyer or a tians, to an almost superstitious servitude by clergyman to remind them that their calling is the inflexible rules and axioms of uncultured the noblest on earth, and that farmers lead the and rude ages. Land must be tilled as the happiest and pleasantest lives of any human beings. What other class can understand the needs of the farmers as well as themselves, and who can comprehend their interests like one of no genealogy to speak of, equally graceful and their own class? Farmers are made of the fleet, whether under the saddle, in thills, or same material as "professional gentlemen," but hitched to plow or drag, handy enough in his it is their lack of education in this particular way, and altogether homely, lived and died direction, and their consequent want of confiand reappeared with the inevitable burdock in dence in themselves, which has hitherto led his tail; add from time immemorial, old crum- them to go outside of their own ranks when there was any public speaking to be done.

Dutch roof, with its acute angles and dormer this; the agriculturists are learning not only to gables, chewed the cud and stole meal from think, but to speak for themselves. And all over our land, in every grange, can be found men who five years ago could not have been induced for any consideration to open their mouths in public, or, if they could have been prevailed on to try, would have ended in ignoble failure, who now, through the beneficent, educating power of the grange, can not only speak with clearness and precision, but with a degree of eloquence, on questions which vitally glory of the dairy. Manifold old wives' signs concern the toiling and producing classes of our land. Nor would I in this connection fordiac, flushing with celestial directions and pro- get to hear witness to the influence of the agri-

Farmers, Do Your Own Talking.

The Journal of Agriculture suggests that farmers should select speakers from their own ranks at their summer gatherings, and says:

"We submit that lawyers, doctors, merchants, editors, and others whose profession or business calls into requisition, in early life, the use of the tongue, and who therefore have a penchant for argument or public speaking in the halls of the legislature or congress, have from time almost immemorial made use of such gatherings as we speak of to court popularity and gather votes wherewith to lift themselves inte power. We submit that these gentlemen have no higher aims, no better or purer minds, no more exalted idea of the necessities of the farming community than might be found in dozens of farmers in every township in the country. We submit that that class of men have not as a rule proven themselves loyal to the trust reposed in them by considering the interests and the necessities of their constituents, but have made laws inimical thereto, until to-day we find them the most over-taxed and politically helpless class in the country. We submit that this vicious system has been practiced until not one farmer in a hundred is found to occupy a political position or an office in the gift either of the people or the government; and that with this overwhelming, this allcontrolling power in the hands of politicians, the farmer is utterly powerless to right his own wrongs, or remedy the evils of which he complains. Therefore we submit that the time has come to resolutely and absolutely discard that class of men from our annual gatherings, to put forward for speeches on such occasions the best men we can find in our ranks, to take advantage of every favorable opportunity to call them out and thus gradually but surely fit them to speak for their class and constituency as only sturdy, honest men who seek others' good before their own can do."

The Lesson of the Grange.

Any one traveling over the country, and es pecially through the rural districts, cannot fail to witness the healthy re-action of lessons taught in the grange. Farmers appear to have nurtured broader sympathies, kindlier feelings and higher regard for one another. They ex tend the right hand of true fellowship with a warmer grasp, lay aside all feelings of envy, and meet together as friends and brothers ought o in all avocations of life. They talk and read more and are at last impressed with the thought that it is necessary to cultivate their brains as their crops. The oft-repeated assertion that farmers are incapable of thinking and acting for themselves, has always been considered a gross reflection on them as a class, but, since the organization of the grange, it is a gross fabrication. Having the controlling numbers in the nation they are beginning to shake off the inactive stupidity that has so long held them as shackled slaves to the oppression of manufacturers and middlemen. If they will they can sway the sceptre as masters of the situation, and through the grange and its co-operative features cut aloof from those who would ruin if robbed of the power to rule. Such is the fruitful lesson of the grange. Now where is the suppliant tool who would kill the grange and restore the old order of things? We will hope that he has ceased to breathe and passed from earth to glory .- Farmer's Friend.

Attend Every Meeting.

Do not let your interest in the grange slacken because of the hot weather and the hard work of the summer. Remember that by means of it you are enabled to reap the fruits of your labor to a much greater extent than if without its influence, and that it is very greatly to your interest to keep the society in a strong and vigorous condition. You raise grain and have other farm productions, to sell which to the greatest advantage, you should do it through the grange in many instances. You can not do this if the grange is working sluggishly, or is so weak in point of members, that enough can not be made up to sell in bulk.

If you want to make your money go the farthest in buying, it is necessary that large orders be given. If your grange is poor and weak, this cannot be done nearly so effectively as if vigorous and strong in point of numbers. It is the interest of every patron to keep his grange up to the greatest point of strength possible, and to do this each member must make it a point to attend every meeting unless it is actually impossible to get out.—Grange Record.

The Work Before Us.

Let those who think the order of patrons of husbandry has accomplished nothing look back ten years and compare the condition of the average farmer of that time with his condition today. Then he toiled with his hands and permitted others to do his thinking, for which he had to pay most exhorbitant prices. Farmers have come to understand that to insure success

rtain amount of brain work is recussary and if they do not furnish it themselves somebody else will, and the bills have to be footed out of the proceeds of manual labor.

The grange is the principal means for accomplishing this great work; it is also the school in which the workers must receive their training, and the farmer and all his family should be members, and especially the young, for here they will find opportunities for cultivation that they will not find any where else. Train up a child in the way he should go while he is young and when he is old he will not depart from it.

Grange work in Delaware is brisk and the membership increasing.

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.

A GOOD PLAN

Anyone can learn to make money rapidly operating in stock by the "twoqunerring rules for success," in Messrs. Lawrence & Co's new circular. The combination method, which this firm has made so successful, enables people with large or small means to reap all the benefits of largest capital and best skill. Thousands of orders in various sums, are pooled into one vast amount, and co-operated as a mighty whole, thus securing to each shareholder all the advantages of the largest operator. Immense profits are divided monthly. Any amount from \$5 to \$5,000, or more can be used successfully. N. Y. Baptist Weekly, September 25, 1878, says: "By the combination system \$15 would make \$75, or 5 per cent.; \$500 makes \$1000, or 10 per cent. on the stock during the month, according to the market." Frank Lesle's Illustrated Newspaper, June 29th: "The combination method of operating stocks is the most successful ever adopted." New York Independent, Sept. 12th: "The combination system is founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an income while it is kept working by Messrs. Lawrence & Co's Evolkym Journal, April 29th: "Our editor made a net profit of \$101.25 from \$20 in one of Messrs, Lawrence & Co's combinations." New circular (mailed free) explains everything. Stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied, Lawrence & Co., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y.

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High Grade Cattle For Sale.

25 head of very superior high-grade short-horns, all oung cows, heifers and calves. Address J. C. STONE JR., Leavenworth, Kan.

Apple Trees,

Hedge Plants, Grape Vines, Evergreens, and a gen ral line of Nursery Stock at wholesale and retail order direct and save commissions. Price List ree. KELSEY & CO., Vineland Nursery, St. Joseph

FRUIT TREES!

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

Western Missouri

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

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 snd 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.



SAM JEWETT,

Breeder of registered AMERICAN MERIN-OS. Specialties. Con-stitution, density of fleece, length of staple and heavy fleece. All animals ordered by letter guaranteed sat-isfactory to purchaser. Corresdondence and examination of fleek solicited. Sam'l Jewett Independen

COTSWOLD RAMS

Ten pure bred yearling and two-year-old Cotswold Rams bred in Canada from imported stook by James Russell, Toronto, Canada West Stock Association and Colonel Taylor, London. Also twenty ewes out of same flock for sale. Swain Bros. and Bates, Lawrence Kansas. P. O. Box 297.

HAYCOCK AND STACK COVERS.

A good investment. Saves your Hay or Grain. Send for circulars. Gilbert Hubbard & Co., Chicago.

BERKSHIRES!

The College Farm.

We offer for sale a choice lot of young pigs now nearly ready for shipment. These are by imported Mahomet, 1979; Gil Blas, and other noted sires and are from sows of such fashionable families as Sallies, St. Bridges, Lady Smiths, Lady Leonidas, &c. In quality and breeding we know these to be unsurpassed. We also offer a young

Short-horn

Bull, a choicely bred "Young Mary," calved Aug. 20, Address E. M. SHELTON, Supt. Farm, Manhattan, Kansas.

Strayed or Stolen. \$5 00 Reward for Information!

Strayed or was stolen from the subscriber living at Mission Creek P. O., on the 1st of April, one sorrel roan filley, 3 years old, about 14½ hands high, very white in the face with a muddy white tail. One therough bred bay pony horse colt, well built one year old black mane and tail; no marks or brands.

The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the recovery of these animals.

Address D. C. KEELEZ, Mission Creek, Kas.

Breeders' Directory.

L. A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kas., breeder o

C. S. EICHOLTZ, Breeder of Short-Horns, Berk-shires and Bronze Turkeys, Wichita, Kausas.

FRY, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kansas, breeder of the best strains of Imported English Berkshire Hogs. A few choice Pigs for sale. Prices Low. Cor-respondence solicited.

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

HALL BROS, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-Ch suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices 1/2 less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

Nurserymen's Directory.

LEES 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.

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

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

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

MRS. DEBORA K. LONGSHORE, M. D., has removed ed 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,

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

FREE New Articles for Agents. World Marticles for Agents. World Marticles for Agents. World Marticles for Agents. Agen

Durham Park Herds

ALBERT CRANE,

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,

Thoroughbred English

Berkshire Pigs. —ALSO— Dark Brahma and White Leghorn

Chickens. None but first-class stock shipped.

WOOL-GROWERS Can rely upon immunity from contagious disease in their flocks after use of LADD'S TOBACCO SHEEP WASH. GUARANTEED an immediate cure fer scab and prevention of infection by that terror to flockmasters. 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 over 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.

Scott's Improved Sheep Dip.

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

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.



ONE TO TWENTY-ONE STOPS. NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES

Now Ready at Reduced Prices.

These organs are acknowledged to be the best in the World, having taken the HIGHEST AWARD for DEMONSTRATED SUPERIORITY at EVERY WORLD'S EXHIBITION for THIRTEEN YEARS. But while this superiority is admitted, it is frequently charged by dealers in other organs that the prices of the Mason & natural organs are very high This is not that the prices of the Mason & natural organs are very high This is not that those of very inferior organs, being sold at \$54, \$66, \$78,

of very inferior organs, being sold at \$54, \$66, \$78, \$34, \$99, \$105, \$108, \$114, \$126, to \$500 and upward, each. They are also sold for monthly or quarterly payments.

Purchasers are cautioned to remember that dealers in organs often recommend inferior instruments, because they get higher commissions for selling them. Insist on having a Mason & Hamilin Organ and you will have the best instrument of the class in the world, at a price but little if any more than that of very inferior organs.

If a dealer declines to furnish a Mason & Hamlin Organ, write to the Company and they will see that one is furnished you at lowest net price or on the foverable terms.

At any rate, before purchasing or hiring any organ, send for our latest ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, PRICE LIST and CIRCULARS, with useful information for purchasers, Sent free.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,

154 Trement St., Boston; 46 East 14th St., (Union Square), New York, or 250 and 252 Wabash Ave.,

THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE. One Copy, Weekly, for one year, One Copy, Weekly, for six months, One Copy, Weekly, for three months, Three Copies, Weekly, for one year, Five Copies, Weekly, for one year, Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year, RATES OF ADVERTISING.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One insertion, per line (nonpariel) 20 cents.
One month, 15 per insertion.
Three months, 12 15 per insertion.
Three months, 12 10 10 per insertion.
The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humburgs securing space in these advertising columns.
Advertisements of lotterles, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of The Farmers. TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

The Weekly Capital.

July 1st, as heretofore advertised, we begin the publication of the WEEKLY CAPITAL, a first-class family newspaper, giving latest telegraphic news from all parts of the world, state news, news of the cities of the state, and local news from the capital. It will be full and complete in all its departments, bright, newsy, and entertaining. It will be sent from July 1st to January 1st 1880, for fifty cents. One year for One dollar. Address Hudson & Ewing, Topeka Kansas.

Advantages of River Navigation.

On this important subject we find a letter in the Muscatine (Iowa) Tribane from Samuel Sinnett, whose articles are familiar to the readers of the FARMER, the points of which we transfer to our columns. It would be well for the West if many more such eranest men would give their efforts to pushing forward the (to western farmers) most important work to be accomplihed west of the Alleghanies. The Mississippi and its tributaries placed in the most navigable condition is the only proper solution to the transportution problem. Mr.

Sinnet very properly says: The improvement of the mouth of the Missis-

cippi has given a new impulse to trade from New Orleans, several European lines of steam ships are either established or about to be, steamboatmen are waking up to the necessity of prompt action. All the principal cities on the river are holding meetings. Wisconsin is all aflame, and petitions to congress are circulating in every township praying congress to pass liberal appropriations to imimprove the Mississippi and its tributaries. This is the only means of securing cheap transportation independent of the railroads, which are always unreliable, owing to their forming combinations and forcing up the fares and freights at such times as they can force the shippers to pay them. For the last three years freight charges from Chicago to Buffalo or Oswego have been only four cents per bushel on wheat and 11 cents on corn. Now the freights on the same articles from Muscatine propriate and use to the lifting up of the human to New Orleans ought not to exceed those figures, but ought to fall below them, as the navigation is not so expensive and perilous as lake navigation. I cut the following from the Western Christian Advocate. "During the course of congress to improve the navigation of the upper down on one trip to New Orleans by means of barges, 27,000 tons of freight or equivalent to the full capacity of ninety locomotives and 2,700 freight cars, the freight bill by the steamboat being only \$18,600, whereas the freight by rail would amount to \$178,000." Now this is a significant fact that is very suggestive of the when he has learned the habits of the feathered interest we have in this subject of river navigation. But there is a trade looming up in the near future that will vitally effect Iowa as well as the west. I mean the live and dead meat trade with England. It is very fortunate for us that our western cattle have never been inoculated with this fearful cattle desease, pleuro pneumonia, that is such a terror to all cattle strong claims on the farmer's attention as the dealers in Europe. I believe there is none of it mariner's. By it he is made familiar with the known to exist except in a few localities in the winds, the clouds and storms, cold and heat, slop. Now this disease is one of the most coneven into a yard, or carried on a car where an wathout apufficient supply of water, and bruised and sore with the constant jar and jolting of the cars are in just such a condition to catch any the money it would be worth when in future it disease. But this can all be avoided by shipping in barges. On board the barge the steer fattens as readily as in the barn where he was raised. The corn and fodder necessary to keep him is placed on deck. The steam tug takes the barge alongside the ocean steamer, the steer is hoisted on board in a fine, healthy condition and is thus well able to stand the ocean passsage at not more than ten per cent. of the cost at present incurred by railroad. No danger of quarantine regulations on the arrival of the ship in Europe. No stock yard charges, or middle men, to absorb all the profits. The

same is true with respect to grain; the barges

the ocean steamer, a steam elevator removes the grain from the barge and discharges it in the hold of the steamer without anyelevator charges. I have written a letter to a Dublin (Irgiand) paper for publication, calling attention to the opportunity that exists for a man with capital to come out here and purchase our corn, wheat, flax seed and other grain from first hands, together with our beef, cattle, hogs, etc. I sent the prices they were selling a here, the prices the same articles brought in Chicago and New York so that they could compare them and determine how much the prices were adwanced by high transportation rates, and how much could be saved by shipping down the river to New Orleans. I put the saving at 75 per cent of present charges, and 1 believe I speak within bounds."

The Future Farmer.

He who would excel in anything must be omething more than a good copyist. He must in some respects be original, and approach an ideal standard. So the farmer of the future must be more than an imitator of the farmer who has gone before. He must strike boldly out into the field of modern science-a field at present comparatively easy to explore. Everything looks to the future farmer for success Every year it is becoming more and more apparent that the farm must be the balance gree govern, regulate and control every other branch of industry. His is the most stable, permanent business; agriculture alone, it may be said, is anchored to the soil. All else is comparatively fleeting and transitory. Hence it is meet that the owners of the soil shall be the rulers of the country; we mean the actual owners of the land; those who gain their daily bread directly from the soil by personal supervision and labor.

Preliminary to this step agriculture must be infused with a higher culture, and the agricultural college properly conducted-lifted from the old schoolman's plain-offers the ready medium for this reform, When the agricultural college has been reformed, or rather perfected -for as yet it is but a feeble imitation of the old European Institutions of classic literature, a slavish copy of which all our colleges and seminaries are-it will become fashionable and the wealthy of other pursuits will be eager to patronize it and send their sons to it to receive an

As the case now stands the world boasts of lore of dead ages; eminent lawyers, learned in all that pertains to that profession; model with all the religious creeds and superstitions of ancient and modern times, requiring immense labor and research into black letter and dead lore. These, and many others with cabalistic letters punctuating their individuality-L. L. D., M. D., D. D., etc., etc. Agriculture alone, among these ancient orders is without honors or titles.

But the shams which have so long succeeded in hoodwinking the world are fast losing their power, as the clear, bright sunlight of true science dispels the fog in which they have been so long enveloped. The day is fast approaching and the time near at hand, when a professor of agriculture will mean something. All the vital learning of an ever living present is hers to ap-

Let us see what the model farmer of the future must be master of, and acquire for use, not to be worn as a button-hole bouquet. He must be a geologist and learn to read the rocks, and botany, which classifies and names the plants, shrubs and trees that are the constant companions of the farmer; a master of entomology, which points out the friends and enemies to the farm's crops, of swarming insect life; an ornithologist, no less useful than beautiful, and tribes he will have the acquaintance of hosts of tireless friends, which he had never before dreamed of. Architecture, engineering and hygiene, in the farm vocabulary, signify beauty, convenience and health. Without these country life is shorn of the greater part of its riches and enjoyment. Meteorology has almost as his soils, his crops and animals. Surely here is was applied to conducting a farm.

All boys could not become [proficient in all these branches, but all could acquire a rudimentary knowledge of them to be improved by knowledge of a number of them, and not a few would become proficient in all. The contest in the schools of to-day is for a useful, business education, and the exclusion of the large per cent of useless or unusable which is taught from the public school up to the college.

When farmers' boys are taught in the line of their life work as lawyers, physicians, clergy-

in which it is shipped are run alongside of they will begin to take a front rank in society of self-binder or lose what they have invested The Drouth in the Western Counties. which learning, coupled with numbers will al- years.

Low Rate of Interest.

Usury laws are among the oldest laws known o civilized nations. Those laws have been of the most stringent character. Forfeiture, fines, and imprisonment are among the penalties that have been enforced, and enforced with the utmost rigor when it was possible to do so, for the purpose of compelling those who had money to oan to accept a reasonable sum as hire for the ise of capital. All laws under despotisms, or popular governments have, alike, been equally powerless to cure the evil or effect the slightest remedy. Every money-loaner, every banking institution has always violated these laws with the utmost impunity, the latter seeming entirely indifferent in regard to the clause in their charters which works a forfeiture.

There is no remedy for the oppression of isury or high interest but the guarantee of absolute safety to the lender, and the independence to demand the use of money at reasonable

rates by the borrower. The United States government, when sorely in need of funds to prosecute the rebellion, was compelled to pay enormous rates of interest. Many of the bonds of the government were sold as low, we believe, as 45 cents for a dollar, or at a discount of 55 per cent., estimated by the money of the country and its purchasing value when the war broke out. This was not only a positive interest of over 12 per cent, on the amount of money actually received, but the government entered into an obligation to refund, or pay rather, 55 cents on every dollar more than it received.

This pernicious system is in active operation to-day, and every day, throughout the whole country, and especially so in the west. The idle dollar, in this way, is eating up millions of productive industry every year, and the only remedy by which there is a prospect of mitigating the evil is by making the security for future payment as near absolutely safe as in the nature of human events it is possible to do. How shall that be accomplished? is the question awaiting solution. In answering we will consider it in its bearing upon the farm. An association of farmers could compass the object, or a strong, well conducted grange. If a member of the association found it necessary to use borrowed money in his business, his case would be laid before the association, which would take ripe scholars" as professors to teach the book it under advisement, and if the decision of the committee was favorable, the financial officer of the association would negotiate the loan, and the preachers, great divines, thoroughly acquainted property of the whole association would stand as security for the debt, which would leave no doubt or uneasiness on the mind of the lender, and in proportion as safety and assured pay-ment of principal and interest at the day named was guaranteed, in that ratio would the rate of interest be lowered. We have no doubt if such a system was permanently and generally established, and when it came to be well understood and had gained the confidence of capitalists, that millions could be borrowed as low as four per cent. interest. The association would alone be known to the lender, and the property of the individual who received the use of the loan would be placed in the control of the association, to the extent that it is now placed subject to the control of the strange capitalist, who acts through agents and attorneys. If the borrower should be overtaken by sickness or other misfortune, or prove incompetent to manage his estate to the best advantage, the association would take it in charge and see that it was properly done, at a minimum expense. By the convention held in New Orleans last fall, for be acquainted with old Earth's formation; a this means the unfortunate family would not be the purpose of taking action to memorialize chemist, and be able to use his laboratory, ousted from house and home, but be protected where the constituents of the soil, the mysteries and assisted by fraternal aid and sympathy in river, a delegate from St. Louis Stated, that the of plant life, the pulling down and building up their homestead. The operation of such a sysweek! before, the steamboat William took of organic matter are made plain; familiar with tem would, by its mutual benefits, draw the interest, and every year would strengthen the confidence created by mutual protection and aid. In place of battling against the world single-handed, the farmer would have the active support of a strong combination exerting

a powerful influence in the community. While necessary debts under such a business system could be floated at a low rate of interest, unnecessary debts, which are eventually ruinous to the borrower, would be prevented. Every year thousands of farmers are overwhelmed by indiscreet and reckless borrowing.

Stark's Binder.

We witnessed the operation of a new binder east where those dairies are supplied with stale and learns the effect of atmospheric changes on week before last in a field of wheat near town, which its inventor, Andrew Stark, of Topeka, tagious that in 1- an. A healthy lot of steers a field in knowledge large enough for the most claims possesses several meritorious features sublime ambition, and attractive enough to win sessed by other binders. The mechananimal has been that was effected with the dis- the smartest boys. Every agricultural college ism by which the wire is tied is wholly ries, arriving at the shipping port half starved, which the whole superstructure of the pupil's weighing more than a nound, and confined witheducation is to be built, and which should pro- in the arm which graups the sneat. This opermount importance is that the binder can be atfuture study, many would acquire a practical tached to any of the various reaping machines binders in use in the state of Kansas alone, which at a cost of \$125 each, can be rigged out men, soldiers, etc., have always been taught, owners of non-binders either to forego the use American.

and exert a controlling influence in the state in their old machines, many of which will last

Mr. Stark has attached three of his binders to reapers of different makes which have been working in the wheat this harvest, run by farmers whose machines they have been attached to. who pronounce the binder a perfect machine. The one witnessed in operation did its work

It is the object of the inventor to organize company and establish a shop in Topeka, to manufacture his machines, believing there will be ready sale for all the machines that can be manufactured for some time, in the state of Kansas alone.

Agriculture in England.

In the telegraph reports from London, July 9th, it is announced that the house of commons had voted 76 to 56 in favor of the estab lishment of a department of agriculture and commerce, under a special cabinet officer. Agsideration which we hope in the near future to see it accorded in this country. If the post office, the army, the navy, foreign relations, the treasury and public lands, Indians and public buildings are of sufficient importance to demand the attention of a cabinet officer, agriculture and railroads, which exert a much greater influence in the nation than any of those institutions named, are entitled to the care and management of a cabinet officer. The present misseeds by the hand of an office-hunting politician, is a disgrace to the agricultural class of this country.

Johnson County Co-operative Association.

The grange establishment, located at Olathe, Kansas, shows by its twelfth quarterly reportfrom April to July-that it is not only doing a large but very profitable business for its members. The profits on sale during the quarter were \$2,930, which left a net profit of \$1,503.73 to be divided among stockholders and patrons, allowing a rebate among stockholders of 151 per cent., and to non-stockholders 74 per cent.

This is very encouraging, and the business of the association is steadily on the increase. Judicious co-operation is doubtless the road to success in every branch of industry.

The Harvest.

We would be pleased if the numerous friends and readers of the FARMER, now that the small grain crops have been harvested, would send us statements of the yield and quality of the grain

Reliable statements from every part of the state would not only be interesting to the farmers, as well as others, but would prove very useful in shaping the future operations of many in farming and other business. A good crop of marketable produce in any section means a prosperous and active business season for all in that neighborhood.

Pamphlets and Catalogues Received.

The Fifth Annual Fair of the Shawnee County Agricultural Society will be held at Topeka, Kansas, September 30th to October 3d,

The list is just out, printed at the office of the Kansas FARMER Publishing House. The premiums are very liberal, and tickets will be sold at the popular price of 25 cents, single admission; family tickets, \$1.00.

sheds and pens are the best in the state, and enough to supply all demands. It is the purmembers more closely together in the bonds of pose of the managers to make the fair thoroughly agricultural in its leading features this

> We have the premium list of the North Georgia Stock and Fair Association, for the second annual fair to be held at Atlanta, Georgia, commencing October 20th and continuing one

> Premium list of the 27th annual Illinois State Fair, to be held at Springfield, commencing October 29th.

1!A. J. Alexander's large sale of Short-horn cattle is announced, in pamphlets, to take place at Woodburn Farm, July 30th, which is in childed in this catalogue compose nearly one- at Brown's Grove, Ness county, Kansas. half of the Woodburn herd, all the families of the herd being represented excepting two.

How to Utilize Old Fruit Cans.

rigation to the plant for a period of several are five thousand of these machines without of this method of irrigation leave no doubt of with Stark binders, making complete self bind- the longest drouths. In all warm localities, use require a reaper, built exclusively for the cans, as here indicated, will be found profitable

The extreme limits of settlement in the southwestern counties of this state have been severely scourged by a protracted drouth this season, which has brought to the new and illy provided settlers of that region, extreme distress and suffering, and they will have to be assisted by their brethren in the older settled portions of the state, where Providence has showered blessing upon them with open hand in copious rains and abundant crops.

The counties of Camanche, Edwards, Pawnee, Rush, Ness, Lane, Sequoyah, Buffalo, Foote and Ford, are all newly settled with a sparse population, who have not had time to produce a surplus crop to fall back upon. All of these counties have been subjected to a drouth prolonged for several months. The wheat they put in last fall is nowhere: the prairie grass is as brown as in midwinter, and vegetation is nearly in a dormant state. The heavy rains on the 20th of June, which were so widely extended, did not reach that part of riculture in Great Britain is claiming that con- the state except in local showers. In the northwestern portion of the state, north of the K. P. railroad, rain has been more generously distributed. Old settlers who formerly lived on the extreme border of Kansas, near the Missouri river, and who now are located in the present drouth-afflicted counties named, assure us that this eastern section was, in those days, fully as dry as where they are now. What a marvelous climatic change has been wrought in the last twenty years. At present we have a nomer at Washington which distributes garden great deal more rain than prosperous farming requires.

A public meeting was held at Brown's Grove in Ness county, composed of citizens of Pawnee. Hodgeman, Russ, Ness, Buffalo and Lane counties, on June 21st, to take steps towards securing aid in obtaining seed wheat for those cit izens, who are unable, or have not the means to do so themselves, and also to adopt some means towards obtaining subsistence through the coming winter or until another crop is har-

A committee composed of Dr. G. Brown, J. S. Carrick and Captain Lewis Stoud, was appointed by the meeting to convey the resolutions and sense of the meeting to the capital and lay the case before the governor, and also to confer with the A., T. & S. F. railroad company and solicit the company's aid in furnishing the destitute settlers with seed wheat this fall. The resolutions addressed to the company are couched in the following language:

WHEREAS, A large number of our citizens will be compelled to leave the country unless aid is extended to them, thereby causing much damage and loss to the country and the railroad

damage and loss to the country and the railroad company; therefore be it Resolved, By the people of Pawnee, Hodgeman, Ness and Rush counties, in mass meeting assembled, that we do hereby petition the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad company for aid in obtaining the necessary seed wheat for next year's crop, and that the same may be furnished to us on such just and reasonable terms as common hysiness produces may become terms as common business prudence may per-

mit. And be it further

Resolved, That we realize the efforts and energy displayed by the Atchison, Topeka Santa Fe railroad company, in opening up the vast and fertile region of "Southwest Kansas" to settlement, and that we hereby heartily join in expressing our faith in its great fertility and its adaptation to pursuits of agriculture.

The meeting asks, through resolution, the governor to convene the legislature to provide relief for the citizens of those drouth-smitten counties. The petition addressed to the governor by the committee appointed to represent the sense of the people, says:

The drouth of the past season has left many of our people at present in destitute circum-stances and largely crippled the resources of those who would aid the sufferers.

The present condition threatens a large part Ample camping facilities and abundance of water will be afforded on the ground. Stalls, erty and utter commercial failure await many more, and a large depopulation of the county must inevitably take place, either by removal or starvation for many are leaving and many are unable to leave.

We therefore urgently request you to consider the feasibility of calling a session of the legislature to act in our behalf, and in that of other counties adjoining, or to advise other many for our relief. means for our relief.

Local rains in the dry section of the state, recently, give the people hope that some forage and corn will be grown, which will partially aid in wintering the stock. But the new settlers in this region of country are doubtless in urgent need of assistance from their more fortunate brethren in other parts of the state and country, and that need should be speedily supplied. Individuals or communities who will Woodford county, Kentacky. The animals in-furnish aid should correspond with Dr. Brown,

Inspect the Cellars.

Many of our farmers who have no special place built for wintering vegetables and fruit. Perhaps one of the most appropriate uses of store them in the cellar of the dwelling house. ease, are sure to catch it, and our western cat- should embrace in its curriculum these studies, original and entirely distinct from all other an old fruit can that can be devised is to make In order to keep them from freezing there, the tle after their long trip from the western praint as adjuncts but as primary, and a basis on binders, being a small device, the whole not it contribute to the growth of new fruit to fill cellars are banked up tightly in the fall. No new cans. This is done in the following man- vontilation is provided for, and the only way ner: The can is pierced with one or more 100 for the assure of the noxious gases arising from gress with an eye single to practical results, to ation is performed in other binders by compli- holes, and then sunk in the earth near the roots decaying vegetables is through the openings in cated machinery, weighing 75 or 100 pounds. of the strawberry or tomato or other plant, the floor into the living rooms above, where it there are other features of minor importance the pin holes are to be of such size that when is dealing disease and perchane death to the peculiar to Mr. Stark's binder, which he claims the can is filled with water the fluid can only occupants. Is it surprising that diphtheria and contain considerable merit, but the one of par- escape into the ground very slowly. Thus a scarlet fever and every other fever results from quart can, properly arranged, will extend its ir- such total disregard of the laws of health? A person will pay this inattention to sanitary or harvesters in use. It is estimated that there day; the can is then refilled. Practical trials measures, and then if his children sicken and die, he blames the weather, or murmurs and its success. Plants thus watered flourish and grumbles at the dispensations of Providence; yield the most bounteous returns throughout cannot conceive why God should afflict him so severely. The Almighty is not to be blamed at ers of these machines. All the other binders in where water is scarce, the planting of old fruit all in such instances; the fault lies at the man's own door, or rather in his cellar, and he ought binder to work with, which will compel the as a regular gardening operation, -Scientific to condemn himself, and mourn over his own neglect of duty instead .- Record and Farmer.

Protect the Birds.

The Hon. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, like the majority, if not the entire intelligent portion of farmers throughout the country, favors the protection of birds, more especially the most unjustly persecuted crow. In his timely gion. These scattering flights bring forth a and practical plea for the feathered tribe, he

"Thousands of crows are destroyed every year by guns, traps and poisoned grain, and multitudes of the young are killed in their nests by every urchin who can climb a tree. urally return to the northwest to the permanent Though the crow pulls up a few seeds of the germinating corn, his services to agriculture far of the boundary line between the United States outweigh his depredations; he daily devours and British America. Except when they beinsects, grubs and worms, which but for him would devastate whole fields of young corn. He destroys innumerable mice and a thousand other quadrupeds, every one of which commit ten times the mischief he does. He will eat snakes, frogs, lizards and other reptiles, and also fruits, seeds and vegetables, and if hard pushed for food will even descend to carrion.

"The hills and uncultivated places are not the crow's true home, but on the contrary, they, like the bee and the quail, seem especially to fellow civilization and land culture. The jackdaw, rook and many other species venture even into cities, and build in churches and old castles. The American crow is rarely seen in remote places. From my own large experience in travel, I do not remember ever seeing a single crow in primitive, remote forests or prairies.

"I repeat that wherever birds cannot exist, human life is hardly possible. The locusts have, perhaps, as much diminished human life as the sword. Destructive in their life, even in death they have been one of the greatest securges to humanity. Flying from the deserted plains of the Nile, and other African birdless regions, they fell chilled by the mountains of Ethiopa, and this produced, according to the ancients, the plague called 'black-death,' which for so many centuries has destroyed millions of men, and which even now, coming through Asia-Minor and Russia, threatens all civilized lands again."

Plagues and Pestilences.

We publish in this issue the second article of this series of scientific papers by C. W. Johnson, which we predict will not fail to attract much attention among scientific men. These articles treat of the latest discoveries made by the microscope and chemistry in the heretofore usexplored region of the lower order of animal

When to Water Horses.

Those who have the care of horses should let them have what water they want to drink before feeding them oats or corn, and if half an hour, or an hour before, so much the better. If the latter are fed to them at first, and they are allowed to drink a good deal of water soon after, much of the oats or corn consumed will be washed or carried through the stomach into the intestines, without being digested, when instead of benefiting the horse they do him a positive injury, frequently causing colic, inflammation of the bowels, etc. A small quantity of water after a feed would be attended with no such results, but the stomach of the horse is small and cannot hold much feed and much water at the same time.-Coknan's Rural World.

Put the hen-coops under the fruit trees, and the old hen with her chicks there, and every and when unduly exposed, treated as we have morning knock on the trees with a quick, hard recommended, the leather will retain its soft rap, and the little Turk will drop and chick ness and strength for many years. will take him.

Scatter under the fruit trees, say a quart of salt to a full-grown fruit tree, twice every week or two, until fruit is nearly grown, and it will greatly prevent the working and ravages of

The emptying of cesspools are excellent for

Keep air-slacked lime constantly on hand where laying hens can get at it. They need it for the manufacture of shells. Whenever a lot of old mortar can be obtained, put it in the chicken yard.

Now that the subject is up, we will quote from the editor of the Sun, who says the idea that water heated to a few degrees below the boiling point is a most excellent insecticide appears to be gaining favor among those who have given it a trial. We tried it many years since, and found that few of the smaller insects which infest plants would live long when sprink-

world, without incurring any great expeune in

d

the southeast, in Kansas and Nebraska, but in limited proportions. These last are the progeny of the scattering flights kown to have passed over the temporary region last fall. I am of the opinion that they fly to the southeast every autumn from the permanent resmall progeny, but, as a rule, in no such numbers as to alarm any one. Every autumn the winds and other causes carry them to the southeast, but they cannot perpetuate themselves in the lower sountry. They either die off or natregion lying two or three degrees on either side come a prodigious multitude in the northwest, they will never do serious harm in the lower countries, as they did in 1875, and such is not the case this year, though the season has been favorable hitherto to their development. It takes several favorable seasons to multiply them into dangerous numbers. In 1876 they were depleted by going too far south and not getting back again, as they always try to do. In 1875, when they were so bad, they had by this time in June laid everything bare in western Missouri and Kansas." This year a new species is doing great damage, however, in the Sierra Valley of California. The entomological commission has had its sphere enlarged, and will look into this outbreak in the Sierra Valley. Professors Thomas and Pickard, of the commission, will take charge this year of the locust or grasshopper troubles; Thomas going into the Northwest country, and Pickard to the borders of New Mexico, while Professor Riley will go south to investigate the cetton worm .- Farm, Field and Friend.

Care of Harness.

The Harness Journal, which ought to be authority, on this subject, gives the following directions for the care of harness.

"The first point to be observed is to keep the leather soft and pliable; this can be done only by keeping it well charged with oil and grease; water is a destroyer of these, but mud and the saline moisture from the animal are even more destructive. Mud, in drying, absorbs the grease and opens the pores of the leather, stitching and mountings. It therefore follows that to preserve a harness the straps should be washed and oiled whenever they have been moistened by sweat or soiled by mud. To do this effectually, the straps should all be unbuckled and detached; then washed with a little water and brown soap; then coated with neatsfoot oil and be allowed to remain undisturbed until the water is dried out; then thoroughly rubbed with a woolen rag; the rubbing is important, as it, in addition to removing the surplus oil and grease, tends to close the pores and gives a finish to the leather. In hanging harness, care should be taken to allow all straps to hang their full length; bridles, pads, gig saddles and collars should be hung upon forms of the shape of each. Light is essential to the care of leather, and when the harness closet is dark, the door should be left open at least half of the time during each day. All closets should be ventilated, and when possible they should be well lighted. To clean plated mountings use a chamois with a little drip oil or rotten stone, but they should be scoured as little as possible. Rubber covered goods are cleansed in the same way. Leather-covered needs to be well brushed and rubbed with a woolen rag. If a harness is thoroughly cleansed twice a year,

Night Made Bright as Day.

Equal to the rays of four dazzling suns, illu-luminating a radius of two miles. Glowing with a phosphorescent effulgence. Worth traveling five hundred miles to see it. At last showmen have invented something

gardens. They produce a rapid and succulent growth of wood and leaves, and so are better adapted to grass or the vegetable garden than to fruit trees or vines.

Small quantities of bones may be utilized by burning them a few at a time in the kitchen fire. This will greatly increase the value of the ashes, and the only expense will be that of time in collecting the bones.

Keep air-slacked lime constantly on hand

At last showmen have invented something worthy of the patronage of all classes—a scientific feature. Not the old circus and menagerie commonplace attractions. Messrs. Cooper, Bailey & Co., seem to be progressive. Keeping pace with advancement of science. The new and wonderful Electric Light has been adopted by them as the illuminating power of their great show. Of its success there can be no doubt, as the press of the entire country speak of this light as wonderful and attractive. This great show is to exhibit at Topeka on Saturday, July 26th.

The Chicago Times, of June 22d, says:

The Circus. The visit of the Cooper & Bailey circus to this city has proven a source of great profit to the managers, and pleasure almost unbounded to the public at large. The exhibitions have been attended by all conditions of people, including a vast number who, previous to last week, had probably not been in a tent for twenty years. The excellence of the ring performance of itself was largely accountable for this success; but more of it might properly be this success; but more of it might properly be accredited to the care the managers seem to have taken to eliminate some of the worst and most offensive features usually attendant upon which infest plants would live long when sprinkled with water at a temperature of from 140 to
shows of this kind, and to their enterprise in
using a means of lighting up their canves, that
was not injurious to the leaves of ordinary garden vegetables. There is but little room to
doubt that in the near future our farmers and
gardeners will learn how to control the insect and well cared for. The tigers and lions were as fine specimens as were ever seen in this city. Grasshoppers and Locusts.

Professor Riley, United States Entomologist, being questioned as to the reports regarding the outlook for grasshoppers in the West this year, says: "I have received reports from the extreme Nortewest, from Montana, Dakota and Utah, where the locusts are permanently located, that they are hatching out now. Scattering schools are being hatched out, further to

True Merit Always Wins.

Upon this page will be found a correct representation and in another column the advertisement of the celebrated "Superior," adjustable Force Feed Grain Drill, than which there is no better in the market. Messrs. Thomas, Ludlow & Rodgers have spared neither labor nor expense in perfecting this the principal and leading product of their immense factory, located at Springfield, Ohio, and as they devote their entire energies and capital to the protion of a strictly first-class grain drill, it is not at all surprising that the "Superior" is the most perfect and complete grain drill ever made. Great improvements have been made within the past three years, and it is now so perfect that we do not see any more room for improvement. Their trade in Kansas has become so large that they have been obliged to establish a branch house in Kansas City, Mo. See their advertisement for further particulars. tisement for further particulars.

Father is Gettting Well.

My daughters say, "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters." He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable, and we are so glad that he used your bitters.—A lady of Rochester, N. Y.

Thousands Might Annually be Saved.

In consumption the "Compound Oxygen Treatment" has been remarkably successful. How few ever recover entirely from Pneumonia, and all for the want of a revitalizing agent such as "Compound Oxygen" will certainly furnish. Thousands might, by its use, be saved annually from the grasp of that great destroyer, Consumption. Some of the most brilliant cures which have already been made by this new treatment have been in consumption. The amplest infoamation will be found in our treatise on "Compound Oxygen." It is sent free. Address Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1112, Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Answer This.

Did you ever know any person to be il without inaction of the Stomach, Liver or Ki neys, or did you ever know one who was we when either was obstructed or inactive; and d you ever know or hear of any case of that kin that Hop Bitters would not cure?—As your neighbor this same question.

2 8 and 9 哥

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

Ten per cent. on city property.

All good bonds bought at sight.

For ready money and low interest, call on

A. Prescott & Co.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

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

Markets.

New York Money Market. NEW YORK, July 14, 1879.

GOVERNMENTS-Firmer. RAILROAD BONDS-Generally Strong. SUBSIDIARY SILVER COIN-%@78 discount.

BAR SILVER-1 1314. DSTOCKS-The market was fairly active at the perfocks—The market was fairly active at the opening. A strong tone characterized dealings, and there was an advance of 1/2 per cent; but later, a weak feeling set in, the general list falling off 1/4/2/4 per cent. at the close. Speculation was

MONEY-2193814 per cent., closing at 21/2 DISCOUNTS-Prime mercantile paper, 3@

STERLING-\$4 88; dull for 60 days \$4 86; sight, \$4 871/2.

London Silver Market.

[By Cable.] LONDON, July 14, 1879.

SILVER-51 13-16 pence per ounce.

Kansas City Produce Market.

KANSAS CITY, July 14, 1879.

WHEAT—Receipts, 19,748 bushels; shipments, 11,946 bushels; in store, 113,541 bushels; steady; No. 2, 95c; No. 3, 91c; No. 4, 821sc. CORN—Receipts, 5,358 bushels; shipments, 8,465 bushels; in store, 56,247 bushels; dull; No. 2 mixed, 30c bld; 301/2 asked; rejected, 25c bld.

Id. OATS—Nominal. RYE—Nominal. BARLEY—Nominal. BUTTER—Cholce, 10@12c; store packed, quiet at $5 \overline{\alpha}$ 6c. EGGS—Receipts large, and slow sale, at $6 \overline{\alpha}$ 7c

St. Louis Produce Market. ST. Louis, July 14, 1879.

FLOUR—Unchanged.
WHEAT—Upened lower and advanced: No. 2
red, 97@99c cash; 98@984c July; 96@974cc
lAugust; 96@98c September; No. 3 do., 94@95c.
CORN—Better for cash; lower for future; 35cc
354c cash; 34%c August; 35%c35%c September.
OATS—Higher; 304@304c cash; 254c August;
25%c254c September.
RYE—Lower; 474c bld.
WHISKY—Steady; \$1 05.
PORK—Lower; jobbing, 39 75@9 65.
DRY SALT MEATS—Entirely nominal.
BACON—Lower; clear ribs, \$5 30; clear, \$5 60.
LARD—No market.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, July 14, 1879. The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as follows:

HOGS--Receipts, 155; shipments, 4,400; mixed packing, firm but scarce; \$3 45@3 65; light \$3 55@4 00; closed steady with some unsold.
CATTLE--Receipts 3,500; shipments 1,500; native shipping, 200d, demand, \$4 80@5 20; butched to bulk \$2 00@2 00, Texans dull and 10a15c lower; \$2 25@2 70.
SHEEP-Nominal.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market. KANSAS CITY, July 14, 1679.

The Indicator reports : The indicator reports:

CATTLE—Receipts, for 48 hours, 658; shipments, 126; market weak for Texans and all classes, except good shipping steers, of which there were none on sale; native steers averaging 11,130 pounds, sold at \$3 60; native cows, \$2 1022 70; wintered Texas steers, 2 452 75.

HOGS—Receipts, for 48 hours, 709; shipments, 1,435; market steady; and sales ranged at \$3 450 3 60; bulk at \$3 5028 60.

SHEEP—No receipts, shipments; market quiet; natives averinging 88 pounds, sold at \$2 65.

New York Produce Market.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1879 FLOUR—Firm; superfine western state, \$3 75a 4 15; common to good, \$4 2024 60; good to choice \$4 65@6 50; white wheat extra, \$4 75@5 25; St. Louis, \$4 10a6 50.

WHEAT—Steady; No. 4, spring, 97c; No. 3 do., 90@1 00; ungraded red winter, \$1 05@1 19; No. 2, amber, \$1 1614.

imber, 3: 1614.

RYE—Firm: western, 63c.
RYE—Firm: western, 63c.
RARLEY—Dull and nominal.
CORN—Steady and unchanged; ungraded 43@
434c; round yellow, 5114c; No. 2 white, 50c
OATS—Moderate trade; mixed western, 30c 40c;
white do. 40c 43c.
COFFEE—Fair demand and firm.
SIIGAR—Firm.

New York Live Stock Market. NEW YORK, July 14, 1879

NEW YORK, July 14, 1879

BREVES—Receipts, 4,300; fairly active; good and prime sterrs a shade firmer; exporters used 1,300 at 9 25410 00, the remainder to home trade slaughterers at \$7 00.47 50 for through Texaus and \$7 7549 75 for natives; selected tops, \$10 00-610 25; every out-going steamer fitted for carrying live cattle, have been engaged for the coming week, SHEEP—Receipts, 10,000; prices about same as Friday, but the feeling at the close easier; sheep, \$3 50.285 50 including fair to good, 4 2544 75; lambs, 500@7 00.

SWINE—Receipts, 9,200; no sale for live weight the past week; none offered to-day; nominal value \$4 404.24 50 here.

Chicago Wool Market.	
Tub-washed, choice	
Fine unwashed	21/02
Fleece washed	2500
Medium unwashed	

WOOL—Cniet and unchanged, Tub—choice, 3214a 33c; medium, 27@29c; dingy and low, 25@27c. Unwashed—medium and combing mixed, 26@214/c; medium 19@29c; coarse, 16@18c; light fine, 17@18c; heavy do., 15@16c. Burry, black and cotted, 36 to 10c % hiese.

FLOUR—Dull; superfine western and state, \$3 25@37c, common to good, \$3 65@3 90; good to choice, \$3-90@4 50; white wheat extra, \$4 15@5 25; St. Louis, \$3 80@6 00.

d	Topeka Preduce Market.
r,	Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee Country produce quoted at buying prices.
is	appr po Dos bhl Choice Michigan 5.50
10	APPI RS-Par bushel 2,0002280
t-	
e.	" Medium 1.75 " Common 1.50 " Castor 1214 BUTTER-Per ib-Choice 10
i-	" Common 1912
4	BUTTER-Per lb-Choice
63	Madline
	CHEESE—Per lb
	HOWINV_Per bbl
11,	I R POTATORS—Per Du
ď-	
	SWEET POTATORS. 1.00@1.2
ell	
lid	CABBAGE Per dozen 1 1000 1 1000 1 1000 1 1
nd	Turkeys,
sk	CANADA PARAN
AC	CAPPACK—Per dozen
	CHICKENS—Spring
	CHICKENS—Spring
	Topeka Butchers' RetailMarket

1	" Geese, " " "
	ONIONS—Per bu
ı	CHICKENS—Spring
ì	CHICKERS Spring.
	Topeka Butchers' RetailMarket
	BEEF-Sirloin Steak per 15 1216
•	" Round " " " 10
ķ	" Roasts " " " 10
	" Fore Quarter Dressed, per 15 614
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	" Roast "
	PORK
Ñ	" Sausage 10@12
	Tepeka Retail Grain Market.
	Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly

١	Topeka Retail Grain Market.	2,51,01
1	Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected by T. A. Beck & Bro.	weekly
	WHEAT—Per bu. spring. "Fall No 2. "Fall No 3. "Fall No 4. CORN — Per bu. "White Old "Yellow OATS — Per bu, R Y E — Per bu. BARLEY—Per bu. FLOUR—Per 100 lbs "No 2. "No 3. "Rye. CORN MEAL. CORN CHOP. RYE CHOP.	.6.9 .8.7.7 .2.2 .2.3 .8.1.2 .2.3
	CORN & OATS	-

Topeka Leather Market.

Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer in Furs, Tallow and Leather.	Hic
HIDES-Green	5
Green, damaged	400
Green, kip and calf	
Bull and stag	
Dry flint prime	
Dry Salted, prime	
Dry damaged	

New Advertisements.

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

ESTRAY.

Strayed from the premises of the subscriber June 30, one laage black mare, heavy with foal, white spot on belly about size of a half dollar. Short neck, heavy mane and foretop. Formerly owned near VALLEY FALLS. A reasonable reward will be paid for information that will lead to recovery of mare.

WILLIAM GILKEISON, Plow Boy, Shwanee Co., Kan.



Diseases, like rivers, spring from small causes. The roaring river may not be easily diverted from its course, nor the neglected disease from its destructive work. Taken in time, disease, which is merely an interrupted function, may be averted by the use of Nature,s remedy,

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

It combines the medicinal properties of the best mineral waters in the world. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



Health, strength, comfort, insured to old and young by the constant use of Ridge's Food, In cans, 35c. 65c., \$1.25 and \$1.75. WOOLRICH & CO., on label.



UNTIL

January 1st.

FOR 50 CENTS.

We offer our readers a first class weekly newspaper from

July 1st. to January 1st., 1880.

FOR 50 CENTS.

-THE-

Weekly Capital

Will be a complete family newspaper published at the low price of

One Dollar Per Year.

Every farmer in Kansas wants a newspaper published at the Capital of the State. It will give the latest telegraphic news from all over the world, full state news, news from the cities of the state, and a splendid miscellany of useful, interesting, and humerous reading matter.
It will be the

BRIGHTEST. BEST,

AND CHEAPEST

Paper in Kansas.

A fit companion for the reliable old Kansas FARMER. Send in your name at once and begin the first issue July 1st.

TERMS:

Cash in Advance.

1 year to any address, \$1.00. Postage paid, from July 1st to January 1st, 1880, 50 cents.

Sample copy of daily or weekly, (after July 1st) sent free to any address.

The reading matter of the FARMER and the WEEKLY CAPITAL is entirely distinct and different. That printed in the CAPITAL will not be put into the FAR-MER. The one is an Agricultural paper, and the other a Newspaper. The two will give every farmers' family asplendid combination at a price within the reach of all. Send money at our risk by postoffice money order, registered letter, or enclose 17 three cent postage direct

---ADDRESS---

Hudson & Ewing,

Editors and Proprietors,

: KANSAS. TOPEKA, :

Literary and Domestic.

Other Mothers.

BY MRS. M, F. BUTTS. Mother, in the sunset glow, Crooning child-songs sweet and low, Eyes softly shining, heart at rest, Rose-leaf cheek against thy breast.

Thinkest thou of those that weep O'er their bables fast asleep Where the evening dews lie wet On their broidered coverlet,

Whose cold cradle is the grave, Where wild roses nod and wave. Taking for their blossoms fair What a spirit once did wear?

Mother, crooning soft and low, Let not all thy funcies go, Like swift birds, to the blue skies Of thy darling's happy eyes.

Count thy baby's curls for beads, As a sweet saint intercedes, But on some fair ringlet's gold Let a tender prayer be told.

For the mother, all alone, Who for singing maketh moan, Who doth ever vainly seek Dimpled arms and velvet cheek.

Ealse Sentiment As To Work for Young

A false sentiment has rendered it derogator for a woman to be a business woman, for a girl can possibly find a father, brother, or uncle, to support her. The noble army of working women, who of all women best demonstrate packages and sold \$5 worth of seed, and gave their raison d'etre, is in general a despised army; and while society applauds the woman who is an artist, an editor, an author, it does so raise annuals. What is prettier or more attractive than beds or mounds of some of the that grand corps where she legitimately belongs. Families with three, four or five daughs ters, whether there are sons or not, if the father can possibly support them, are brought up to do nothing but help mother a little! This helping is not generally really learning house fllower garden was not needed, or was out keeping and seamstress work in all its varieties, but skimming the surface of things, making cake, dusting a room, trimming a gown, and leaving those weightier matters of the law, as shirt-making, ironing, bread-making and beefcooking to some one else. Girls speak of it as a hardship, if they are obliged by stress of circumstances to earn a support. "Anna thinks it is so hard; all her friends have their time to themselves, and she is forced to teach, poor child!" The whole training of the girl is aside from knowing anything about business; she reads stories and fashion magazines, not newspapers, and works on science and architecture, and practical every-day life. She does not learn telegraphy or carving, or furniture dec-orating, or gardening, or book-keeping, nor does she go into her father's business and learn it as her brother would if she had one; bless you, it would make her a working woman! Thus out of this army of working women are kept, so far as possible, all women of education means, refinement, cultured taste. These organized into a society make no end of blunders in business, and regard them as creditable rather than otherwise, as a Chinese lady cherishes the deformity of a cramped foot. If they read common law and medicine so as to be as well informed on these points as ordinary men, bless you, "they are very odd," at the least. These good ladies, with the very best intentions, undertake to handle the working-women question; they are thrown into contact with the poor, and knowing absolutely nothing of what it is to earn a living, or what it costs to earn a dollar, or what a dollar can be made to bring, they have only the most general and no particular sympathies; on the one hand, they will be home life. deceived and kill by over-kindness, on the other, they will misunderstand and kill by It needs working women to un stand and help working men; then they know that being bread-winners does not forfeit for them their position as wives and mothers; that while they earn daily wages they have the affections of the hearth; that the poor mother, left a widow, wants to keep her children in a home, not to sow them broadcast in orphan asylums; that the poor couple who have passed their married fifty years unhonored, it is true, by a golden wedding, do not want to be thrust one into an Old Men's Home, the other into an Old Women's Home, or put into the separate wards of an almshouse, or one to go to one blind asylum and the other to another. There is a fine kind of charity in England, where endowments have been left so that decent, destitute old couples, or single people, can have a nice, three-roomed cottage, with fuel, water and lights, and a certain number of shillings weekly on which to subsist; and they can take in an orphan grandchild, or feeble child, living as in their own home, subject only to certain regulations of sobriety, cleanliness and good order .-Sunday Afternoon for July.

Flowers.

July 5 .- Among the many interesting articles in the FARMER I noticed several relating to flower culture, and as a am interested in every branch of improvement as relating to the homes of the people in Kansas, I read your worthy paper with deep interest, and note the advancement made. One idea that impressed me as being remarkably pertinent was in the article of June 18, "The Flower Garden," with regard to seed failure. I would say, it does not make so much difference where we get our seed, as how we treat them; giving proper care, at the proper time. I often give seed to people out of what I raise, and just the same as I sow, and ever I am obliged to hear it, year after year, "those seed would not grow," or else, "they did not come up," when it seems every seed I sow comes up. What is the trouble?

How can it be remedied? These are the questions to be answerered.

I agree with the advice in that article about the care in sowing seed, etc., and it needs care, too, after they come up, in taking out the weeds early, or rather, never tet them get the advantage of the plants. We must also discriminate between the care needed to produce the different kinds of flowers. Our perennials need care only in training during summer months. Our bulbs must be put in, in the spring, just at the right time, so that it leaves our way clear to have a few annuals, to enli ven the home, previous to the bulb blossoms. Let those who are easily discauraged trying to raise annuals remember that poem, "If at first you don't suc-ceed, iry, try again." The first year after I came to this state I raised over sixty varieties of annuals; it was on new prairie soil, too, at Rossville. My husband had it broken, then sub-soiled, harrowed well, then gave me my portion, and I took charge of it. I no sooner commenced to lay off my beds and put in seed as one always should, before all the dampness of the mellow soil was evaporated. When a neighbor, passing, remarked, "you will have your labor for nothing; you can't raise flowers on new prairie soil." But being a real Yankee I answeaed, "I will try for it." And so I did, and was well rewarded, for I had a very handsome flower garden, plenty for all the school away as many more. I relate this experience to show that it is possible in this climate to fine annuals? A bed of Petunias with a few Verbenas, if nothing else, will make any home yaad more attractive.

I remember an article in one of your papers in early spring, saying that on the farm the of place; would do in town, but trees were the thing at the farm house. I agree with the writer about the trees, we need them, certainly; but we can, by putting things in ther proper places, have both. Annuals will never thrive under the shade of trees, so put the trees to one side, and a little back, to give place for a few

I have had many blossoms of different kinds in my yard since the first of April, Lilies,! Roses, Cactus, etc., and now they are passed, the various varieties of annuals are coming to our relief, to beautify our home.

There are many reasons why we, as parents, should not neglect this means of home culture. One is, flowers have a refining influence over the mind elevating the thoughts, thus helping to keep life more pure making home more pleasing, attractive and happy. I would never neglect other home duties to give every attention to flowers, for this is never called for : everything done "decently and in order" will give relish for the luxury of flowers, and who does not admire flowers? The child is pleased as it is allowed to pluck one to suit its fancy, and love for the beautiful bright annuals is not confined alone to the civilized American race, for the Indian, too, loves flowers, and I could ever get, as the saying is, on the good side of them, with a boquet of flowers : therefore a training influence on the part of one, and therefining influence on the other should more than offset the matter of care and labor. We might speak of the language, etc., of flowers-to the eye, to the heart,-but I desist, as I did not intend to theorize, only to give at this time a little of my experience in this department of

We all, "at our house," welcome the KAN-MAS FARMER. The tested experience of others as given in it have proved a source of pleasure and prnfit. To us, on a new farm, there is, in every number, something particularly intelligent and instructive to each member. Mrs. JAS. PALMER.

How to Grow the Calla (Lily).

I noticed in the FARMER a short time ago an article on the Calla 'Lily.' Allow me through your paper to give some practical hints how to grow it with success.

After the Calla has bloomed during winter and spring, plant it out in the open ground in good, well cultivated garden soil, and let it remain till the 15th of September, or later, if no indication of frost. Then take the root up, shake all the soil off, and put it in as small a pot as and the teeth are now in such a state that it is possible without cramping the roots. Give one good soaking of water, then put it in a place where it is protected from the sun and cold weather, and water sparingly until it starts to grow freely, then put it in a warm and sunny place, give plenty of water, and move the plant into larger pots as often as the soil gets matted fails to reach it. If it is to be taken it should with roots.

Soil best suited for Calla is 2-5ths good garden soil and 1-5th sand well mixed.

I have had Calles readed as above which have commenced blooming before Christmas, and during winter and spring have produced seven to eight blossoms.

There is another way of treating the Calla, but it has never given me as many blossoms It is after the Calla has bloomed in the spring, turn the pot over on the side in a cellar, or out of doors in a shady place, and let the plant rest until fall; at that time take it out of the pot and shake the old soil off, and put it in the pot again with fresh soil, then treat the plant as first described. I have grown Callas both ways with good success, and think the Calla is one of the easiest plants to grow.

I have never seen any Calla roots too poor or worthless to cultivate. The root may become

weak by improper cultivation, but as soon as it mouth vessel and hang in your grasses a few at has been treated one season as above directed it a time. Do not let them get too heavy, or the will gain strength enough to bloom for next stem will not support them. You may again H. Neilson.

ST. JOSEPH. Mo.

Mr. Neilson is a professional florist, making specialty of bedding plants, and his instructions above given have been tested by pratice in cultivating the Lily.

Mignonette.

Who gave you your home, little darling?
I wish that I knew
Such a tiny, sweet, lovable blossom,
I half think that you grew
In the garden of old, and believe
You were christened by Eve.

Or was it some quaint little !maiden
of France, in old days,
Who spied you, and loved you and called you
(Oh, sweetest of praise!)
aressingly, as to a pet,
by the name, Mignonette.

Migonette is one of the most fraguant of anmuals. I do not know of any plant that is more universally known and loved than mignonette. It will grow in almost any kind of soil, and if the seed are planted at different times, one can always have a pot of Mignonettes in blossom.

Mr. Rennie in the Chicago Tribune tells a charming little story about Mignonette. How a French political prisoner was confined in the Bastile, and whose only companion was a plant of this sweet flower. A bird was supposed to have dropped the seed where it lodged in a crevice in a wall, sprouted, and developed into a "Frenchman's darling."

Hardly ever is there a family so poor but what they can afford to buy a paper of Mignonette. It is very cheap, costing from five to ten cents a paper, and so may be obtained from one paper of seeds. A home however humble may be brightened so much by having one or two plrnts. Mignonettes do not bear transplanting very well.

To Make a Husk Mar .- Sort the corn husks, selecting the longest for braiding. Take nine husks and tie the butt ends with a piece of twine, then divide them equally in three parts for braiding. As each strand is laid over have three more husks ready to put in, leaving about an inch and a half of butt ends out. The under side of the braid will be smooth, while the upper will be very rough. It takes from six to ten yards of braid for a mat, according to the size you desire to make it. If the husks are very dry, dip them in water as you braid. The braid should be wet when you sew it, which must be done with stout twine and a long needle. Be sure and fasten the ends well.

BRAMBLEBUSH.

Care of the Teeth.

BY MRS. J. B. MOORE BRISTOR.

Most people form their ideas of natural teeth from artificil ones, the tops of which er crowns are generally smooth. They think these smooth surfaces are easily kept clean, and they probably would be did they occur in the natural teeth. But let a child open his mouth so you can look at his back and side teeth, and you will find their surfaces or tops exceedingly nneven, full of ridges, holes or depressions, points, etc., most admirably adapted to retain small particles of food, and thus begin aud promote decay. to keep these hollows clean would be a difficult matter, even if these teeth could be taken out in the hands, carefully looked at and cleansed much more, then, when the owner thereof, often in a lifetime, never obtains a good view of them. It is a very common thing, too, to find these uneven surfaces of a tooth imperfectly covered with enamel, which increases the liability to lecay. Whatever powder or preparation used in cleaning the teeth which has the effect of whitening them also corrodes them. All food and under the stones, and fill the pan. Bring containing phosphate of lime is excellent for the teeth, especially when they are forming, and themselves, taking up good clumps of earth also for a mother when nursing a child, as well as before the birth of her infant. It is well growing in the rear, the smaller in front, disknown that nature in her desire to supply posing them in an informal manner. Then strength and material for the younger life will rob the mother of so much. She therefore needs a large supply of phosphate of lime to answer for both. Most people are aware of the great injury liquid preparations of iron do to the teeth. "A lady," said Dr. Scott to me one day, "has just consulted me about her teeth, which some years ago when I saw them, were of the very best, and likely to last. But she took muriate of iron when given by her physician, no use to to try and fill them." She imagined, as many persons do, that by taking it through a quill all danger was avoided. But this hardly protects the mouth at all, and iron is one of the most insinuating things, finding its way and remaining between the teeth where a tooth brush always be as a pill. Now, physicians well know the injury to teeth which iron almost always causes, yet it is rare for them to allude to it or warn a patient; much are for them to give the drug in the form of phils. We ail tearn by litter experience lessons which, had we known them earlier in life, would have saved it or warn a patient; much are for them to we known them earlier in life, would have saved edge I now have of the care needful for the

pearance in good order.-American Farmer. Hints for Household Decoration.

dentist after the second set had made their ap-

To CRYSTALIZE GRASSES-" Take one pound of rock allum and pour on it one quart of boiling water. When quite cool put into a wide- damage.

heat the alum and add more grasses. Adding a little coloring will give variety. Ferns are prettier bleached than crystalized. Take one pound sal soda dissolved in five pints of rain water; one-half pound chloride of lime in three pints of water, allowing twenty-four hours for the latter to dissolve. Strain out the sediment and pour the clear solution of lime into the solution of soda. The result will be a thick buttermilk solution. If it should not come so, the lime was not strong enough. Filler this until perfectly clear. For leaves, if skeletonized, use one part solution and one part water; for ferns use full strength. When perfectly white remove to clear water and let stand for several hours, changeing two or three times. Float out on paper and press in a book when nearly dry. I have bleached ferns to perfection by the bove method.

RAG CARPETS .- "I will tell you a good way to save hemming them. As they are cut off ravel out a few threads or strips of filling at the ends of each breadth, and tie the ends of the warp not unlike the last end as tied by the weaver. But it is not necessary to ravel out so much. This can be turned under when the carpet is put down, and will hold the tacks quite as well as either a binding or a hem. I prefer this way, it being the neatest as well as the casiest done.

Fashionable Window Curtains.

Very useful and pretty curtains are made of the strong, yard-wide shilling prints, which come this season in sage green, buff and white grounds, strewn with gay little sprigs of flowers in red and blue, lined with white or buff paper cambric, with a double three-inch pleating for top, border and hangs, but the pleating must be very regular and full to look well. Finedotted muslin with border of inexpensive trimming lace, or frills bound with soft color, or with colored ribbon or cambric run in the wide hem, are seen at city windows. Nottingham comes as cheap as a dollar a window, and is dipped in coffee starch to redeem its harshness by an ecru shade, and its figures are over-worked or darned in bright crewels. The crash that comes a yard and a half or two yards wide makes fashionable curtains, with a border of wine colored or dark brown plush at 65 cents a yard, set on with catstich in coarse bright silks, and is a field for wonderful embroideries in Kensington work Roller blinds made of embroidered muslin with large centers in lacework cost from \$2 to \$8 a window. Large figured organdies and muslins in light colors are made into roller blinds, un der white drapery, or used for screens on frames like mosquito pettings to imitate the win dow screens of painted muslin which are the finest fancy of the time .- "Shirley Dare," in Toledo Blade.

THE FIREPLACE IN SUMMER .- A fireplace laage or small, may not only have its unsightliness covered, but it may be made an attractive and beautiful feature of the room by converting it into a fernery. It is well, to prevent all injury from water, to have a shallow pan or tray made of galvanized Iron; this should fit the floor of the fireplace, extending as far forward upon the hearth as may be desirable, with its edges turned up all [around for about two inches. This is the only expense attending it; all the rest is to be furnished by the woods and fields, and is vastly more easy to those who live in the country than to dwellers in towns-though these, if they have a taste for rambling, will find a way to accom plish it. Moss-covered rocks are preferable ese are to be disposed in a natural woods-earth is to fill every crevice between home ferns of all kinds as soon as they show with them. Place the kinds known to be tallcover all of the earth with sheets and tufts of moss to make a complete carpet of green. If in getting the moss some of the low plants, such as partridgeberry and the like, are taken up, all the better; If the fireplace admits of it, ar range some kind of shelf or support within the chimney and above the opening, upon which may be set pots or fruit cans of Ivy and other vines, which may hang down naturally, or be trained along the mantle piece. Most ferns love shade, and if supplied with water will flourish; when any are found not to like it, replace them by others. The soul care will be water-ing; let the soil be moist at all times, but never wet, or muddy. Water by sprinkling, as this will keep the plants free of dust and add to their beauty. Those who are fond of such things may not only hide the fiveplace, but derive much pleasure from the care of such a

From Anderson County.

July 11th .- Anderson county seems to get

we known them earlier in life, would have saved us a vast amount of trouble, pain and expense. were I starting my life anew, with the knowledge I now have of the care needful for the preservation of teeth and the means one should use, I think I should have little occasion for a managed. Farmers are improving their stock and their homes generally.

And their nomes generally.

Richmond, our little station, though not in Anderson county, still interests us all, for it is near and all we have. It is growing as fast as could be expected. We have two stores, one a bran new one, large and well filled.

Our fruit will be light. Potatoes will yield well, I think. Corn is the main crop, and is looking well. S orms have done us little or no decree.

Advertisements.

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

\$77a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agt

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

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

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

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\$1050 profits on 30 days investment of \$100 tional returns every week on Stock Options

\$20, - \$50, - \$100, - \$500. Official Reports and Circulars free. Address, T. POT-PER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall St., N. Y.

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

adapted to gathering of Raspberries, Blackberries & Whortleberries. Every berry raiser wants them. Agents wanted. Address L. B. SILVER, Cleveland, O.

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the old reliable Land Firm of Topeka, for informa-tion and papers. They buy and sell Real Estate, Place Lonns, Rent Houses, Puy Taxes, Make Collec-tions and take charge of property.

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War of 1812. War of Mexico. War of the Retellion.

All kinds of bounty and pension claims promptly attended to. Ten years experience. I never give up and I never fail. Fathers and mothers of soldiers are entitled to pensions. Can do equally well one or 1000 miles from you. Pensions increased and arrearness collected. No fee unless successful. Best of references given on application. Address, with stamp, A. L. SHADER. Kentoul. Champaign Co., ill.

MAKE HENS LAY.

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

\$10 REWARD.

I offer the above reward for any information leading to the finding of the following horses, strayed from my premises, two miles southeast of Auburn post office, June 2: One dark sorrel mare with small onice, June 2: One dark sorret mare with small white spot between the eyes, no other marks; weight 1,201 lbs. Also a three months' old horse colt, color when shed same as mare. Also one five year-old sorrel horse, pony with two white hind feet, blazed face and harness marks.

KHEDIVE.

Height 9 feet 71 inches. Weight 6445 lbs.

JULIET.

ROMEO.

Height 4 feet 6 inches.

Weight 1221 lbs.

PRINCE, THE CLOWN.

Height 46 inches. Weight

Height 4 feet 4 inches. Weight 1170 lbs.

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

HOW TO POST A STRA

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1865, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to torward by 1841, notice controlling a complete description to torward by 1841, notice controlling a complete description to the taker up, their praised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, praised value, and the name and residence of the taker up. The KANASA FARISH, together with the sum of fifty cents each animal contained in said notice."

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

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

Unbroken animals can only be taken up to the pear.

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

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

a stray.

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

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

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten lays, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and fille an antidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive no ause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten lays, that the marks and be 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.

He shall also give a bonk to the same of such stray, the Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the ne such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make, and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the cription and value of such stray; fauch stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it fauch stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it fauch stray is all be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three succession numbers.

sive numbers, any stray, may within twelve months from The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any that the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs. rner, on the order of the Justice,
il charges and costs.
If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within
If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within
kelve months after the time of taking, a complete fitle shall

twelve mosths after the time of taking, a complete vest in the taker-up.

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

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

benefits the takerup may nave nau, and report the same of their appruisement.

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

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

lars.

Fees as follows:
Fees as follows:
To taker-up, for each horse, mule or ass,
To County Clerk, for recording each certificate
and forwarding to KASSAS FARMER,
TO KASSAS FARMER for publication as above
mentioned, for each animal valued at more

mentioned, for each affidavit of taker-up than \$10.

Justice of the Peace for each affidavit of taker-up for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connec-tion therewith

Strays for the week ending July 9. Allen County-T. S. Stoner, Clerk.

RE—Taken up by Wm. R. Lobaugh, Cottage Grove tp, 15, one black mare, about 18 years old, collar marks, led with Ton right shoulder, star in forehead, 3 white COLT—Also by the same, one sorrel colt, 3 years old, white stripe in forehead, one white hind foot. COLT—Also by the same, one sorrel colt, 1 year old, 1 white hind foot and star in forehead.

HORSE—Taken up by B. Dickinson, Geneva tp, June 23, one dark bay horse, 7 years old, star in forehead, both hind feet white, has a scar on the back made by saddle. Valued at \$80.

Bourbon County-J. H. Brown, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by John P. Bates, of Marmaton tp, me horse about 10 years old, bay, 14% hands high, has white pot in forehead, left hind foot white, blind in right eye, branded on the left shoulder, T J, no other marks nor rands. Valued at \$55.

FILLY—Also one filly, about 2 years old, bay, small white pot in forchead, has both ears bored, with leather strings in hem, with no other marks or brands perceivable. Valued 4500

Clay County—E. P. Huston, Clerk. (—Taken up by S. D. Hartzell, of Grant tp. April 26, wn pony mare, about 15 years old, white star in fore-ddle marks, had on rope halter. Valued at \$20.

Cherokee County-C. A. Saunders, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Chas, Coffin, in Pleasant View tp, June 3, one hay horse, branded U S on shoulder, C H on hip, shoul all sround, 5 years old.

HORSE—Also one brown horse, 7 years old, branded U S on shoulder and C on hip, both hind feet white, some white on right fore foot, while strip in face, should all around.

MARE—Taken up by Jno. W. Kirk, in Gordon tp, one bay mare, 3 years old.

ny mare, 3 years old.

Davis County—P. V. Trovinger, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by N. G. Peck, Smoky Hill tp, May 25;
ne bay mare, about 2 years old, black mane and tall, no narks nor brands. Valued at \$25.

narks nor brands. Valued at \$25.

Doniphan County—D. W. Morse, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by John Denton, on his premises in inton tp, and posted before Jesse Henney, J. P., June 21, ne bay mare colt, 3 years old, branded J W on left shouler. Valued at \$50.

Franklin County-G. D. Stinebaugh Clerk. MARE—Taken up by C. H. Graham, of Hays tp. one dark brown mare, about 3 years old, 14 hands high, wart on nose, collar marks on neck. Valued at \$80. COLT—Taken up by Lewis Sceley, of Williamsburg tp, one black pony mare coll, 2 years old, no marks nor brands, Valued at \$81.

Jefferson County-I. N. Insley, Clerk. PONY-Taken up by Theodore Seal of Rock Creek tp, June 10, one brown mare pony, 13½ hands high, 5 years old, white face, both fore feet white. Valued at \$50.

Jackson County—J. G. Porterfield, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by D. J. Bean, Straight Creek ty, May
24, one roan mare, right hind foot white, a little crease
fallen, collar marks on right shoulder, 8 years old. Valued
at \$50.

Miami County-B. J. Sheridan, Clerk, MARE—Taken up by W. M. Smith, Miami tp, one sorrel mare, about 12 years old and 14½ hands high, has a mark on right shoulder and star on forehead. Valued at \$40. HORSE.—Taken up by J. M. DeBall, Osagetp, one black horse, 3 years old and past, 15 hands high, and left hind foot white. Valued at \$40.

Shawnee County-J. Lee Knight, Clerk. Snawnee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by P. K. Pomson and C. Dille, partners,
Topeka, June 16th, one dark lawy mare. 15 years old, 15½
hands high, some white on the left hind, sear on the right hind knee, has collar and harmess marks, and no other
narks or brands perceivable. Values a 482—Taken up by J. M. Harrington,
Tecumseh Ip,
one horse of a light bay color, black mane and tail, hind
feet white, marks of a work-horse, about 9 years old and
about 16 hands high. Valued at \$60.



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With light, weak, unfaished milts, liable to break in the
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little in proportion to the labor and deal they require. Blymyer Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O. Henn Engines. Threshers, Bells. Circulars sent free

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Kansas Pacific Railway.

Lands! Lands! KANSAS TO THE FRONT!

The Leading Wheat State in the Union in 1878, and the Fourth Corn State—The Creat Kansas Harvest of 1878 was Solid for the Colden Bolt.

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

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

the FRST WHEAT STATE in the Union in 1878, producing 26.518.958 bushels winter wheat, and 5,796, 403 bushels spring weast; total.

32,315,361

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

for the state was 17 bushels per acre.

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

The foregoing facts show conclusively why 29 per cent of the increase of population in the State during the past four years; and 40 per cent, of the increase in population during the past year; and 45 per cent., of the increased acreage of wheat in the state in 1878, belonged to the "Golden Belt."

A FARM FOR EVBRYBODY.—62,500 farms—5,000,000

A FARM FOR EVRRYBODY.—62,500 farms—5,000,000 acres—for sale by Kansas Pacific—the Best land in America. at from \$2.10 feep racre one-quarter off for cash, or on 6 or 11 years credit at 7 per cent. interest. It don't take much money to buy arfarm on the Kansas Pacific \$25 to \$50 feep with secure \$9 acres on credit, or \$120 to \$500 in cash will buy it outright.

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

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

T.F. OAKES, Gen'l Superintendent,

T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Superintendent, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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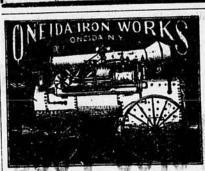
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"Kidney and urinary trouble is universal, and the only safe and sure remedy is Hop Bitters—rely or, it." "Hop Bitters do not exhaust and destroy, but restore and make new."

"Ague, Billousners, drowsiness, jaundice, Hor Bitters remove easily."

"Bolls, pimples, freekles, rough skin, eruptions, impure blood, Hop Bitters cure,"
"Inactive kidneys and urinary organs cause the worst of diseases, and Hop Bitters cure them all. "More health, sunshine and joy in Hop Bitters than in all other remedies."

Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is the



We have the best variety of Agricultural Engines in the market. Not an experiment, but the result of twenty-five years manufacturing experience. Our lengines are first-class in material and workmanship. Safe, Economical, Strong and durable. Send for circular. Address ONEIDA IRON WORKS, Oneida, N. Y.



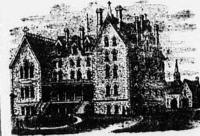
FIME WATCHES LOWER. New Price List of American Waitham Watches, with description and prices of over 100 fine gold or silver Watches sent free to any address. It describes how I send watches to all parts of the country to be fully examined before paying any money. Undoubted reference given, perhaps in your own town.

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From eight to ten teachers in the family. All branches taught—Primary, Intermediate, Grammar, and College, French, German, the Classics, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Drawing, Painting, etc.

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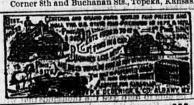
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Sarsaparilla, For Purifying the Blood.



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

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FOR MAN OR BEAST.

This is the case with the Mexican Mustaing Liniment. Every mail brings intelligence of a valuable horse saved, the agony of an awful scald or man subdued, the horrers of rhammatism overcome, and of a thousand and-one other blushings and mercles performed by the old reliable Mexican Mustaing Liniment.

All forms of cutward disease are speedily cured by the

speedily cures such ailments of the HUMAN FLESH as

Rhenmatism. Swellings, Stiff Joints. Contracted Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Poisonous Bites ' w Stings. Niffhess. Lameness, Old Sores, Ucers. Prostbites. Chilbialus. Sore Alpples, Caked Breast, and indeed every form of external discass.

It is the greatest remedy for the discreters and are idents to which the BRUTE CERVICE AT. Subject that has ever been known it times for the discrete for the first and every other allment to which the occupants of the maintenance of the first and stock fard are liable. A twenty live cent bottle of Mexican Missang Lindment has often saved a valuable horse, a line on cratches, or years of tortine.

rears of torture.

It heads without a Scar. It goes to lie very root of the heatter, penetrating even the bone.

It cures everybody, and disappoints so one. It has been in steady use for nore than twenty-five years, and is ossitively.

THE BEST OF ALL

FOR MAN OR BEAST.

TOPEKA, SATURDAY, JULY 26th.

THE SHOW THAT WILL KANSAS

Tram endous Cluster of Gorgeous Shows.

Dense night converted into dazzling day by the ELECTRIC LIGHT; 18 Electric Light Chandeliers, equal to 35,000 gas jets. Cost us \$15,000 Requiring 30-horse 1 ower Engine, 40-horse power Boiler, 900 Revolutions per Minute, 28,000 yards Insulated Telegraph Wire.

THE GREAT

SANGER'S BRITISH MENAGERIE AND THE FAMOUS

INTERNATIONAL ALLIED SHOWS,

Consolidated for the season of 1879, and together forming what is beyond the shadow of a doubt the Greatest and Most Magnificent Amusement Enterprise on the Face of the Earth. Ten Mighty Shows Consolidated. All for One Price of Admission.

COOPER, BAILEY & CO., - - - SOLE OWNERS.

A HERD OF 10 MONSTER MONARCH ELEPHANTS. TITANIA. CHIEFTAIN. Height 9 feet 31 inches. Weight 6330 lbs.

Height 10 feet 10 inches. Weight, 7960 lbs. MANDARIN, Height 10 feet 4 inches. Weight 7825 lbs.

Height 10 feet 21 inches. Weight 7440 lbs. MAMMA,

PRINCES

Height 10 feet 21 inches. Weight 7435 lbs. VICTORIA,

Height 9 fect 10 inches. Weight 6985 lbs.

THE CELEBRATED INTERNATIONAL ELEPHANTS. THE FAMOUS FIVE GREAT LONDON ELEPHANTS. THE FEMALE ELEPHANT "VICTORIA" ABOUT TO BECOME A MOTHER

Will be on exhibition daily without extra charge. The Best Drilled and Best Trained ten elephants in existence, forming the only group of Ten Elephants that perform in the ring at one and the same time, the most marvelous feats ever seen, just as represented in the above cut. \$20,000 will be paid for their equal. AGGREGATE HEIGHT, 83 FT. 2 IN. AGGREGATE WEIGHT 53,117 LBS. A DOUBLE MENAGERIE OF RARE BRUTE CREATURES. A COLOSSAL AND SELECT CIRCUS COMPANY All under 168,000 yards of canvas.

The Monster Concern of the Universe, in all its Regal Magnificence, will be in TOPEKA JULY 26, without fail, despite wind or weather, and with it will come the greatest feature ever secured by any show in the known world, and a feature that alone and exclusively belongs to this exhibition, the

GRAND ELECTRIC LIGHT.



No Other Show has It. Beware of FRAUDS.

The effect of this truly marvellous light, when it is 168,000 YARDS OF SNOWY CANYAS

Is beautiful beyond the power of words to describe. Its soft, mellow, silvery, ethereal rays, shed a halo of imperishable glory over all surrounding objects. It is indeed HEAVEN'S OWN GIFT TO EARTH.

Her First Appearance in Amerca

SENORITA ADELAIDE CODONA,

Bareback Principal Hurdle and Hurricane Four-

First appearance in America o

AWATA KATSNOSHIN,

The Japanese Wonder.

First appearance in the East of

JOHN LOWLOW,

Ameaica's Champiou Clown.

THE BROTHERS LEOTARDS.

The Irish Clown,

JOHNNY PATTERSON.

The Beautiful and Accomplished

It makes the darkest, densest, blackest night, into glorious sunlit day. It is like the rays of a dozen dazzling to sunlit day. It is like the rays of a dozen dazzling trilliantly under water. It causes gas to show its own shadow. It fairly glows with phosphorescent effulgence. Scientists wonder at it. Statesmen marvel at it. Philosophers bewildered at it. Cynics smile at it.
Monarchs envy it. Frauds dread it, and the whole world adores it. And yet with all its magnificence, it is but one of a thousand great features belonging only to this

Monster Consolidation of Solid Grandeur.

\$10,000 Challenge Circus Company. ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY

Of the acknowledged world's CHAMPION, MR. CHAS. W. FISH, 8 CHAMPION DOUBLE SOMERSAULTERS.

The Apollo Horseman, FRANK MELNILLE Greatest Living Somersault Rider.

The Beautiful and Talented LAWRENCE SISTERS, Mid-air Equilibrists in their terrific leap for Life WILLIAM DUTTON,

A wonderful Equestrian. WM. H. BATCHELOR, The Acknowledged Champion Leaper.

First appearance in America of the Whirlwind Rider Senor DON GERONIMO BELLE.

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Crowly & Clader, FOUR KING PUNSTERS:



John Lowlow, Nat Austin, Wm. Bliss. Johnny Patterson, The Biggest Menagerie

Ever seen under canvas, comprising representatives of every species of rare, costly and beautiful animals mentioned in Natural History. SATURDAY, JULY 26, No Later.

And on the morning of that day the most Stupendous, Glittering, Spectacular, Mardi Gras Street Procession ever seen in Topeka will be given.

TWO MILES OF ENTRANCING SPLENDOR.

N. B.—This is the only show travelling that will not allow candy, peanuts, lemonade or prize-package peddling in the circus. You will find none of the above with this show, but you will find it with every other. Mark the difference between the politicuses, gentility and respectability of the GREAT LONDON circus, and the rough, uncouth behavior that is part and parcel of all would-be rival exhibitions.

CIRCUS, and the rough, uncouth behavior that is part and parcel of all would-be rival exhibitions.

Admission to everything, 59 cents; reserved (opera cushion chairs), 25 cents extra; children (under nine years of age) half price.

By Doors open at 1 and 7; commence an hour later.

MARK WELL THE DATE, JULY 26 ONLY. No Postponement. No Change. Rain or Shine. The Only Day. Remember the Date. No Paste Diamonds with this show. Everything New. Everything Grand. All Railroads run at Cheap Excursion Rates.

Will also exhibit at Atchison July 22, St. Joseph 23, Leavenworth 24, Lawrence 25, Kansas City 28 & 29, Ottawa 30, Olathe 31, Paola August 1, Holden 2, Sedalia 4.

The Agricultural College.

A doubting Thomas visits the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, and comes son Champion we make the following extract:

"I confess that I went to Manhattan prejudiced against the Agricultural College of Kaneducation was a "barren ideality "-a beautiful Utopian dream, but not susceptible of realization. From what I had understood, I fully believed that our college was the most conspic uons failure in a system that was itself a failure. Since visiting Manhattan, my views have been wholly changed, and now I feel wonder and re- should each here rest embalmed-monuments gret that the youth of northern (Kansas, especially, have failed to avail themselves of this the halls contributors will stock the museum bountiful provision for their welfare.

Let us take the case of five young men who can command a little money, say from thirty to fifty dollars a year. One of them wishes to be- There I found tables, chairs, desks, bureaus English education; another wishes to become a work, plans, estimates, specifications, etc., etc., scientific farmer, capable of taking advantage of in profusion. There was going on turning, varpharmacy and chemical technology. By going to be restrained from taking too much shop into the Agricultural College they can learn these stead of forced to it as unwilling labor. trades, and at the same time they can receive a good English, scientific and practical edlearning the printer's art were engaged in type ucation, which shall embrace the elements af all setting and running a large job press, printing the practical sciences. And this at a cost so programmes. These boys were boys that intrifling that almost any live boy in the land can tended to take to printing as a busines, and obtain it. These boys, entering at Manhattan, the learning of their trade in no wise interhave nothing to pay for tuition. If resolute fered with their education. So of telegrathey can board themselves at a cost of one dol-lar a week; if still more resolute, they can earn trade do so while getting their education, and twice this amount, or more even than that, at when they leave school they have it—and extra work on the farm, for which they can re- scarcely know how they came by it. ceive ten cents per hour. The course is so arranged that every pupil can have four hours to the work that had been done, though the shop devote to physical development and pecuniary was silent and voiceless at that hour. Here, earnings each day. Who shall say that it is not better that a boy do this than "develop ics are not only talked but worked. Principles nis muscle"' in boat rowing or base ball?

that is unitarian in education-chemistry, bot- the Manhattan system, these are not greatly any geology, physiology, zoology, meteorology and mineralogy, all receive their just share of work. Pupils are required to apply their

edge and all progress. By understanding them a Science of life becomes possible. With the development of biology, the science of social life and organization also advances. The Manhattan system of education is an attempt to reduce this conception to a reality. Most assuredly it falls far short of full realization, but it is neither the fault of the system nor of those responsible for the attempt.

It is no small matter to sweep away from the idea of education the idea of classics, and higher mathematics-" beautiful, ornamental, and useless devices for intellectual gymnastics," which have so long passed current as the means of education that he is considered as striking at the foundation of the government and church who seeks to disciple them by utilitarianism.

Manhttan started off on the idea that it was to be a theologico-classical school, with a "" tater patch"' adjacent, where the boys could alternate grubbing for tubers with grubbing for roots of the Greek verbs. All this, in 1873, by a resolution of the new Board of Regents was upset, and the attempt made to educate the youth of the land in the useful sciences, and common arts and industries. The "revolution'" kindled much opposition, and the advotheir scoffs and denunciations.

Manhattan has not, therefore, received its just support from the state legislature, the state officials, the county superintendents, the state press, and hence not from the people. Here is a mognificent endowment, bestowed by the general government for the benefit of industrial education, with especial reference to the needs of our principal industry, Agriculture. That fund cannot be applied to the crection or maintaining of buildings or Libraries. But its usefulness may be and has been greatly "crippled, cabined and confined"' by a systematic course of pinching it back by the State. Surely, it is poor economy for the State to cripple the utility of this institution by cutting off requisite appropriations for buildings and all needful adjuncts for bringing forth the best results. These people are of the kind that feed their milch cows on cotton-wood fencing, and then kick them because they do not give a bountiful supply of rich milk.

The State Agricultural college has given returns for vastly more than might rationally be expected from the nubbins doled out to it in

the way of appropriations.

I was shown over the farm by Prof. Shelton, and through the laboratory by Prof. Failyer. The farm was in excellent condition, and if this department served no other useful purpose, it would amply repay its cost in affording a kindergarten ex ample of how to construct and keep a farar. I had been led to believe that this department was especially a failure, and the offensive "dubs" affixed to the Professorship had led me to believe that there was no intellectual work for the Professor to do. Now as the system is, I found Prof. Shelton had plenty of brain work for his boys, in drawing them out on breeds and races of farm animals, the methods of improvement, the methods of feeding, the care of the young, the value of foods, the yield of forage, the feeding value of forage crops, the science of manures, the science and art of crop roation, harvesting and storage, etc. Prof. Shel.

away converted. From his letter to the Atchi- library are collected works on agriculture, some of them old and rare, yet taken as a whole they are a disgrace to the state. Prof. Shelton needs \$2,000 to be expended in modern rural works, sas, and entertaining the belief that industrial so that his pupils may know what is already known bofore experimenting themselves. He also needs, most imperatively, a large implement museum, where the tools of agriculture may be gathered, of all times and nations, from the rude crooked stick to a riding plow; the sickle, the cradle, the reaper and the harvester of agrinomic progress. If Kansas will furnish Such a museum would, of course, act as a kinder-garten means of instruction.

I was delighted also with the work shop. come a printer, and wishes, also, a thorough house frames, bridge work, carpenters' finishing every factor of success in that noble art; another | nishing, etc., in all stages of development. This wishes to be a gardener, nurseryman or fruit was an "industrial," also. Here the boys grower, or all of these; another wishes to learn amused themselves, instead of at the noble game carpentry and joining; another wishes to lean of base ball, and I soon learned that boys had

In the laboratory I could see the outline of chemistry, mineralogy, meteorology and physand philosophies are without doubt here taught The course at Manhatten embraces nearly all didactically only. But here, as elsewhere, in esteemed if they cannot be harnessed to do learning as it is acquired, and to do the useful These sciences lie at the base of [all konwl- things that their sciences say may be done."

> A correspondent of the Nebraska Farmer makes the following pertinent observations:

> It is a query with me why farmers do not write more for farm papers. There are numbers who could write good, strong articles of practical value, if they would, and so, by interchange of ideas and experiences, all be benefited. I have a conundrum I would like to ask: Why are farmers like a dark lantern? Because they are full of light but do not let it shi ne out.

Now I know some few things I think are pretty good, and I would like to swap ideas. A DRAIN FOR HORSE STABLES.

Take a post-augur, bore a hole as deep as you can, under each horse, where the water would settle, fill this with coarse, clean gravel, and your drain is complete. Simple, isn't it, and cheap? The water will sink through the gravel below the hard crust formed by stamping and your stall is dry, hard, smooth, and

MRS. MURIEL took great interest in parish affairs. Last year she promised to assist in decpractical drills in their application to the more orating the church. One illuminated text she thought would look well over the chancel screen, and she requested her husband to bring cates of the theologico-classical system of dwarf- it from town t As might have been expected ing the intellect by Greek and Latin compresses he forgot the text and size, and wired to his made Rome and all its precincts howl with wife for particulars. To the surprise of all the telegraph clerks, this message came flashing over the wires : "Unto us a child is born, nine feet long by two feet broad. "-Punch.

An Iowa husband furnishes his wife \$50 to buy a silk dress, but instead of so doing she put the money in the bank, let it remain there eighteen years, added to it whenever she could, and the other day paid off a mortgage on the farm.

From Linn County.

The oat crop is very short. Much of it is too short to bind.

Never has there been a better prospect for corn at this season of the year than now. The season has been favorable from the first; early dry months to kill the weeds, and rain enough to make crops grow fast. We are having heavy rains now

Grass is in fine condition of growth and stock doing finely. Stock cattle are scarce in this part. Two-year-old stoers are selling at \$25 per head, and yearlings at \$10 to \$18. There are not many fat hogs left but will be a

fair crop of hogs in the fall should the corn crops do well. crops do well.
Our county (Linn) has made a rapid growth in the last year. Over 1300 in population, and improvements and property in proportion.
Enough for this time. John D. Wait.

Baldwin, Douglas County

July 11th.—I write more particularly of the outhern part of the county. The wheat crop

ton needs at least one assistant to develop more fully the science and art of dairy farming. This receives all the attention probably it can receives all the attention probably it can receive in the absence of the dairy itself. In the library are collected works on agriculture, some library are collected works on agriculture, some which is large, has been got in stack in good condition, and so well satisfied are farmers with the crop as a paying investment, that more will be put in than ever before. The berry is heavy and very fine. There are two threshers running in this section, both with steam power, giving much better satisfaction than the old horse-power system.

norse-power system.

Corn—well, as to this, the saying is, of every one, that it will simply be enormous. Never has there been a better prospect anywhere in any country. The stand is good, and it looks as if every one had done their best to succeed with their corn crop. The season has been very favorable.

Castor beans are looking well, though in this part the amount planted is not large. The prospect for all kinds of late vegetables is all that could be desired, so that take it all in all, we will be able to help feed the thousands that will move into Kansas the coming year.

Apples, I think, to take the county over, will be one-half crop, fall and winter varieties. Grapes, full crop.

Apples, The Apples, The Apples, The health of the county is good. I have passed some ten years in this part of the state; have lived in two other states, Iowa and Indiana; am satisfied they do not compare with Kansas in regard to health. And another thing I would say: If a great many of the thousands that are coming to the state, knew they could buy improved farms for from \$12 to \$30 per acre, and good wild prairie for from \$4 to \$8 per acre, they would not pass through the oldsettled part and go on to the frontier where all is new and everything yet to be built up.

Corn is selling at from 26 to 28c; wheat, 80 to 90c; hegs, gross, \$3 per cwt.

WM. Plasker.

Wakefield, Clay County.

July 14th .- Wheat nearly all stacked; will average nearly twelve bushels per acre. Oats not cut, but will make a big yield. Rye, very little sown. Potatoes have a show for a big crop. Corn never looked more promising for a large crop than now, and a very large area

New wheat worth 65c to 80c per bushel corn, 22c to 24c.

Very little of any kind of fruit. Farmers are now beginning to turn the sod back again, in preparation for wheat seeding, which is the surer way. Plow in time so that the ground may have time to settle before the wheat is put in, and sow in time that it can get a good root before winter.

Hogs are doing well. No cholera here at

present.

Sheep have clipped a very big average this year, owing to the dry winter we have had. The Shropshire Downs and their grades averaged 9 pounds of unwashed wool; the natives averaged 5½ pounds. The Shropshires and their grades pass as medium grade wool, which brings 6c to 7c per pound more than the native or Merino wool unwashed. I find the medium wool suits the manufacturers of Kansas best of any. The Shropshires are the champibest of any. The Shropshires are the champions of Kansas for mutton and wool. They will one of Kanssis of muton and wool. They will average 15 per cents. more profit than any other breed in Kansas, taking mutton and wool. Mutton is more suitable for this hot climate than any other meat. Four farmers could join, and each use a quarter without loss. Some people do not like mutton. Why? Because they have been used to Merino mutton, or so-called. I never could fancy I was eating mutton when I was eating it. It has a poor flavor. Try the Shropshire or Southdown mutton and you can eat it and like it too. There is some ou can eat it and like it, too. There is some hing beside bones and the wooly taste I have heard so much of.

"N. B.," in the FARMER, recommends for "N. B.," in the FARMER, recommends for sheep, coperas and antimony, which I believe ought not to be put into any animal except a hog; nor is salt of any use more than candy to a baby. Sheep are just as fond of it as the boy is of candy, but neither are of any benefit to the child or the sheep. I have as good sheep as ever Kansas produced, that have never eaten a pound of salt in their lives, to my knowledge

University of Kansas

Full course of study in Ancient and Modern languages. Law and Normal Departments now established. Music by competent instructor.
Fall session opens September 10th. For any desired information address.

JAMES MARVIN, Chancellor,
Lawrence, Kansas.

Thirty thousand acres of choice lands in Anderson Woodson and Coffey counties, for sale on very reasonable terms. Address

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The largest Homeopathic College in the World. The twentieth Winter Session begins October 1, '79, and closes Feb. 27, 1886. Clinical advantages unsurpassed; dissection material abundant; large, well lighted and comfortable rooms. Fees, \$55. For extalogues, address

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CALKIN'S NOVELTY CLOTHES WASHER.

Our Latest & Best. PRICE, \$6.00.

Over 110.000 sold. Is used in any tub. Is easy to operate. Washes clean—no hand rubbing necessary. Will last ten years with ordinary care. 30 to 50 pieces carefully folded in a tablecloth or sheet can be washed clean in three minutes, and a large washing can be done in ONE HOUR.

AGENTS WANTED.

Here is a good opportunity for farmers and others out of employment to make hig wages. On receipt of \$5, we will send, free of expense, one sample washer to parties wanting Agency. Send for terms to agents. Mention Kansas Farmer, and address.

CALKINS BROTHERS.
227 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill,

New Lumber JOHN W. GRIFFITH, Dealer in Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Doors,

Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, &c., cheaper than the cheapest. All those contemplating building should not fail to examine my stock and prices. Having had eleven years experience in the construction of buildings in this city I can give you information that will greatly assist you in reducing cost of your improvements. Office and yard near corner of 8th, Kan. Ave., Topeka, Ks.

SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS SENT FREE.



The above cut is the exact size of the strand. The barbs are so near each other as to make it the only fence that is a sure protection against small as well as the most unruly cattle; the only fence not cruel to animals, as the barbs cannot go through the skin; they prevent each other; the only fence that cannot alide through the staples. Our galvanized strand is soldered together from end to end, which adds greatly to it strength. Secured by the Pottom patent and free from litigation. Adopted by the prominent Railroads of the west. We are in no combination to keep up prices. Iron Posts, 25 to 40 cents. Fence Wire Strainers, \$3

F. C. TAYLOR, Gen'l Agent, 60 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.



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