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GUILLOTINE.

Guillotine took its name from the inventor of the machine. He fell a victim to it during the days of Robespierre. Henri Sanson, the headman of the department of the Seine, died August 20th, 1841, aged 87 years. This celebrated character commenced his profession by striking off the head of Louis 16th, and finished it with that of Allebrand, during the reign of Louis Philippe. It is said that he struck off the heads of forty persons in one day at the time of the French revolution.

DR. BOWIE.

was the inventor of the dirk knife known by that name. He also fell a victim to the instrument which he had invented. He was killed in Texas many years ago.*

WIND MILLS.

Edw. Gibson says, in his work of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, that wind mills were first invented in the dry country of Asia Minor. They were used in Normandy as early as the year 1105.

No country is better suited for wind mills than Kansas, why they are not more common, is certainly very strange.

CUBAN BLOOD HOUNDS.

One of the chief auxiliaries in behalf of the institution of African slavery, as it has existed in the southern states, was the blood hound. Some of our northern preachers apologized for and defended the institution; they prostituted their office to uphold the slave owner in his unjust claims; but the carnivorous and ferocious blood hound of Spanish origin gave material aid; it is proper that they should receive a passing notice. As we are apt to glance at the history or origin of many things, we think the blood hound is entitled to receive mention. We first read of the blood hound in Jamaica, where they were first used by Columbus and his followers to run down the Indians in the West India Islands. Afterwards they were used in the American war, for a like purpose.

Gen. Taylor, who was afterwards elected President of the United States, applied to the government for a supply of blood hounds, to aid him in running down the Seminole Indians and refugee negroes in the Florida war; of course our government did not hesitate a moment in this noble enterprise to assist him, by sending an agent to Cuba to purchase a lot of well trained hounds of the pure blood. They did not however answer as valuable a purpose as was expected of them, as the swamps of Florida prevented it. We next find them at Andersonville, (that monument of cruelty and barbarity) where they proved to be a valuable auxiliary to run down any Union prisoner who had escaped beyond the picket guards of the Confederate forces. They were also used at Tyler, in Texas, for a like purpose. As slavery is dead, the services of the blood hound may be less profitable, but we hope more in accordance with justice and humanity.

COMMERCIAL AVARICE.

If any person can find anything that can out- rival the following case of avarice, we should be pleased to see the records. In a severe battle between the fleets of Holland and England, after a cessation of hostilities, one of the officers of the Dutch fleet offered to an English officer a supply of gunpowder, at an advanced price, understanding that some of the ships of the hostile fleet were in need of that article. So much will commercial avarice, sometimes outrun the fear of self-preservation.

VIRTUE AND HAPPINESS.

Godwin in his history of the Commonwealth of England, says, "There is something better than liberty. Liberty is only a means to an end. It is to be valued for the result which it is pregnant, and not for its own sake alone. The chain of intellectual prizes which may fall to the lot of human beings, is knowledge, virtue and happiness. Happiness is the end, although there are different degrees of happiness. The highest degree of happiness is the best; then comes virtue—the means of promoting the happiness of others, and still more certainly of securing the happiness of the virtuous man himself. Last of the three is knowledge; knowledge, which shows what virtue is, displays all its charms and attractions, and teaches us the way to attain it. Liberty viewed in this scale is inferior to the three, and instrumental to them."

JAS. HANWAY.

Lane, Kansas.

*NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—We believe that

Bowie was killed in the massacre of the Alamo, at the battle of San Antonio. When the invading Mexicans under Santa Anna stormed that fortress, where 190 rash but gallant Texans under Col. Travis undertook to resist an army of 9,000 Mexicans. Col. Crockett, Col. Bowie and a number of other famous frontiersmen are said to have been in the fort at the time it was invested, who fought till not a man was left alive. Col. Bowie was reported sick in his bed, at the time but when the enemy succeeded in gaining an entrance he sat up and used his weapons till overpowered by numbers. The bodies of the gallant dead were thrown in a pile and burned by order of the Mexican commander, Gen. Cos.

The siege of the Alamo was a desperate struggle, the Texans, protected by the thick walls of the old Mission Church, defied the whole Mexican army, which only succeeded in reaching the fort by gathering a great windrow of brush which they rolled over keeping the brush between them and the fort, till they reached the walls, then by the aid of the poles which they used to roll the brush, they mounted over it and swarmed into the fort. The brush served as an effectual protection from the balls of the Texan's rifles. The artillery of the Texans was very light and their ammunition ran short and their chief dependence was on their rifles.

The Wool Trade.

There is no one product of agriculture so surely and continuously remunerative as sheep and wool. Occasionally the cry of overstocking and a breakdown in prices is raised, either through speculation or natural causes, and wool growers become discouraged and reduce their stock or sell out, but every business is subject to similar fluctuations, much more violent and frequent than the wool and sheep business. Wool has been low, and as compared with former prices, is low now, but the nominally low prices of raw material have some compensating advantages, by making possible a foreign market for manufactured goods, which in turn make a home market for largely increased quantities of the raw material, and acts on the principle that large dealers practice in effecting large sales on small margins of profit. If the farmers and flockmen of the country can find a market for pelts, wool and carcasses for a hundred millions of sheep at prices which will compete with the rest of the world, the wealth from sheep to the country in the aggregate, will be much greater than if there is only market found for twenty-five millions at double the price. The greater number of persons will participate in the benefit in the former case, and the result will be accepted as a more general prosperity, which will reflect its beneficial influence on every other branch of business.

The following letter from Shelby & Hill, of Philadelphia, Pa., published in the *American Stockman* will give some idea of the sharp advance in, and demand for wool which manifested itself this spring in the wool market, and also the deception that is practiced by commission men who strive to get the farmers' produce of all kinds into their hands before it reaches the manufacturer and consumer. Messrs. Shelby & Hill say:

"The commencement of the wool season this year found the markets east entirely bare of wool; we have never seen them so thoroughly cleared up, and the same time manufacturers began to see an improved tone to the woolen goods trade with large sales at improved prices. The result was a wild rush to the wool-growing districts, of dealers and manufacturers, all eager to buy and overbidding one another on wools before they were actually shorn. It was a surprise to the growers who were prepared to accept almost any price the eastern buyers would pay; they had made up their minds fully that wool was going to be low, but it fairly took the breath of some of them when they saw the army of buyers all wanting wool and taking everything offered as if every fleece was the proverbial 'golden fleece.' This condition of things was aggravated also by the wild reports made by circulars and telegraphs of commission houses, who were making desperate efforts to get their consignments, they feel no doubt that they must play a bold game or lose their chances of getting consignments. The result has been that an immense amount of wool has been forwarded to the east more than ever previously; some sections of country are entirely cleared up, and most all nearly so; it shows evidently a very strong undertone to the market that prices keep up as they do, when we consider the immense pressure of all this wool coming upon the markets here we may say at one time. The condition of things generally is different from last year; if such a state of affairs had been the

case here last summer, we should have seen a break in prices that would have been probably more than they were forced down to last April. There was really no occasion then for such a break in prices except a determined and combined bear movement that frightened many who then held considerable wool, and who acted as if they wanted to get out at some price, no matter what. They felt there was no value at all to wool, but as soon as the ball opened in the west, just such people acted the wildest and paid the highest prices. At present the market is more quiet, although our sales this month are in excess of last year, and those for June the largest we ever had. An immense amount of wool has been sold and gone into consumption, and besides, we do not grow enough in this country to supply the demand here. Now our idea is that we have got to depend pretty much on the stock of wool now east for our entire trade for the year. There will be no such thing as going west again to stock up to any extent, and if there was any movement made to buy west it would result in forcing prices up much higher than now quoted. All the indications now point to a large fall trade in goods. Manufacturers are generally very lightly stocked, and a sharp advance in wool, we think, is one of the probabilities of the near future. A great deal of mischief is done in the wool-growing districts by circulars issued by commission houses. You can rest sure that the bulk of such circulars are issued not as a guide to the market, but merely to induce western holders to ship their wool, and thereby guarantee a sure business to the commission houses. It would really make a healthier and better trade both east and west if there was not a pound of wool shipped east other than by direct purchase. The wools of the territories are playing an important part this season; they are improving every year in character and condition, especially the clips of Wyoming and Northern Colorado, which compare now very favorably with those grown east of the Mississippi; they are about the best of the territory wools. Considerable come here from Utah and Montana, but they are generally wild and brashy, and show the alkali nature of the soil they are grown upon.

Chips from the College.

The faculty and students of the state agricultural college at Manhattan, publish a paper called the *Industrious*, in which the professors air their rhetoric. Under the caption of "Let Us See," Prof. Shelton very appropriately says: "It is easier to find ten persons who are good reasons than one who sees the whole of every thing upon which his eyes are fixed, a fact without doubt largely attributable to a false education. Children are taught in our common schools constantly to give the reasons and whys and wherefores of things, at that age when the senses are most acute and the minds most active in the acquisition of facts.

"It is not surprising that the suspicion that there is something radically wrong in our educational system is gaining ground; and this suspicion is strongly confirmed by the barren results so far obtained. What we need is more of the study of nature and less attention to books; and it is not until we get this that we shall have fully developed men and less of mere bookishness."

Prof. Walters tells some very plain truths about school teachers, under the head of "Teachers vs. Quacks."

"Perhaps the most important duty of the school board is the employment of a teacher; and as the season for this transaction is drawing near, we shall say a word or two on that subject. Quacks are found in all professions, but there is hardly a vocation in life which is maltreated by so many imposters as that of a common-school teacher. Broken-down preachers and lawyers, immature girls, ignorant fellows from the backwoods, and sickly invalids from the east, are just swarming our state. Some have attended an institute, and by hook and crook gobbled a second-grade certificate; while others, considering their reserve power too immense to join the 'intidesters,' have dispensed with even that morsel of knowledge. There are others, again, I call them quacks, too, that show an 'A grade' certificate, yet they feel hurt if you call them school teachers. They are students of law, medicine or theology; and their minds are 'up in a balloon, sir!'"

"None of these individuals are fit to take charge of a school. Under such leadership 'stupidity' truly becomes a compensating mercy! A teacher should not only have a well-balanced mind, a thorough knowledge of the branches he is going to teach, a robust constitu-

tion and good health, but he should also know enough of human nature to judge what the mental powers of a child are capable of accomplishing at different ages. He should be a man of good moral character, because, in all the relations of life, there are few which are so intimate as that of teacher and pupil. The one mind here works upon the other with a force which is scarcely ever existent upon other circumstances, and the influence is beyond all computation in its intensity. 'That even the shadow of the apostles had healing power, is no marvel to those who have been under the influence of such teachers.'

"A man who desires to teach for you that he may obtain money to prepare himself for some other profession, is not worthy of your consideration. A man who makes teaching a mere stepping-stone to something higher and more honorable in his estimation, will not feel that interest in the development of your children which characterizes a true teacher. The latter enters upon the work because he loves it, and with a view to making it his profession for life.

"Young girls, as teachers, are generally an experiment of very doubtful result. You cannot well afford it. Get a teacher of more mature age; or, better still, hire the one that taught your school last year. He is worth five dollars per month more this year than last, as the efficiency of a teacher increases with every year. In teaching, as well as anywhere else, you never will get 'something for nothing.'"

Letter From Florida.

Since writing to you I have received some letters inquiring on some points which it would, perhaps, be as well to touch upon and clear up as well as possible, as they, in their elucidation, may serve to illustrate "Experiences in making a home in Florida."

And first, as to soil. The surface of Florida is sand, more or less mixed with decaying or decayed vegetable matter. The sand is white and only appears darker in proportion as it is mixed with decaying vegetation. In the marshes and low hammocks it appears black, and on the higher grounds, where vegetation is seen at all it is more or less grey in color. The land being apparently more or less fertile, naturally, in proportion to its grade of color, from light to dark. In places the surface sand or soil is underlaid with clay as a subsoil, I am informed. Though that I have not myself seen, I have seen areas of marl subsoil, but by far the largest portion of the surface here that is fit to live upon, so far as I can learn, is underlaid with small shells, sometimes compacted into what is called Coquina rock. Just where I am located these shells are at least twenty-five feet deep, very few of them being as large as a quarter of a dollar, and almost all being much smaller than the scale of a herring.

The surface of the land cannot be called exactly flat, but slightly rolling, and an elevation of thirty or forty feet would be high for this locality. The highest elevations are the shell (oyster) mounds, supposed to have been made by the Indians. The banks of Spruce creek are about the highest formed by nature hereabouts, and the very highest will not exceed forty feet in perpendicular height.

Prices of land have a very wide range here: State lands, \$1.25; school lands, \$2, and from that all the way to \$100 per acre from private individuals.

The waters here though they are wide and long, are not deep, and the boats used here are built to draw but little water. A sail-boat that will carry thirty to fifty persons, will not draw more than eighteen inches, yet they stick to the water very well and make good time in sailing. I think there are no sailing vessels here that will draw over two feet of water, not intended for going to sea, and sea-going vessels coming in are lightened of their freight, as at almost any point along the Halifax, Hillsboro or Indian rivers a wharf would have to be built near a quarter of a mile in length to be useful in unloading sea-going vessels.

Sawed lumber can be procured here for building purposes, and doors and window-frames can be had on short notice, and all the ordinary articles of living can be obtained at reasonable prices for the cash.

July, August and September is the mosquito and sand-fly season, and south of this, on the Lagoon and Indian rivers, it is represented to be very trying to endure their very delicate attentions, the sand-flies being represented as much the worst of the two. At our homestead we have had no experience thus far with sand-flies, and mosquitoes are only troublesome at night, though there are localities where there can be no relief found day or night. The direction and force of the wind has much to do

with the numbers of these very insinuating visitors. I have seen them much more numerous in some parts of Delaware and Maryland than where we now live.

The heat—I can say that I have suffered more from its effects in the cities of Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Philadelphia and New York, and outlying country, than I have here in Florida. The thermometer has ranged, sometimes during the past two months, among the "nineties," but the almost invariable fresh breeze during the day has made it comfortable.

The weather has been dry, but little rain having fallen since the warm weather set in, (two months). The four first weeks of the period mentioned there was no rain, and but little has fallen since; but we are never troubled with dust in dry weather or mud in wet weather.

I hear of no diseases here, and no sickness but fever and ague, unless it is imported. Many persons have located here who have pulmonary troubles.

The most certain crop to yield quick returns here is, unquestionably, sugar-cane, and it is a marvel to me that with the immense areas suitable to its culture, all over the south, there seems so little interest taken in this industry among those competent to carry it on successfully. There are no objectionable features attending the enterprise here. The population here being mostly from the north, and plenty of hired help could be obtained at reasonable rates right where it would be wanted, and I am entirely satisfied that the profits resulting from capital and labor invested would be far greater in proportion than raising any grain crop, and the risk much less than engaging in the raising of cattle, sheep, or hogs, though of the profits of these last I know but little. I am certain the beet root sugar-producers of the north would do many times better to come here and make sugar from sugar-cane, as being less trouble in raising the material for the sugar, and affording the opportunity for the farmer to have all the profits, as the facilities for manufacturing the sugar costs less than from beets.

A very unusual occurrence, for this locality, took place a few days since, near here, which was the raising of a frame, weather-boarded house from its supports, by the wind. The event took place during a rain-and-wind shower, and no other harm was done to property anywhere else in this neighborhood. As the most of the buildings here are slightly constructed and set up from the ground on wood supports, as was the one in question, it may seem singular to the readers of the FARMER that the occurrence was an unusual one, for from what I can learn very substantial and well constructed buildings fly about sometimes somewhat loosely in some of your western states.

The dry weather has caused me some disappointment by destroying some of the vegetables I planted. The higher ground cucumbers, Lima beans, Navy beans, sweet corn, etc., amounted to nothing. Some Lima beans planted in a damp location would have done well, but the rabbits seemed to like them too well for them to thrive; so with beets and cabbage. My sweet potatoes are doing well in spite of dry weather, and we hope, before the season is too far advanced, to enlarge our potato "patch" to an acre or an acre and a half. We are following the example of the natives here in planting the vines which we are assured will be much more productive than the "draws." The mode is to cut the vines in sections of a foot or more in length, and with a forked stick push them down in the rows at suitable distances. We expect to continue planting in this way as fast as the vines get long enough and we can prepare the ground, until October. Those that do not mature this season will stand over and mature next season, affording us plenty of early potatoes and a plentiful supply of vines for the next season's crop. The canteloupes I planted could not withstand the hot, dry weather. My water-melons are doing passably well and are beginning to ripen. Tomato vines seem to require mulching and watering to do well when the weather is hot and dry. Next year I will endeavor to have vegetables planted in damp locations as well as the dryer and higher, so as to secure a crop whether the season is wet or dry, for I think the question of a sufficient supply of vegetables in Florida for twelve months of the year, is only one of proper location added to knowledge of the how to raise them.

I suppose this letter is quite long enough, and will defer writing more until my next.

Respectfully,
B. E. L.

In some sections of Missouri and Illinois the unprecedented yield of fifty bushels of wheat per acre has been harvested this season.—*Journal of Agriculture.*

County Clerk

Farm Stock.

Selecting Breeding Animals.

A not uncommon mistake in selecting the foundation of a breeding stud or herd or flock, is in paying undue attention to some one feature which strikes the fancy. The fact that an animal had a noted sire, or possesses a fine head and neck, is not conclusive evidence of a good pedigree or a good animal. The dam, or some more remote ancestor, may have been very inferior, or a dozen points of greater practical importance than the appearance of the head, may be poor. It is a good rule to select the animal with the fewest defects rather than the one with striking excellences. The latter may blind us to the former.

As no intelligent breeder expects to find all the animals of any breed or any family equally excellent, so it should always be kept in mind that not all animals are equally good for breeding purposes, even though they be equally well bred and equally good in their own characteristics. Hence the value of an animal is decidedly increased when it has been proved to be able to transmit its good qualities. It is often a mistake to insist on purchasing young animals. A sire or dam which can show a good progeny is valuable for breeding purposes, even if already in middle life. It is a safe rule not to select, either for breeding or labor, animals which have been uniformly kept under much more favorable conditions than they will probably be kept in the future. Disappointment and loss have often come from making purchases of animals which have been kept in high flesh, and carefully protected from cold and storms, and then requiring such animals to "rough it." On the other hand, surprisingly good results often come from giving better care and more liberal feeding than that to which the animals have been accustomed.—National Live Stock Journal, Chicago.

How to Select a Horse.

A horse dealer who was interviewed in regard to the secrets of his business, said: "I can't explain what a real good horse is. They are as different as men. In buying a horse you must look first to his head and eyes for signs of intelligence, temper, courage and honesty. Unless a horse has brains you can't teach him anything, any more than you can a half-witted child. See that tall bay there, a fine looking animal, fifteen hands high. You can't teach him anything. Why? Well I'll show you a difference in heads; but have a care of his heels. Look at the brute's head—that rounding nose, that tapering forehead, that broad, full place below the eyes. You can't trust him. Kick? Well, I guess so! Put him in a ten-acre lot, where he's got plenty of swing, and he'll kick the horn off the moon."

The world's treatment of man and beast has the tendency to enlarge and intensify bad qualities, if they predominate. This good-natured phrenologist could not refrain from slapping in the face the horse whose character had been so cruelly delineated, while he had nothing but the gentlest caresses for a tall, docile, sleek-limbed sorrel, that pricked her ears forward and looked intelligent enough to understand all that was being said. "That's an awful good mare," he added. "She's as true as the sun. You can see the breadth and fullness between the ears and eyes. You couldn't hire that mare to act mean or hurt anybody. The eye should be full, and hazel is a good color. I like a small, thin ear, and want a horse to throw his ears well forward. Look out for the brute who wants to listen to all the conversation going on behind him. The horse that turns back his ears until they almost meet at the points, take my word for it, is sure to do something wrong. See that straight, elegant face. A horse with a dishing face is cowardly, and a cowardly brute is usually vicious. Then I like a square muzzle, with large nostrils, to let in plenty of air to the lungs. For the under side of the head a good horse should be well cut under the jaw, with jaw-bones broad and wide apart under the throatle. So much for the head," he continued. "The next thing to consider is the build of the animal. Never buy a long-legged, stilty horse. Let him have a short, straight back, and a straight rump, and you've got a gentleman's horse. The withers should be high, and the shoulders well set back and broad, but don't get them too deep in the chest. The fore-leg should be short. Give me a pretty straight hind leg with the hock low down, short pastern joints and a round, milish foot. There are all kinds of horses, but the animal that has these points is almost sure to be graceful, slightly, good natured, and serviceable. As to color, tastes differ. Bays, browns and chestnuts are best. Roans are very fashionable at present. A great many greys and sorrels are bought for shipment to Mexico and Cuba. They do well in a hot climate, under a tropical sun, for the same reason that you find light colored clothing most serviceable in summer. That circus horse behind you is what many people call a calico horse; now I call him a piebald. It is a freak of nature and may happen anywhere."—Western Farm Journal.

Apiary.

Stocking an Apiary.

The following article from the Bee-Keeper's Magazine, whose editor and publisher is a professional bee-keeper, was compiled or condensed from a contemporary, and contains much valuable information for beginners:

The production of honey for the market bears the closest resemblance to the dairy busi-

ness of any pursuit with which we can compare it, and the possession of one or two cows for a family supply of milk and butter, to that of a few colonies of bees for the family supply of honey and wax. If I were looking around to buy cows for either purpose, I would certainly aim to get those of good milking qualities, gentle in disposition, and with due regard to the age and appearance of the animal. That a great difference exists between different strains of bees, as in different cows, no apiarian will deny. This being admitted, it follows that I would aim to procure bees of good honey-storing reputation, having in view also the quality of pasturage they have been favored with. But I should require still further, that they be amiable in disposition. Some very vicious bees may be good honey-gatherers and amass large stores, but be a very difficult matter for the owner to appropriate it to his use. A cow may be an excellent milker so far as the quantity and quality of her milk may be concerned, and yet be almost certain to scatter the lactical fluid over the milker, or endanger life or limb in the act of extracting it. I would not be understood to mean that I would desire bees that would not sting under any circumstances, but I would make the distinction between those that seem to take a delight in using their stings, volunteering an attack upon men and animals several rods from their hive, and those that use their defensive weapon only in self defense, or under circumstances of provocation. I would not buy a cow without knowing her age; neither would I a colony of bees without knowing the age of the queen therein (if I designed to keep them as I bought them). While the active life of the worker-bee seldom exceeds six weeks in the working season, the queen bee lives three or four years, and the queen is the "main-spring" of the hive. Stocks often fail to yield any profit, and sometimes fail entirely through the age and decrepitude of their queen. Hence I would buy colonies whose queens were no more than one year old, and in the hives which experience proves to be the best, and successful bee-masters approve.

They should be sufficiently large to give the queen ample room for depositing eggs; in a hive with movable bottom and frames running from front to rear, an excellent opportunity is given for deciding the strength of a colony at any time, particularly in early spring, by simply raising the front of the hive, when a glance will show how many spaces the bees occupy between the combs. If the bees occupy but two spaces, they can warm but one comb for the rearing of the brood, and are of but little value. If but three spaces are occupied, they are able to warm but two combs; they would be called "weak," but might rally under favorable circumstances. A swarm occupying four spaces is a fair one, and almost sure to succeed. One using five spaces is good; one in six spaces good enough, quite as likely to give good returns as one more populous. I speak of them at or near the time they commence work in the spring. Did space permit could give the results of experiments to prove the last assertion. As the ultimate object of bee-keeping is to secure the greatest amount of honey in the most desirable form, I would have the surplus arrangement of easy access by the bees, and the frames and sections, neither so small as to be an annoyance to the bees, or so large as to be inconvenient for family use or unsalable in the market. They should be so arranged that the whole or any part of the surplus could be removed at pleasure. As to the number of stocks to purchase in establishing an apiary, we can give no definite direction. A large outlay with no practical knowledge of the management of bees, we would not recommend, and yet the number should be sufficient to stimulate to the proper care and study of the industrious honey gatherers, whether that number be two or twenty.

To make the most money out of your honey, canvass your nearest market town and establish a "honey route," agreeing to deliver a jar every week; or every two weeks, as the customer may prefer. If this is effectually done, and pains taken to deliver the honey in attractive shape, there will be no difficulty in disposing of all the honey you can raise. Hundreds will be induced to buy honey in this way, who would never think of going to the grocery after it.

The Reason Why Bees Work in the Dark.

A lifetime might be spent in investigating the mysteries hidden in a bee-hive, and still half the secrets would be undiscovered. The formation of the cell has long been a celebrated problem for the mathematician, whilst the changes which the honey undergoes offer at least an equal interest to the chemist. Every one knows what honey fresh from comb is like. It is a clear yellow syrup, without a trace of solid sugar in it. Upon straining, however, it gradually assumes a crystalline appearance—it candies, as the saying is, and ultimately becomes a solid lump of sugar. It has not been suspected that this change was due to a photographic action; that the same agent, which alters the molecular arrangement of the iodine of silver on the excited collodian plate, and determines the formation of camphor and iodine crystals in a bottle, causes the syrup honey to assume a crystalline form. This, however, is the case. M. Scheibler has enclosed honey in stoppered flasks, some of which he has kept in perfect darkness, while others have been exposed to the light. The invariable results have been that the sunned portion rapidly crystallized, while that kept in the dark has remained perfectly liquid. We now see why bees work in perfect darkness, and why they are so careful to obscure the glass windows, which are sometimes placed in their hives. The exist-

ence of their young depends upon the liquidity of saccharine food presented to them; and if light were allowed access to the syrup it would gradually acquire a more or less solid consistency; it would seal up the cells, and in all probability prove fatal to the inmates of the hive.

Where to Locate an Apiary.

The first great point in going into the bee business is the location of the apiary. There are several points that should be considered. Perhaps we should say water comes first, because it is something we cannot get along without. There is a great quantity used by the bees on a hot day to keep the combs from melting down, besides what is used in feeding brood in the later part of the season. When the wind blows from the east, hot and dry, I have known bees to use a pound a day to the hive, allowing a sufficient quantity for evaporation. A bee's life is governed, we might say, by the work it does, and if it has to fly a long way for water, it cannot, during its life, bring the honey to its owner, it could if the water was handy. Wet sand is the best for bees to suck water from, for none are drowned.—Ex.

To Keep Moths Out of Bee Hives.

The only way to keep moths out of bee hives is to keep the colonies strong. There is no patent of any kind that will keep them out. Wherever bees go moth eggs will be, but strong colonies carry them out. Weak swarms have too much to do. They can not attend to brood-rearing, gathering honey, bringing water, and out on moths at the same time. There is not enough of them to do it. The remedy, then, for the moth is to keep the hives full of bees. Mrs. L. Harrison, a bee woman and a writer for the Prairie Farmer, says that "a teacupfull of Italian bees will keep the moth out of any hive." I know weak Italians do have moths. Mrs. H. says she will eat all the moths found in a hive of pure Italians. I would be afraid to make any such offer, because last summer I took out a gallon of nice, large, fat moth worms out of one hive, and what few bees were left in the hive were Italians.

Poultry.

Moulting.

Although moulting is a natural and annual occurrence, it rarely passes without more or less disorder, and not unfrequently proves fatal, so that fowls require to be carefully attended to at the time of their moult. It is most dangerous and most frequently fatal to young chickens, particularly those of late broods, during the occasional cold and rainy weather, at the close of autumn, their being late hatched throwing the time of moulting late; whereas those that are hatched early in the spring, moult in the warm days of July and August, and on that account are not so apt to suffer. The summer moult is for the most part gradual, a few feathers falling at a time, and being renewed until the whole plumage undergoes a change.

In the autumnal moult, on the contrary, more of the feathers fall off at once, and as the fresh ones do not grow so readily, on account of the weather being colder, the fowls are rendered naked, and exposed to any accidental bad weather which may occur. Dr. Bechstein judiciously remarks, with respect to wild birds, that their moulting time always happens when their food is most abundant; and as loss of feathers is likewise attended by a loss of flesh, nature points out that they ought to have an additional supply of food until all danger is over.

Warmth is no less necessary than abundant and nourishing food; and when the later broods of chickens fall off in their appetite, appear moping and inactive, their feathers starting and falling off till their rumps, sides and thighs show their naked skin, they must be prevented from getting out in cold mornings too early, and not be permitted to go abroad after four o'clock in the afternoon. M. Chomel advises to squirt wine and lukewarm water over them; but the Abbe Rozier shrewdly remarks, that the evaporation from this will do more harm by producing cold, than the momentary warmth it imparts will do good. M. Chomel advises, farther, to put some sugar in their water, and give them hemp-seed; the latter I am certain must be excellent, though I have not tried it with my own fowls.

After the third year, it has been observed, that fowls begin to moult later every succeeding year, so that it is frequently as late as January before the older fowls come into full feather, and the weather being then cold, they are not in a laying state till the end of March or later. The time of moulting continues, according to the age and health of the fowls, and also with reference to mild or cold weather, from six weeks to three months.

Good Soil for Poultry.

Land that is adapted to raising large crops of grass, grain and roots, is the very best of soil for raising poultry. It is a mistaken notion that fowls need only corn, water and gravel, and that any sand-hill or rocky waste is good enough for a poultry farm. Fowls need insects and a variety of green food. Where the soil is rich, vegetation will abound; and where there is a rank growth of vegetation, insect life in myriad forms will appear. Grain, too, will usually be plenty where the soil is fertile. At the same time, less grain will be required on account of the excess of insects and vegetables. It follows, therefore, that it is economical to raise fowls on good soil. Also, that when poultry is to be raised on a large scale, that the best

of land is the cheapest. Also that a larger proportion of fowls can be kept on a fertile, well-tilled farm than be kept on a poor one.—X, in Poultry Yard.

A Fountain for Chickens.

A cheap fountain can be made by taking a discarded fruit can, make about three nail-holes around the sides, one-fourth of an inch from the top of the can—the end where the cap has been removed, fill it up with water, place a saucer over it, and holding them securely together, quickly invert it and your fountain is completed. It will only run in enough to cover the nail-holes, and as fast as the chicks drink it will fill up. It should be set away where the sun will not shine upon it, and the water will be good the entire day.—American Farmer.

Breeding and rearing fowls and the production of eggs and fowls for market have been neglected very much. Many a man has devoted his attention to things far less profitable. No farm should be considered complete without some fine fowls. The selection of breeds should not be a haphazard matter, but should be done with the same intelligence and investigation as the choice of horses, cows, sheep, or pigs. With some farmers the sale of fowls would be most desirable; with others the production of eggs would pay best; every man should study the circumstances by which he is surrounded. In traveling through the country with your eyes open you can see very few pure-bred fowls, even among our best and most favored farming districts. It is difficult to name anything else on the farm that gives better returns for the outlay than pure-bred fowls or the product in the shape of eggs, which can always be marketed with satisfactory results. In keeping fowls, like any other stock, it is only the best that insures a profit. There is little difference in the outlay of money, whether you keep pure-bred fowls or scrub stock, but in the returns the balance is vastly in favor of the improved breeds. That which is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and nowhere is this more true than in the poultry line.

Keep your chickens growing from the shell, and they will be ready for the table or market any time after ten or twelve weeks of age; if the pullets are wanted for winter layers they will commence laying a month earlier in the fall than those that have been obliged to scratch for their living.

Horticulture.

Chestnuts, Cottonwood Seedlings.

In the FARMER of July 30th, the editor referred a Maryland subscriber to me for information on the Spanish chestnut. It is similar to the American except the fruit is larger and the tree is smaller. It is but very little known and I doubt if it has been tried in this state; but the American has, and has generally proved a failure, or nearly so, and if it, which is as fine a tree in the east, and a native, fails here, what else can we expect of a foreign tree of the same kind? As a rule, everything does best where it is indigenous, and if subscriber will apply it he will do well.

W. E. H., of Pawnee, may pull his cottonwood seedlings any time after the leaves have fallen, and before the buds have swollen in the spring, and if the ground is in good condition, may plant as soon as pulled, or when pulled he may bury them in thin layers, to be taken out as he is ready to plant; but he must take care not to let the roots get dry or freeze, also not keep them too wet, or they may sour, or keep packed in too large bunches or they will heat. So he will see that the question is not so much when to plant as how to take care of his plants.

Huthinson Nursery.

Remedy for Grape Rot.

Dr. A. W. Saxe, of this place, while in attendance at a meeting of the Academy of Sciences held in San Francisco on Monday evening, gave by request his successful method of preventing grape rot. For eight or nine years the doctor has been in the habit of treating his vines with a solution of sulphate of copper and water, in the proportion of four pounds to five gallons. The solution is applied to the vines before the buds are uncovered and just before the rains cease. At the same time, all dead skin in the forks is removed with a small scraper. The solution is put on with a small swab, and as soon as the rain comes it is carried all over the vines, and thus effectually destroys any spores. Vines uniformly treated for a series of years in this manner, did well, but on two seasons when the process was omitted they were attacked by the fungus.—Santa Clara (Cal.) Echo.

The Quince.

Among the fruits that are almost entirely forgotten or overlooked, is the quince; and yet there is no reason why it should not be as profitable as any other fruit. Great quantities of quinces are shipped every season from California to St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati and other leading markets, at a great expense, about one dollar per three-peck box. The only quince orchard of any pretensions near this market, that we know of, was one that flourished near Troy, Illinois, six or eight years ago. At that time large shipments were made from there to St. Louis, where the fruit sold from \$7 to \$10 a barrel. The last two years prices have been much lower, ranging from \$4 to \$6 a barrel.—Colman's Rural World.

Miscellaneous.

American Butter in England.

Mr. E. R. Jones, the American consul at Newcastle, writing in the American Exporter of New York, says:

The reasons for the growth of the Danish and Norwegian butter trade are found in the original excellence of the butter, the neatness and cleanliness of the packages, and the care exercised in protecting the same from exposure to the sun and contact with dirt during transit. This is certainly the best butter to be found in this market. In Sweden butter is extensively made by joint-stock companies, not in the ordinary dairy farm way, but at factories. The milk is collected twice a day from the surrounding farms, and paid for according to the quantity of butter it produces. Small farmers find that it pays them better to sell the milk than to make butter. These factories have their parallel in our American cheese manufactories.

The quality of butter suitable for this market, and which commands the highest price in this district, must be mild, of a deep, uniform straw color, and put up in neat, clean packages, made to hold from sixty to one hundred pounds of butter. The Danes have studied the requirements of this market, and have been rewarded by the increasing demand for their butter.

There has recently been a slight decline in the supply for this district of the very finest Danish butter. The Danes have found other and still more profitable markets in China, India, Japan and the British colonies. But the butter intended for these countries is made upon a different system. The dairy farmers make what is called "sweet cream." The milk, in large, square cans, is suspended in iced water during twelve hours. The cream is forced to rise by this process, is taken off and made into butter. Very little salt is used in the manufacture. Finally the butter is put up in tins of from one pound to twenty pounds weight, and exported to the countries mentioned, where a price ranging from one shilling and eight pence to two shillings and four pence per pound is realized for it.

The more extensive wholesale dealers here inform me that, generally speaking, too much salt is used in making our American butter, and the salt is often coarse and unsuitable for the purpose. The butter packages are often made of red oak, instead of white oak, ash or white cedar; and it is complained that they are not neatly made. Sufficient care is not taken in transporting butter to the seaboard; it should be conveyed in suitable clean cans, kept at a low temperature where the air can circulate, and covered with sack. It should be scrupulously protected from the sun. It should be sent to this market with the greatest possible despatch after manufacture. For transportation across the Atlantic, the refrigerator steamers are all that could be desired.

In the Newcastle consular district, and the east coast generally (including Edinburgh and its district), there is a strong prejudice in favor of the Danish cask or keg made of white oak or ash, and containing from sixty to one hundred pounds of butter.

London, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow do not share the prejudices of this coast; they will take the American-made 60-pound tub (15 inches in diameter and 14 1/2 inches in height, with wooden hoops). * * I can state, upon the best possible authority, that good American butter, put up in the Danish-shaped packages (22 inches high, 13 1/2 inches in diameter at head, and 17 inches in the center, with wooden hoops), would command good sale and prices here, and at Edinburgh, Sunderland, Hartlepool, Stockton-on-Tees and Hull.

Among the new and wonderful and useful inventions of the times is the common sand blasting. Suppose you desire to letter a piece of marble for a grave stone; you cover the stone with a piece of wax no thicker than a wafer, then cut in the wax the name, date &c., leaving the marble exposed. Now pass it under the blast and the wax will not be injured at all but the sand will cut letters deep into the stone.

Or, if you desire raised letters, a flower or other emblem, cut the letters, flowers, &c., in wax and stick them upon the stone; then pass the stone under the blast and the sand will cut it away. Remove the wax and you have the raised letters.

Take a piece of French plate glass, say two feet by six, and cover it with fine lace; pass it under the blast, and not a thread of the lace will be injured, but the sand will cut deep into the glass wherever it was not covered by lace. Now remove the lace and you have every delicate and beautiful figure raised upon the glass.

In this way beautiful figures of all kinds are cut in glass, and at small expense. The workmen can hold their hands under the blast without harm, even when it is rapidly cutting away the hardest glass, iron and stone, but they must look out for finger nails for they will be whittled off right hastily.

If they put on steel thimbles to protect the nails, it will do little good, for the sand will soon whittle them away; but if they wrap a piece of soft cotton around them, they are safe. You will at once see the philosophy of it. The sand whittles away and destroys any hard substance, even glass, but does not effect substances that are soft and yielding, like wax, cotton, or fine lace, or even the human hand.—Portland Argus.

In some sections of Missouri and Illinois the unprecedented yield of fifty bushels of wheat per acre has been harvested this season.—Journal of Agriculture.

Prairie Grass.

Annually there are thousands, yes, millions of acres of our extensive prairies overrun by prairie fires, consuming an immense amount of excellent grass, which if cut and cured at the proper season, would produce hay enough for the whole civilized world. But there is at present no demand for provender in such large quantities, and consequently little or no regret for the loss. Notwithstanding this fact, however, the settler in Kansas, for the past few years, when about to provide himself with his usual supply of hay, has been subjected to an annoyance which we think every good citizen would condemn.

In almost every rural town, this village as well as the rest, may be found certain persons whose "greed of gain" seems to have overcome their sense of decency. Just before hay-making, these worthy, by examining the records, learn the address of the eastern land speculator who owns the unoccupied prairie adjoining the village, or a farm-house. Immediately they direct a letter to each of the aforesaid land owners, somewhat in this style:

DEAR SIR: Your tract of land at this place has upon it, this year, an excellent crop of grass. Several parties are improving farms near by, and the grass will be in demand for hay. Appoint me your agent and I will make these gentlemen pay for the privilege of mowing on the land.

Occasionally they are authorized to sell, whereupon they immediately give notice that unless the exorbitant price which they have fixed, is paid, the settler who may have passed over an undesignated line, will be prosecuted as a trespasser.

In the Kansas Valley Times of last week, I noticed a letter purporting to be from an eastern landholder to his agent here directing him to take possession of whatever hay may be made on his lands, "as it will assist me," said he, "in paying for the schooling of your children."

This letter referred to has a decidedly newspaper office odor about it, but should it be genuine, has it ever occurred to this modern Shylock that whilst he is enjoying all the pleasures and conveniences of a life in the older settled states, the frontiersman, who is struggling to improve for himself a home, is at the same time greatly enhancing the value of the adjoining land belonging to Mr. Speculator? Whilst the settlers in this country are improving their farms, building their churches, mills, railroads, and the like, is he not doubling or trebling the value of lands held by down-east speculators? This is not enough, however. Just now Mr. Speculator thinks that it would be altogether proper that he should, in an insolent manner tell us that he is paying for the schooling of our children!

A law limiting the ownership of unimproved lands to a reasonable and specified length of time, would, I have no doubt, be of much benefit to the whole western country.

Now, Mr. prairie grass agent, allow me to gently hint to you that in the opinion of the public your practice and occupation is disreputable, and if it would suit you as well, many of us would prefer that you would abandon the grass agency, and in lieu thereof rob our hen-roosts, or steal a hog or two.

Time to Plant Evergreens.

The latter part of August, says the Gardener's Monthly, is one of the best seasons to transplant evergreens, if the trees can be had near home, and not have to be brought from a distance to dry the roots.

The young growth of the past season has got pretty well hardened, so as to permit of but very little evaporation, and the earth being warm, new roots push with great rapidity, and the tree becomes established in the ground before cold autumn winds begin. The chief difficulty is that the soil is usually very dry, which prevents much speed with the operation; and the weather being usually very warm, the trees have to be set again in the ground almost as fast as they are taken up; so that it is not safe to bring them from a distance. It is well, therefore, to make all ready in anticipation of a rain, when no time may be lost in having the work pushed through. Should a spell of dry weather ensue, which in September and October is very likely, one good watering should be given, sufficient to soak well through the soil and well about the roots. A basin should be made to keep the water from running away from the spot, and to assist in soaking in. After being well watered, the loose soil should be drawn in lightly over the watered soil, which will then aid in preventing the water from drying out soon again.

Towards the end of the month, and in September, evergreen hedges should receive their last pruning until next summer. Last spring, and in the summer, when a strong growth required it, the hedge has been severely pruned towards the apex of the cone-like form in which it has been trained, and the base has been suffered to grow any way [it] pleased. Now, that, in turn, has come under the shears, so far as to get it into regular shape and form. It will not be forgotten that to be very successful with evergreen hedges, they ought to have a growth at the basis of at least four feet in diameter.

One-fourth or more is gained by grinding grain for feeding cattle, but little if anything by grinding for sheep. The sheep has four stomachs which subject their food to a trituration and retrituration and remastication which reduces everything to the necessary fineness. A healthy sheep when not feeding, will nearly always be found chewing its cud, and whether old or young, the grinding is equally well done, for although the incisors are removed by age, yet the grinders or molars are never shed.

Patrons of Husbandry.

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TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES. For the use of Subordinate Granges we have a set of receipt and order books which will prevent accounts getting mixed up or confused. They are: 1st. Receipts for Dues. 2nd. Secretary's Receipts, and Orders on Treasurer. The set will be sent to any address, postage paid for \$1.00.

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

The Farmers' Consequence.

Thoughtful and discerning people among all classes are forced to admit that successful agriculture furnishes the only solid basis for real prosperity to themselves; and those who do not already know, must learn that when agriculture prospers, everything else thrives; and when agriculture is unduly burdened and crippled, everything else languishes and soon gets at discount. Now if all material prosperity is in proportion to the success of those who till the soil, why should they not have rank and standing according to their importance? All parties confer the favor of farmers; praise their intelligence, their integrity, and the strength they wield, but never think of according to them any share in the management of public affairs.

Why should not farmers have an immediate and potential voice in the administration of matters that so deeply concern them, and through them every laboring man? Why should they not set up for themselves? Why should they longer fight the battles of politicians for politicians? No political party ever has or ever will recognize them as having any claims as farmers. This has been demonstrated over and over by every political convention that has met from time immemorial, and there is no hope that it will be otherwise until farmers reverse it themselves. A very small matter suffices for a political issue, but there is an issue that is worthy of the thoughtful consideration and best effort of every fair minded person, and that is the welfare of the whole people, and the people are not a few politicians and rich men, but the producing and laboring classes who depend upon their labor for support and who have a direct interest in securing just laws and a good government.

Ordinarily, the ranks of all parties are largely filled with farmers who do a large share of the party work, but have no voice or influence in the direction or management of the party, as was seen at the greenback county convention held here last week. The greenback party is new and supposed to be fresh from the people, and not yet given to what is called the ring practices of the old parties; but although the members of the party in this county are probably not less than seven-eighths farmers, yet a representative farmer could not be nominated or even allowed a chance for nomination before the convention because the adroit politicians were managing their own interests and not acting for the people. They knew that many members who came to the convention were desirous of being represented by an actual farmer on the ticket, and would present a name for candidate for senator, but that, of course, would interfere with the pre-arranged plans of the managers, and must be thwarted by those who knew how to pull the wires. So the farmers who had come many miles, some of them, to take part in the convention, had no voice at all in selecting candidates for senators as they were all nominated by a trick of acclamation. The only reason assigned for this outrage was that it was the custom to give senators two terms. This party is too young to have customs of its own, and many of the delegates were unable to understand that they owed allegiance to the customs of old parties, the usages of which they despised.—Dirigo Rural

We have little hesitation in saying that farmers' clubs, as a rule, have been failures. Of the multitudes of which we have some knowledge, scarcely half a dozen survive. The reason is plain. They, for the most part, lacked the essential element of social intercourse—the presence and help of the women. The drudgery of the farm now lies in the kitchen. No class needs the rest and recreation of society and friends so much as the female members of the farm household. It may be denied, but practically the tendency of the farmers' clubs has been to exclude these. The grange has much of its efficiency from this source. Farmers' clubs bring together persons whose interests are

not in common—lawyers, doctors, and clergymen, who care less for agriculture than they do for the opportunity to talk. Practically, they become exclusive. The young man, or the middle-aged man, who all his life has toiled on the farm, and had little or no advantage of mental training, study, or reading, hesitates to take an active part. He works at a disadvantage and he knows it. Read the history of the "American Institute and Farmers' Club," of New York, as written in the reports of the club, in the New York Tribune. Comment is unnecessary. The grange invites the membership and co-operation of the toiling million. It demands no scholarly tastes—no high-school diploma, no skill in debate, no readiness with the pen. He who has been deprived of these advantages, must have more than ordinary courage to discuss questions with men trained to debate, and with the chances of being reported in the papers, or at the best, subjected to sharp criticism. The grange presents no such difficulties. There all meet on a common level, and with the same want of advantages. Criticism is disarmed, for it is the talk of practical men on practical subjects, restricted to personal friends and neighbors. Grammatical blunders, tangled sentences, or a breakdown, neither give pain nor silence. It is, indeed, a training school. The farmer's club, as a rule, restricts itself to the discussion of farm topics. To a certain extent, there is a social intercourse, but the general drift relates to agriculture. It presupposes previously acquired knowledge. We take it for granted that there are exceptions, but they are wonderfully rare. The grange, on the other hand, takes a broader field. It becomes at once the social, the literary society, the lyceum, the debating club, the exchange. Reading, recitation, essay, and debate, having for their object amusement, instruction and profit, occupy the time. Practically, it is made a school of business instruction. The farmer's club, local in its operations, does not specially concern itself with trade, and markets, and prices. If it does, it is only in a general way, and is soon abandoned. The grange takes cognizance of all that concerns the farmer's interests. Its ramifications are seen in every quarter of the state. Agencies are instituted for the purchase of machinery and farm and household commodities, and for the sale of stock and other products of the farm. Nor is it obligatory on the grange or the individual patron to report these agencies. In the vast multitude who do so, voluntarily, support is guaranteed. Here the secrecy of the order becomes an imperative duty.—Grange Bulletin

The Grange—Its Great End and Aim.

Under the above caption a correspondent writes to the Husbandman: "I consider the financial advantages of the order, great as they are, of very secondary importance; and I believe we would have been in better condition to-day, if pecuniary advantages, directly, had never been considered." So writes Bro. J. R. Ross, worthy master of Delaware State Grange, in the Husbandman for July 19th, and enforces the assertion by stating the prosperous and active condition of his own subordinate, in which "the social and educational advantages are always in the ascendant," and in which, prosperous as it is in its pecuniary movements, you will scarcely hear the "dollar-and-cent consideration alluded to, and it never enters our discussions." I am especially glad to get this testimony, because it comes from a careful, considerate, and competent observer, and one who has long been in a position to learn well and truly the facts on which to base his judgment. Looking at the early mushroom growth of our order, and anticipating the almost inevitable shrinkage to be apprehended, my hopes of revival rested almost wholly on the very few who could and would appreciate the uses and the worth of the order as an educator and an elevator of its members, especially of that portion who, however money-poor they may be, most need social, intellectual and moral wealth. And while many members, disappointed in obtaining the great prices, and making the immense savings for which they entered the order, have left in disgust, some not even paying up what they owed the grange, as honest men; and when grange after grange died out for lack of fifteen members to cling to its principles rather than their self-interest I still hoped there were some who knew the real uses and objects of the order, and its immense value to the farming interests and the nation, who would not, who could not, utterly abandon the great cause. Indeed, I have often said that it was possible for those who came in "for the loaves and fishes," might throw overboard the secret work, the ritual, woman membership, and all merely social exercises, and try to build up, in its stead, a great business order—a kind of national farmer's exchange. There were some tentative hints some feelers and intimations thrown out in this direction, but as the national grange continued to affirm the educational feature as its main concern, they never took decided form and movement, save in sleeping and dying, and sloughing off from the more healthy body.

But all this only the more confirmed the conviction that there is no salvation, no prosperity, no continuing future for our order save in its moral, social, educational features and operations. And that to uphold and continue these most effectually, we need the secret feature, the best and most beautiful ritual, the woman membership, and every proper instructive social adjunct we can incorporate with these, as means and measures of the order, for the intellectual and moral elevation of the characters of its members. Level upward, not downward, appeal to the minds, hearts, and souls of men, rather than to their pockets.

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

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

BERKSHIRES,

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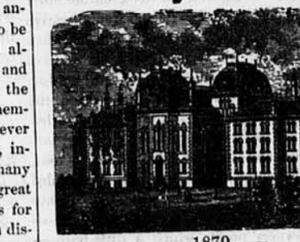
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Thirty thousand acres of choice lands in Anderson, Woodson and Coffey counties, for sale on very reasonable terms. Address W. J. HAUGHWOLT, Land Agent, Neosho Falls, Kansas.

COLLEGE OF THE Sisters of Bethany,



BETHANY COLLEGE, TOPEKA, KANSAS. For Girls and Young Ladies. Exclusively under care of Protestant Episcopal Church, for boarding and day pupils. 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. For Boarding Pupils, from \$200 to \$300 per school year, according to grade. For Day Pupils, from \$5 to \$20 per session, according to grade. BISHOP VAIL, President.

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

C. S. EICHOITZ, Breeder of Short-Horns, Berkshire shires and Bronze Turkeys, Wichita, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

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

M. DEBORA K. LONGSHORE, M. D., has removed her office to 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.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. S. M. WOOD, Candidate for Register of Deeds. THOMAS L. ROSS, Candidate for Register of Deeds.

W. FARNSWORTH is a candidate for nomination as Register of Deeds at the Republican primary meeting.

Durham Park Herds

ALBERT CRANE, BREEDER OF Short-Horn Cattle AND Berkshire Pigs, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas. Catalogue free. The largest and best herds in the west. Over 200 head of cattle, and a like number of pigs. PRICES LOW. Address letters to DURHAM PARK, Marion County, Kansas.

GEO. M. CHASE, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, BREEDER OF Thoroughbred English Berkshire Pigs.

—ALSO— Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens. None but first-class stock shipped.

WOOL-GROWERS

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

Kansas Pacific Railway. Lands! Lands! KANSAS TO THE FRONT!

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

The celebrated Grain Belt of country, in the immediate section of Central Kansas, traversed by the Kansas Pacific. The following statements are taken from the report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for 1878: WHEAT! WHEAT! WHEAT! In the Union in 1878, produced 26,518,968 bushels winter wheat, and 6,796,403 bushels spring wheat; 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 13,353,224 bushels, or over 41 per cent, and including unreporting counties, fully 14,000,000 bushels, or 45 per cent of the entire yield of wheat in the state, averaging 24 bushels to the acre, while the average for the state was 17 bushels per acre.

CORN! Kansas, the Fourth Corn State in the Union in 1878, produced 89,324,971 bushels of corn, of which the Golden Grain Belt counties produced 27,399,056 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 during the increase in population during the past year; and 43 per cent of the increased acreage of wheat in the state in 1878, belonged to the "Golden Belt." A FARM FOR EVERYBODY—62,500 farms—5,000,000 acres—for sale by Kansas Pacific—the Best land in America, at from \$2 to \$6 per acre one-quarter off for cash, or on 6 or 11 years credit at 7 per cent. Interest. It doesn't take much money to buy a farm on the Kansas Pacific; \$25 to \$50 will secure 80 acres on credit, or \$200 to \$300 in cash will buy it outright. Address S. J. Gilmore, Land Commissioner, Salina, Kas. For the "Kansas Pacific Homestead," a publication that tells about Lands, Homesteads, Pre-emption, Soil, Products, Climate, Stock Raising, Schools, Water, Land Explorers' Tickets, Rates, etc. It is mailed free to all applicants. Read all you can gather about Kansas, and when you decide to start, be sure and start right by locating along the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Superintendent, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Gardner, Kansas.

The farmers of this locality have threshed enough of their small grain to determine its general yield per acre.

Oats yield from twenty to thirty-five bushels per acre of a poor quality. We are disappointed both in the yield and in the grade.

Flax is turning out much better than was at one time expected. The yield is from five to fifteen bushels per acre, and of fair quality.

Corn, the King of crops in our state, will fall far short of the general estimate. From the present outlook, forty bushels per acre will be a large yield for all corn planted after the First of May.

The crop of apples does not amount to much, from the fact that they are wormy and falling badly.

Bees are not making much honey, although the colonies are remarkably strong for this season of the year.

From Coffey County.

Aug. 11.—At my last writing, June 15, our county was in need of more rain. Since then we have been favored with copious rains.

We are all pleased with our prospects of an excellent corn crop this year. It stands 9 to 15 feet high; and the most of it 9 to 12 feet, and is well eared; and there is no doubt that we will harvest not less than 50 to 90 bushels per acre.

Our county being well supplied with many small streams of water running into the Neosho river on either side and having a splendid range for stock, consequently is one of the best stock counties in Southern Kansas.

Bradford Miller is a candidate for county treasurer of Shawnee county, Kansas, subject to the decision of the republican primary election on the 23d of August, 1879.

Pomona, Franklin County.

Aug. 15th.—In this neighborhood (Pomona) earst bean gathering and threshing are being pushed. Beans light to medium crop, and oats and wheat medium crop, the latter being mostly of superior quality.

Lacygne, Linn County.

We have had fine rains this week. Corn looking splendidly; prospect never was better. Wheat is good. Farmers all busy plowing for fall grain.

We have a flourishing little town here. We have four good grocery stores, four clothing and dry good stores, two hardware stores, two furniture stores, three blacksmith shops, four livery stables, three saloons, three churches, one large school building, two flouring mills, one saw-mill, two large hotels, two butcher shops, two elevators, one wagon and carriage shop and one harness shop.

The fair will be held in September. Business is generally good in all classes.

Not Deserving of Pity.

Beggared spendthrifts, to whom money has no exchange value but pleasure. Persons who will persist in dying by inches with dyspepsia and liver diseases, when Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets are unfailing remedies for these maladies.

People who spare the rod and ruin the child. Fast young men and women are generally spoiled children to begin with.

People who suffer from catarrh, when Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is a safe, reliable, and well tested remedy for this loathsome disease.

People who marry for money, and find too late that the golden glitter is all moonshine. Women who suffer death every day of their lives, when Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will effectually remove those painful weakness and impart a healthful tone and strength to the whole system.

People who live beyond their means, and find that style and pride, like everything else in this world, unless placed upon a secure foundation, are subject to the law of gravitation.

Invalids who do more toward fostering disease by living and sleeping in the low, unventilated rooms of the ordinary house, than the best medicines can accomplish toward recovery when at a moderate expense they can secure all the hygienic and sanitary advantages of the Invalid's Hotel at Buffalo, N. Y.

The Physical Paradox.

It has been said that "the blood is the source of life." It is as truly the source of disease and death. No life, that is to say, no healthy tissue can be generated from impure blood, no organ of the body can normally perform its functions when supplied with impure blood.

Bradford Miller is a candidate for county treasurer of Shawnee county, Kansas, subject to the decision of the republican primary election on the 23d of August, 1879.

Fees of Doctors.

The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is \$3, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over \$1,000 a year for medical attendance alone!

A Cross Baby.

Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a bachelor as stopping for one night at the house of a married friend and being kept awake for five or six hours by the crying of a cross baby. All old men and crying babies need only Hop Bitters to make them well and smiling. Young man, remember this.—Ed.

8 and 9

Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans in Shawnee county. Ten per cent. on city property. All good bonds bought at sight. For ready money and low interest, call on A. Prescott & Co.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

Prescription Free

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

Markets.

New York Money Market. NEW YORK, August 18, 1879. GOVERNMENTS—Weak and lower.

STOCKS—The stock market opened with a continuance of the depression which has been the feature of dealings for the past few days.

MONEY—Active; 5/27 per cent; closing at 5/28 per cent.

DISCOUNTS—Prime mercantile paper, 4 1/2 per cent.

COUPONS OF 1881—104 New 5's.....102 1/2 New 4 1/2's (registered).....104 1/2 Coupons, sales.....105 1/2@105 1/4 Current 6's.....101 1/2@101

London Silver Market.

[By Cable.] LONDON, August 18, 1879.

SILVER—51 3/16d.

St. Louis Produce Market. ST. LOUIS, August 18, 1879. FLOUR—Best grades, dull and lower; no demand; medium qualities scarce and firm; extra \$3 40@3 60; XX \$3 85@4 05; XXX \$4 25@4 50.

WHEAT—Opened higher and declined, but closed better: No. 3 red, 94c cash; 94 1/2@94 1/4 August; 94 1/2@94 1/4 closing at 94 1/2 September; 94 1/2@94 1/4 closing at 94 1/2 October; No. 3 do, 87c.

RYE—Lower; 47 1/2@47c. WHISKY—Steady; \$1 00.

BUTTER—Fairly active for dairy; selected, 14 1/2@15c; rehandled, 14c.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market. ST. LOUIS, August 18, 1879. CATTLE—Supply composed entirely of common to fair; no butcher; stout and trading; high shipping, demand languid, but good native steers and grass Texans would bring previous prices; receipts, 1,400; shipments, 100.

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Topeka Produce Market.

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

APPLES—Per bushel.....1.25@1.75

BEANS—Per bu—White Navy.....2.00 " Medium.....1.75 " Common.....1.50 " Castor.....1.25

BUTTER—Per lb—Choice......15 " Medium......12 1/2 " Castor......10

CHEESE—Per lb......75@1.00 EGGS—Per doz—Fresh......10

HOMINY—Per bu.....5.25@5.50 VINEGAR—Per gal......40@50

E. R. POTATOES—Per bu......50 P. B. POTATOES—Per bu......50

SWEET POTATOES.....1.75@2.00 POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz.....1.25@1.75

" Chickens, Dressed, per lb......08 " Turkeys......09 " Geese......10

ONIONS—Per bu......75 CABBAGE—Per dozen......40@50

CHICKENS—Spring.....1.50@2.00

THE HUSBANDMAN SIXTH YEAR. REDUCED PRICE! \$1. A YEAR \$1.

THE HUSBANDMAN has widely recognized standing in the front rank of agricultural journals. While treating fully all questions embraced in PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE, it discusses with fearless ability the economic problems that affect all productive industries.

UNJUST TAXATION fastened upon it, and the hurtful discriminations by which its products are cheapened below the cost of the labor employed in their production.

ELMIRA FARMER'S CLUB DISCUSSIONS, and from time to time editorial letters of travel and observations abroad.

ITS LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS will embrace many writers whose work has already added largely to the interest and value of its columns.

THE WANT COLUMN, through which its readers have effected many advantageous exchanges, will be continued for the free use of subscribers only.

A FREE COPY will be sent to any person who forwards in one order the names and addresses of ten subscribers, new or old, with ten dollars in payment thereof.

HUSBANDMAN EDMIRA, N. Y. Sample copies furnished free on application.

50 CENTS Will make you a subscriber for one year to EHRICH'S FASHION QUARTERLY

The Menarch of the Fashion Magazine. The Summer Number is now ready, containing valuable information on all subjects of seasonal interest: including Sports, Pastimes, and Diversions for the Summer, Accessories of Tourist Travel, etc., etc.

Price only 50 cents a year, or 15 cents a single copy. The FASHION QUARTERLY is endorsed by the Press throughout the country as the only reliable Purchaser's Guide.

Specimen sheets of Summer and Spring number mailed free to any address on receipt of three cent stamp for postage.

Published by EHRICH & CO., 287 to 295 Eighth Avenue, New York.

Sorgo Sugar & Syrup The latest and most reliable instruction about Syrup and Sugar making from Sorgo is given weekly in COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, an Agricultural Journal of over 30 years' standing by I. A. Hodges, Cor. Sec. of the Cane Grower's Assn., and the veteran of this industry.

Agents, Correspondents and Experimenters in over thirty States, and will furnish the results of his and their labors, weekly, for the RURAL WORLD. Sorgo Culture has a special department in this paper and is the only agricultural paper that has Terms: \$1.50 per annum; 8 months, 75 cents; 4 months, 50 cts. Address NORMAN J. COLMAN, Publisher, St. Louis, Mo.

WASHBURNE COLLEGE. This institution opens Sept. 10th, with unusual facilities for both sexes. Three courses of study offered—Business, Scientific and Classical.

Healthful Child Food insures robust manhood. Feed your children on RIDGE'S FOOD. Ask your druggist for it. Take no other. Trial cans, 35 cents.

PETER McVICAR, President, Topeka, Kansas.

KIDD'S

Second Semi-Annual Great Combination Sale

Will be held at the Fair Grounds, Lexington, Ky., commencing on Tuesday, September 9th, 1879.

At which time 200 head of horses; 30 Short-horns; 40 Jerseys (gilt edge), and 200 Cotswold and Southdown Sheep will be sold, representing the best herds and flocks on Kentucky soil.

The Horses will be sold on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9th and 10th, and Cattle and Sheep on THURSDAY, Sept. 11th. Those in want of Trotters, Buggy Horses, Roadsters, Stallions, Brood Mares, Saddle Horses, Colts and Fillies of the most choice breeding and promise, as well as Short-horns, Jerseys and Sheep, will do well to be on hand.

Many of the Horses, Jerseys and Sheep, in the Catalogue have been winners at the great Fairs in Kentucky. Terms, cash. For Catalogue, address PHIL C. KIDD, Lexington, Ky.

SEKES AT WILL.—Kings and Princes would gladly have given us to have had control of the most choice stock without the knowledge of the public. No one contemplating marriage or having children should be without this knowledge. For further particulars address: Glass System Medical Co., Cleveland, O.

THE POULTRY WORLD, (Monthly) and AMERICAN POULTRY YARD, (Weekly).

Both Publications are exclusively devoted to Poultry. Published by H. H. STODDARD, Hartford, Conn.

The Poultry World is sent postpaid for \$1.25 per year, the American Poultry Yard for \$1.50. Both papers for \$2.00.

Price of twelve magnificent Chromes, each representing a standard breed of fowls, sent for 75 cents extra, to all subscribers of either publication.

JAS. F. FARRIS, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

Breeder of Thoroughbred English Berkshire Pigs,

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

MILLS WANTED. I desire to lease or rent a Flouring Mill—would prefer one connected with Saw Mill—located somewhere in Eastern Kansas, as near Topeka as possible.

Address W. R. GREGORY, Lacygne, Linn Co., Kas.

RIDGE'S INFANTS FOOD FOR INVALIDS. Ridge's Food has received the most unqualified testimony from persons of the highest character and responsibility in this and other countries.

BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING. FOR THE HOUSE. The Autumn No. of Vick's Floral Guide, containing descriptions of Hyacinths, Tulips, Lilacs, and all Bulbs and Seeds for fall planting in the Garden, and for Winter Flowers in the House—just published and sent free to all. Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

One Year for Nothing. A MOST REMARKABLE OFFER OF THE AMERICAN RURAL HOME.

The Handsome, Purest and Best Agricultural, Literary and Domestic Weekly published in the world. Has eight large pages, is carefully edited, judiciously illustrated, beautifully printed. Its sole club and single subscription price is \$1.50 a year, postpaid. To anyone remitting that sum within sixty days from appearance of this announcement, the publishers will send a

A FREE GIFT ONE COPY OF THE HOUSEHOLE ONE YEAR.

Ten cents extra must be added to prepay postage on the letter. The Household, published at Brattleboro, Vt., has long been the favorite Domestic Monthly. For housekeepers everywhere it is rich in valuable suggestions and experience. Its regular price is one dollar a year.

Specimen copies of THE RURAL HOME free. Address only THE RURAL HOME, Rochester, N. Y.

TWO HORSES STOLEN. Two dark iron gray mares; one five years old, 15 1/2 hands high, weight about 1,000 pounds, white stripe under and across the neck, with suckling bay colt. The other four years old, dark iron gray, light built, 13 1/2 hands high. Stolen July 23d. \$10 each will be paid for the horses, \$5 for the colt and \$25 for the thieves. Address A. C. MOORE, Topeka, Kansas.

Healthful Child Food insures robust manhood. Feed your children on RIDGE'S FOOD. Ask your druggist for it. Take no other. Trial cans, 35 cents.

WASHBURNE COLLEGE. This institution opens Sept. 10th, with unusual facilities for both sexes. Three courses of study offered—Business, Scientific and Classical.

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Literary and Domestic.

Some Curious Builders.

Ruskin has written upon "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," but there are wise little architects that have never read this book, and have no need of lamps—real or figurative—to help them in their labors.

Some of these little workers are found in South America, and go by the name of oven birds, because they build houses or nests in the shape of a dome, with an entrance at the side, looking almost exactly like ovens. They use clay, grass and other plants, for material. As they make the walls an inch thick, the structures, when dried in the sun, are very firm and strong.

The architect divides this house into two separate rooms by means of a partition reaching almost to the top. In the inner room they make a bed of feathers and soft grasses, on which they deposit their eggs, generally four in number.

The bird takes no pains to conceal its nest, but builds it in open sight on the leafless branch of a tree, or upon a fence, or within a barn or other building. The traveler in Brazil sees these nests on the tops of telegraph posts, and at the entrance to gentlemen's country-seats, looking always "like carved round blocks of wood," designed for ornament.

The bright and beautiful Baltimore oriole, found all over our own country, and to some distance both north and south of it, constructs a wonderful nest.

It is shaped like a purse, six or seven inches long and three or four inches wide, and is made of flax, hair, wool and vegetable fibres. These are matted together until they have become about as thick as felt.

The nest is sowed with strong stitches of horsehair; single horsehairs used in this way being sometimes two feet long.

When the bird is near dwelling houses, it sometimes snatches up thread to use instead of the horsehair, and seamstresses need to keep watch over their work-baskets when the oriole is abroad, for it will seize not only thread in bunches, but skeins of silk and loose strings, to use in its nest-building.

The female bird appears to do most of the work of building the nest, the male bird collecting the material for her.

Sometimes the husband brings home hair or other things that do not suit the little wife, and she casts them aside and sends him off again for something better. At the bottom of the nest, a quantity of soft things, like cow's hair, is placed to make a warm, soft bed.

The curious nest is hung fearlessly upon a garden tree, the bird having no dread of human neighbors; and indeed, the little creature should be protected and cherished, since, aside from its great beauty and pleasant song, it feeds upon caterpillars and other insects that are a nuisance in farms and gardens.

The Baltimore oriole derives its name from the fact that its main color, black and orange, were the colors of Lord Baltimore, who founded Maryland. The bird is also sometimes called golden-robin and fire-bird, as it has scarlet on its breast. It lays five eggs, whitish-pink, with spots and bars of purple.

The tailor bird of India is a small bird, with short wings and long tail. It is a plain-looking bird, of a pale brown color with some white on its feathers, but it is very wonderful as a nest-builder.

It constructs its nest by taking two leaves at the end of a twig and sewing them together at their edges, using its bill for a needle, and vegetable fibers with knots to keep them from slipping through the leaf, for thread. Occasionally it makes its nest of one large leaf, by sewing the edges together; and it draws the stalk end of the leaf over the nest so as to make an awning, that protects it from sun and rain.

Inside the nest is lined with cotton, silky grass, vegetable fibers, and sometimes a few feathers; and it is made at the very end of a long branch, where it will be out of the way of snakes, monkeys, and other unfriendly intruders.

The satin bower-bird of Australia belongs to the starling family. It is a beautiful little creature. The plumage of the male is of a glossy, satin-like purple; that of the female is of an olive-green color. It is very remarkable for the bowers of arbor that it constructs. Some one who has seen them calls them bowers, or playing places, and says:

"They are usually placed under the shelter of the branches of some overhanging tree in the most retired part of the forest. They differ considerably in size, some being larger, while others are much smaller. They consist of an exterior and rather convex platform of sticks, firmly interwoven, on the center of which the bower itself is built.

"This bower, like the platform on which it is placed, and with which it is interwoven, is formed of sticks and twigs, but of a more slender and flexible description, the tips of the twigs being so arranged as to curve inwards and nearly meet at the top. In the interior of the bower the materials are so placed that the forks of the twigs are always presented outwards, by which arrangement not the slightest obstruction is offered to the passage of the birds.

"For what purpose these bowers are made is not yet, perhaps, fully understood. They are certainly not used as nests, but as places of resort for many individuals of both sexes, who, when there assembled, run through and round the bower in a sportive and playful manner, and that so frequently that it is seldom deserted.

"The interest of this curious bower is much enhanced by the manner in which it is decorated

at and near the entrance, with the most gayly-colored articles that can be collected, such as the blue tail-feathers of the Rose Hill and Lory parrots, bleached bones, the shells of snails, etc. Some of the feathers are stuck in among the twigs, while others, with the bones and shells, are strewn about near the entrance."

These satin bower-birds have a habit of pilfering whatever they fancy, and have been known to carry off an old tobacco pipe, blue cotton rags, and even such a formidable weapon as a stone tomahawk. Some of their bowers are kept in the British Museum, and at the Zoological Gardens the sportive bird may be seen running through its bower with a loud cry, or arranging the twigs at the entrance. It will not breed unless at liberty, but thrives quite well, and makes its bowers, even in captivity.

The fairy martin, found in Australia, is a very interesting and curious architect. It makes a nest that is shaped like an oil-flask, with the mouth below, and builds it out of mud or clay, which it kneads in its beak at a distance, and brings to the nest all ready-for use. Six or seven birds work on one nest, one acting as architect, while the others bring the material. Apparently, hot weather prevents them from kneading the clay just right, for they work only mornings and evenings, except on wet days, when they continue their labor at mid-day. The exterior of the nest is rough, but the inside is smooth and carefully lined with feathers and fine grass.

The fairy seems to have no rule about the place of its nest—following the fancy of the moment, but it must have fresh water near, and not be within twenty miles of the sea.

Sometimes it builds its curious, bottom-like nest within a decayed tree; and sometimes upon the face of a steep rock hundreds of nests will be built close together, but without the slightest approach to order; and sometimes it will make a regular row of nests under the eaves of the house.—*Youth's Companion.*

Theory and Practice in Bread Making.

First prize report of Committee of the Worcester South Agricultural Society, by Mrs. Geo. M. Whitaker.

It has seemed in former years rather belittling to the women of Worcester South that they were thought either incompetent to judge of the work of their own hands or else too ignorant to state their views, that one of the superior (?) sex should be needed to cast his self-sufficient eye over articles of whose manufacture he knew nothing, or find language to express the decision of the real judges. If we are to be lectured so much about our sphere and the need of keeping ourselves within it let our instructors set the example. Man writing a report on bread or butter and talking about woman's sphere!

There is said to be a law among the Arabs permitting divorce for ignorance in bread making, and trivial as this failing may seem, it opens the way to ill health, ill temper, and in consequence, sin. A sound body is necessary to a sound mind, and those who have not these, in consequence of unassimilated food, are unable to think clearly, act kindly, or perfectly use their faculties and intelligence. Our lives to a great degree are in the hands of those who prepare our food and it is much to be regretted that the preparation of it is often entrusted to those who know almost nothing about it, or who look upon cooking as of minor importance and something to which it is not essential to bring thought and education. But the fact is becoming recognized that to well fill the office of cook, either in one's own home or in public houses, requires attention to the subject before entering the mysteries of the culinary work. Already we hear of cooking schools in the larger cities; Miss Parloa has given lectures and taught classes in this state, and Miss Corson in New York, with better success than did Professor Blot some years ago, because his methods were too complicated for use in American homes.

The interest in the subject increases until in the demand for more practical education steps may be taken in this country toward public instruction and cookery, as has already been done by the London School Board. Until such a time, the training of girls at home under the guidance of their mothers must not be neglected, and this is the best method when the mother is a competent teacher; but it must be confessed that in too many cases even mothers show a lack of knowledge on this subject and would be better scholars themselves than teachers. Girls learn to make cake and pastry, but plain bread, such as we eat three times a day, any one can make, is their apparent thought. No cook book recipe can entirely teach one how to make bread; the proportions may be given correctly, but the mixing, raising, and baking is a long process in which observation and experience are the teachers, to which it would be well to add a knowledge of the chemistry of bread making; then there would be less need of having "good or bad luck."

Bread, in some variety, forms the foundation for the food supply of nearly all mankind, because the grains are well fitted to be the food of man as regards nutrition and facility of preparation. The oat cake of Scotland, the black bread of the Russians, the rice cake of the Chinese, the perfect French bread, as well as the hoe cake of the South, and the rye and Indian loaf of New England all form a staple part of the food of their respective localities.

If it were possible to place in every home, bread of the first quality, it would almost remove not only the national disease—dyspepsia—but also the cause for much intemperance. Strong drink has soothed the distress caused by ill-cooked food in many stomachs, until it has become as essential as the food itself.

Wheat will sustain life longer than any other

food excepting milk, because it contains within itself elements in the best proportions for the growth of bone, muscle, nerve and flesh; hence, for bread making, wheat flour must rank first. It contains a greater per cent. of gluten which is the element necessary to give it elasticity and a capability of being raised or aerated by fermentation or chemical substances. There are tests which every experienced cook understands by which to judge the quality of flour; it should not be lumpy and hard, neither should it be gritty, but such as pressed in the hand shows a light impression. The surest test is in the baking, and the skilled bread maker can tell in the early stages of the process, whether the result will be satisfactory. Firm, elastic dough rising above the edge of the bread bowl yet keeping itself upright, is a sign of good flour, but if the mixture runs over the edge or flattens in the centre the flour must be condemned, provided all the other conditions have been right. There is, however, no lack of ignorance about these various conditions, for it is easy to mismanage good flour so as never to have good bread from it; it is possible for one cook to make excellent bread of flour from which another can never obtain a good result. Experience soon teaches one how to treat the various kinds. Perfect bread is not the work of chance, but the direct result of certain chemical changes, and when these are once understood it is easy to see what to avoid to ensure good success. To a few who are born cooks such care and foresight may not be necessary but to most women there is no royal road to bread making, and the perfect loaf represents labor and skill.

The first requisite is good flour; that part of the wheat next the covering or husk is called the most nutritious and in bolting some of this is lost, leaving in consequence a white flour at the expense of nutrition. This often serves as an argument for using second-rate flour, but we never saw the woman who refused the best and whitest flour she could get. It is the one who buys the flour who makes so much of the little nutriment that lays next the wheat hull. If our diet was bread alone there might be reason in saving this portion, but its loss is easily made up by the other articles of food. All cooks know that the best grade of flour makes the nicest bread which is never a drug on the table, but poor flour is sure to be followed by scraps and crusts which are wasted.

The most common way of raising bread is by yeast, which, added to the mixed dough, soon induces a fermentation by which carbonic gas is evolved. This gas is held by the tenacious gluten of the flour, and because of the large amount in wheat flour we are able to raise it more than twice the original bulk. Good bread has passed through two stages of fermentation, the sweet and the vinous. The latter stage is well known by the agreeable odor; at that stage it must be checked, (and right here are the majority of failures in bread making,) or the third or sour fermentation will soon take place if the cook allows her attention to be divided; then recourse must be had to soda which only partially remedies the fault, because it is not possible to know just how much to use. This will be the bread that it is a sin to put upon the table—it is much like good bread as husks to corn.

Yeast, being a plant of the fungus tribe, is always essentially the same, but there are many rules for making it differing mostly in the proportions of the ingredients. We notice when it is fresh, it is always in motion and we speak of it as "lively." Malt, potatoes, and hops are commonly used in yeast; the hops to prevent souring, as they tend to check fermentation; potatoes hasten it, and are better left out in warm weather. Yeast mixed with meal and dried becomes the convenient yeast cake.

Leaven as an aid to fermentation is as old as the time of Moses, and we learn that the leavened bread of those days was not baked in a thick loaf but in thin cakes which were always broken. A piece of sour fermented dough called leaven added to the fresh dough "leaveneth the whole." Bread raised by this means is apt to be sour, and the leaven generally induces sour fermentation, but in France where it is much used, and the bread is of the best quality, they are skilled in the use of it and never allow it to reach the third stage of fermentation. It is a method little used in this country.

Another method of raising bread is the milk yeast or "salt risings." Milk, flour, and salt are mixed in the proper quantities and kept at the temperature necessary to develop the yeast plant, which is 90°; afterwards, sufficient flour is added to mix the bread which, when baked, is light and very white, but it has an unsavory odor while making, and after it is a day or two old, which suggests that it may not be wholesome. Aerated bread is made without yeast or chemicals; carbonic acid gas added to the water with which the dough is mixed sufficiently inflates the bread. The whole process is done by machinery and this method is impracticable for the household. In the accumulation of cares which modern times have brought into our homes, there is often a temptation to make use of means to lighten labor at the expense of the best results. Such an effort is never more misplaced than when soda, cream tartar, phosphate of lime and other chemicals are made to take the place of good yeast. As a convenience, these articles may be used for making bread to be eaten warm, and their limited use is not hurtful, but to take into the stomach daily as much of these materials as it is necessary to use in bread making cannot fail to injure the health. Self raising flour can now be bought which only needs mixing with water, and the bread or biscuit is ready for the oven. The component parts of the "baking powders," added to the flour, do not act upon each other without moisture, and can be kept indefinitely in a dry place.

It is not long since these chemicals were in common use, and our ancestors used pearl ash, a substance so strong that it was difficult to use little enough of it. The ashes of burnt coals dissolved in water well supplied the lack of pearl ash.

Hygienists have said much against the use of fermented bread; they represent our taste for it to be a morbid one, and that a large amount of sickness arises from it; that the original combination of elements in wheat flour is the most useful, and fermentation, or the first stage or decomposition, renders it unwholesome. This might be true of sour bread, or the baker's loaf that is raised very light, and by the addition of salt and alum made to take up water to increase its size until it is unsubstantial as air; but the sweet home made loaf must be the standard bread; the infant and the invalid, as well as the strong man, eat and digest such bread, which is more than can be said of the pastry gem, dry cracker, or any unleavened bread.

Having successfully prepared the bread for the oven, it may yet be rendered unfit for eating; too little heat, or less than 212°, will not kill the yeast plant and check the rising; more heat is required to bake the bread; too much will form a hard crust, leaving the inner portion uncooked and clammy. It is a common mistake to speak of stale bread as dry bread. New bread is nearly half water, and the loaf a week old has lost only about a hundredth part of its moisture.

Unbolted wheat finds favor with many, and bread made from it has a disputed reputation as a means of cure for dyspepsia and other ills. The flour is subject to adulteration, and however wholesome, when sweet and fresh, it often contains elements which are irritating to the digestive organs. If made from freshly ground meal or flour, the bread is an agreeable change from that made of white flour. Rye flour, formerly more used for bread than now, is not as good as wheat owing to its tendency to sour-lacking the proper amount of gluten to make it rise well, it often makes heavy bread. Corn meal cannot be made into fermented bread without the addition of rye or wheat flour, and then it is but slightly raised; it can be made light with baking powders, if flour is added.

Rest for the Weary.

A temperance lunch room is now in successful operation in Topeka, a fact which will be heard with delight by many of the citizens of Shawnee county, and more especially by the feminine portion of it. Having experienced the benefits of it I feel impelled to spread the good tidings through the columns of the FARMER, among my friends and neighbors in the rural districts.

The rooms are situated on Kansas avenue between Fifth and Sixth streets, east side, upstairs, and were for some years well known as Knight's photograph gallery. These have now been fitted up neatly as temperance headquarters by some wise, Christian ladies of Topeka, aided and abetted by as liberal a set of gentlemen as can be found on the continent.

In the front room are comfortable seats and tables covered with books and papers. Pictures adorn the walls, and flowers and plants give freshness and grace. The room is presided over by Mrs. M. E. Smith, who matronizes the establishment and devotes herself principally to missionary work among the poor and sick of the city, a laborious office, which, however, brings its own exceeding great reward. In the room adjoining are neat lunch tables, where a good, wholesome lunch can be obtained at a very low cost, and cold water is free to all. This department is in charge of Mrs. M. Losch.

As I have so often experienced the inconvenience of thirst and hunger when detained in town, I hail this resting place with delight, and commend it most heartily to the patronage of my country friends and neighbors. I append the following list of fixed prices: Ice water, free. Cup of coffee, or tea, and lunch, 10 cents. One meal, 25 cents. Extra dishes, each, 5 cents. FARMER'S WIFE.

How to Make Washing Easy.

Fill your tubs two-thirds full of warm water in which you have dissolved one pound best laundry soap. Put in your clothes; add one tablespoonful spirits turpentine and two tablespoonfuls spirits of ammonia; agitate the whole for a few minutes, then spread a heavy sheet or other cloth over the tub to prevent too rapid evaporation of ammonia and to retain the heat of the water. Let the clothes remain two hours in the water; have a folding-bench wringer and wring them into the rinsing water then blue them and they are white and clean. The same water can be used for another tub of clothes by heating and adding half a spoonful of turpentine and half a spoonful of ammonia. If clothes are much soiled, I prefer, after wringing them from the first water, putting them in a boiler of cold water and bringing to a boil, and then rinsing, etc.

This recipe I have tried and know to be good. I have not tried it long enough to know whether it is injurious to clothes or not.

The folding-bench wringer is such an improvement on the old style that I want to tell all housekeepers about it. It fastens to the washboard and prevents the necessity of moving it from one tub to another, and takes away the hardest part of washing, that is, lifting the tubs and changing the wringer. It has a movable water shelf to turn the water from or into either tub. In short, it reduces the labor of washing one-half, in my opinion. I would not have any other as a gift, and I think any delicate woman, or one unaccustomed to washing, would feel as I do after trying one. E. R. P.

Advertisements.

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

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and 85 ought free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, M.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"The best Thing in the West,"

—IS THE—

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R. R.

LANDS IN KANSAS.

11 years' credit with 7 per cent interest. 33% PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH. Fare over A. T. & S. F. R. R. refunded to purchasers of Land. Circulars giving full information sent FREE. Address,

A. S. JOHNSON, Act'g Land Com., Topeka, Kansas

ALL ABOUT KANSAS.

Parties wanting information about Kansas, should send to

ROSS & McCLINTOCK.

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

NO. 189 KANSAS AVENUE TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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

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

Land! Land! Land!

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE

350,000 ACRES

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Bourbon, Crawford & Cherokee

CO'S, KANSAS,

Still owned and offered for sale by the

MISSOURI RIVER, FORT SCOTT AND GULF RAILROAD COMPANY

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

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

For Further Information Address JOHN A. CLARK, LAND COMMISSIONER.

AGENTS WANTED!

SOMETHING NEW.

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

ELIZABETH AULL

FEMALE SEMINARY.

Lexington, Missouri.

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

MAKE HENS LAY.

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

FRUIT TREES!

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

Apple Trees,

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

Scott's Improved Sheep Dip.

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

SAM JEWETT,

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



Placing the Blame Where it Belongs.

The London Agricultural Gazette has this to say to farmers and of their shortcomings and neglect to better their condition:

"We must say it needs very great assurance indeed for any one of the agricultural bodies to protest against the indifference with which agriculture is generally treated—to complain that it is so little cared for, that daily papers do not think it necessary to give so much attention to such subjects as agricultural freedom, agricultural education, agricultural societies, as they are in the habit of doing to a swimming match, a boat race, or an athletic club. What interest we may ask, is taken by agriculturists themselves in the subjects we have named? We organize societies, report discussions, describe herds and flocks and celebrated farms—we edit agricultural journals, make agricultural speeches, write agricultural articles in monthly journals, literary magazines, and weekly farmers' papers. How many of the 200,000 men who farm more than 100 acres each in these islands ever see them, hear them, read them?"

The Irish Farmers' Gazette quotes this paragraph as equally applicable in Ireland, and cites the United States as presenting a striking contrast.

"The writer in the Agricultural Gazette has just cause for his strictures on the lack of support afforded by the farmers of the United Kingdom to those journals which are exclusively devoted to the agricultural interest. It is altogether different in the United States. In that country there are, we understand, over a hundred agricultural papers published weekly, and we find that several of those journals have a circulation of 20,000 to 30,000 each publication. The tenth part of either of those numbers would be considered a fair circulation for an agricultural journal on this side of the Atlantic."

The Country Gentleman makes the following very true comments on the above:

"It is not pleasant to be obliged to disclaim a very large share of the credit here given to American farmers. The facts, however, are far less flattering than our contemporary supposes. It would be difficult to make out a list of fifty so-called agricultural weekly papers in the entire area of the Union, and very many of these are so chiefly in name, devoting a far larger portion of their space to miscellany and the news than to anything having the semblance of agricultural reading. Circulations, moreover, have been greatly over stated. We know of no weekly agricultural journal having a bona-fide circulation in excess of 20,000 copies, and are much mistaken if the figures of one hand will not be quite enough to tally those that go beyond 15,000. Instead of every farmer 'having his own paper,'—for every one who reads an agricultural journal, it is safe to say that there are hundreds who do not."

For nine years previous to July, 1873, the people of this country bought abroad and imported \$890,000,000 more foreign production and goods than they sold and exported. But in the subsequent years, ending with July 1, 1879, we have exported and sold abroad of our own productions, \$750,000,000. These facts are obtained by the national bureau of statistics, and are therefore accurate. They suggest volumes as to the cause of the panic of 1873, and the subsequent depression, as well as to the now rapidly increasing prosperity of the whole country. A people, whether individually, or collectively as a nation, must surely break down in distress when they buy more than they produce and sell, and they as surely attain to prosperous times when they sell more than they buy. This is a proposition that all understand, and the facts in view of the situation are supported by our experience under the two conditions named, and therefore amount to a demonstration.—Indiana Farmer.

Flowers have their ins and outs as well as politicians. To-day the Camellia is all the rage—every one votes for the Camellia—no lady thinks of attending an evening party without a Camellia in her hair, or so numerous in her bouquet as to be a conspicuous feature; in short the Camellia holds the reins of power. But a change comes over the public mind. Gradually this beautiful flower loses its grasp of the popular favor, and now is out, and the Rose is in! No lady may now appear without a rose in her hair, no gentleman without a rosebud in his button-hole.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1869, 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 appraisal, to advertise by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, in the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householders to appear and appraise such strays, summons to be served by the taker-up; and the householders shall appear, and shall describe and truly value said strays, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

The Justice shall assign the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker-up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

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

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

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

Strays for the week ending August 2k. Douglas County—B. F. Diggs, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Malchell, Marion tp, one sorrel horse, 14 hands, 3 years old, small white strip in face. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by M. S. Winters, Leocompton tp, one black mare, about 8 years old, harness marks, fifteen hands high. Valued at \$40.

MARE—Taken up by M. S. Winters, Leocompton tp, one roan mare, about ten years old, fifteen hands high, harness marks. Valued at \$20.

Crawford County—A. S. Johnson, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Michael Hughes, Washington tp, one bright bay horse, nine years old, half moon on left fore shoulder, left hind foot white and a little white in face. Valued at \$20.

Cowley County—M. G. Troup, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Geo. G. Arnold, Walnut tp, July 29, one black mare, supposed to be four years old, twelve hands high, blazed face, slight white on head, on a leather collar with small iron ring attached. Valued at \$20.

Jefferson County—J. N. Insley, Clerk. BULL—Taken up by J. L. McDowell, Jefferson tp, one red and white bull, about 16 months, no marks or brands. Valued at \$10.

PONY—Taken up by Wm. Chain, July 17, one sorrel pony three white legs, white face, brand on left hip. Valued at \$10.

Reno County—H. W. Beatty, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by L. M. Thomas, Little River tp, one gray mare pony, ten years old, marked with Mexican brand on left shoulder, and the left ear drooped down. No other marks or brands visible. Valued at \$10.

Summer County—S. B. Douglass, Clerk. COW—Taken up by T. A. Ransner, July 19, one red cow, with a little white on brisket, branded with letter S on right hip.

COW—Taken up by T. A. Ransner, Cheokastin tp, July 19, one red and white cow, with spotted or most all crop off of right ear and under bit out of ear.

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

Wabunsee County—T. N. Watts, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Ben. Shaffer, Washington tp, one bay mare, 4 years old, four black feet, figure 8 branded on left shoulder, left side of face, and the other legs on it, a scar which seems to have been caused by a cut which has been sewed up. Valued at \$20.

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(Successors to R. V. PIERCE, M. D.) DR. R. V. PIERCE, having acquired a world-wide reputation in the treatment of Chronic Diseases, resulting in a professional business far exceeding his individual ability to conduct, some years ago induced several medical gentlemen to associate with him, as the Faculty of the World's Dispensary, the Consulting Department of which has since been merged with the World's Dispensary. The organization has been completed and incorporated under the name and style of World's Dispensary Medical Association, with the following officers: Hon. R. V. PIERCE, Pres. F. D. PIERCE, V. Pres. JNO. E. PIERCE, Sec. LESTER B. SMITH, Treas.

NINE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS of eminence and skill have been chosen as the Faculty, and are prepared to attend to all cases of CHRONIC DISEASES of all forms come within the province of our several specialties.

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To designate this as a specific, I have named it Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

The term, however, is but a feeble expression of my high appreciation of its value, based upon personal observation. I have, while witnessing its positive results in the special diseases incident to the organism of woman, singled it out as the climax or crowning glory of my career. On its merits, as a positive, safe, and effectual remedy for this class of diseases, and one that will, at all times and under all circumstances, act kindly, I am willing to stake my reputation as a physician; and so confident am I that it will not disappoint the most sanguine expectations of a single invalid lady who uses it for any of the ailments for which I recommend it, that I offer and sell it under a POSITIVE GUARANTEE. (For conditions, see pamphlet wrapping bottle.)

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Those who further information on these subjects, will find it in THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, a book of over 200 pages, sent post-paid, 50 cents. It contains a full description of those diseases peculiar to females, and gives much valuable advice in regard to the management of these ailments. Favorite Prescription sold by Druggists, & V. PIERCE, M. D., World's Dispensary, Invalids' Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.

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

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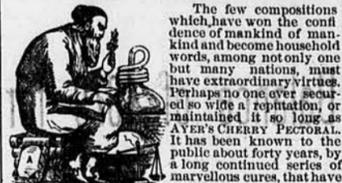
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"Prairie Chief."

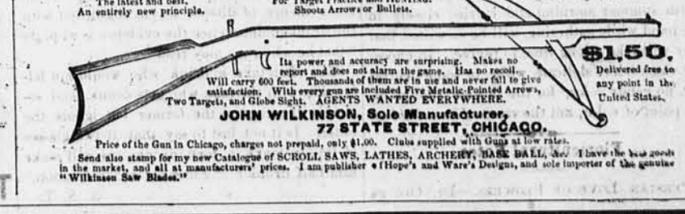


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Care of Stock.

Many farmers neglect their stock in the fall and find it difficult to bring them through the winter in good condition.

Our experience has been that "sowed" corn will yield a larger quantity of feed from the same amount of ground than any other crop.

We call that bad economy which saves feed in early winter and turns stock out in the spring to eke out a bare subsistence on a scanty supply of grass.

We saw cattle in this county, last spring, that might, by their appearance, have been wintered among the sand hills of the Sahara.

Hints on Bouquet Making.

A bouquet seems an easy thing to make when all the flowers are so beautiful separately. Surely just to pick them up and put in a vase is simple and easy enough.

Mass your colors. This is of great importance. Put your scarlets, and crimsons, and purples in separate bunches, use white to blind them, and you cannot fail of good effect.

In making saucer bouquets you can use flowers too choice to pick up in quantities, and those not adapted to other bouquets, like the balsam, stock, etc.

A fern-bed in some shady corner is a great help in giving lightness and relief to the solid flowers in this mode of arrangement.

A low glass dish filled with damp moss, edged with geranium leaves and filled in with sweet alyseum for a ground work, then pansies stemmed in the above manner and set star-like against the whiteness, makes the loveliest center-table ornament one can have.

In cutting flowers for bouquets, provide yourself with a tin basin having a little water in it. Cut your flowers, never break or pull them; it bruises the stems and hastens decay.

Floricultural Notes.

PERSIAN LOVE OF FLOWERS.—Dr. George

Birdwood, in an article in the London Athlete, remarks: "Very beautiful is the Persian love for flowers. In Bombay I found the Parsies use the Victoria Gardens chiefly to walk in, to eat the air, to take a constitutional, as we say."

"Black, glossy, curl'd, the fleece of Kar-Kul," would saunter in, and stand and meditate over every flower he saw, and always as if half in vision. And when at last the vision was fulfilled, and the ideal flower he was seeking found, he would spread his mat and sit before it until the setting of the sun, and then pray before it, and fold up his mat again and go home.

FILING CANNA SEEDS BEFORE SOWING.—We have no doubt that many of our readers have found it difficult to make canna seeds germinate.

A Bonanza for the Shawnee County Fair. The finest herd of thoroughbred short-horn steers in America to be on exhibition during the Fair.

WM. SIMS, Esq., President Shawnee County Agricultural Society, Dear Sir: Your late favor addressed to the Hamiltons came duly to hand, and as I am looking prospectively after the western business is referred to me for answer.

FLAT CREEK, NEAR MT. STERLING, KY., Aug. 12th, 1879.

You can announce in the manner you think becoming, that I will exhibit the Thoroughbred Steers at your approaching Fair. We consider them as good as we can make them, and that they are fine specimens of the short-horn.

This herd of cattle are fattened and supposed to represent what beef cattle should be if perfected, and will show to our farmers and stock men, the advantage and necessity of high breeding.

With much respect, I am yours fraternally, A. L. HAMILTON.

Intemperance. We look upon intemperance as a disease. There are many young men who say that taking a drink occasionally will not injure them, and if they find it does they can easily drop the habit.

The young man who takes one drink lays the foundation of future habit and plants the germ of a disease commonly known as drunkenness, which, if not cured, terminates in ruin.

Men often take a drink who would not fellowship with the man who gets drunk, and society will recognize the former but ignore the latter. Is it not just to say that if two glasses of liquor make a man drunk, one will make him half drunk? "Enter not into temptation."

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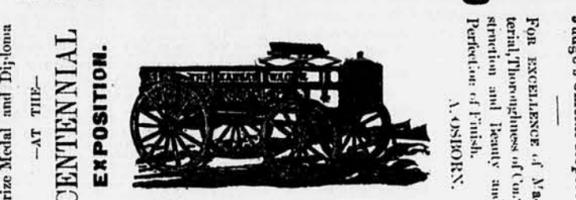
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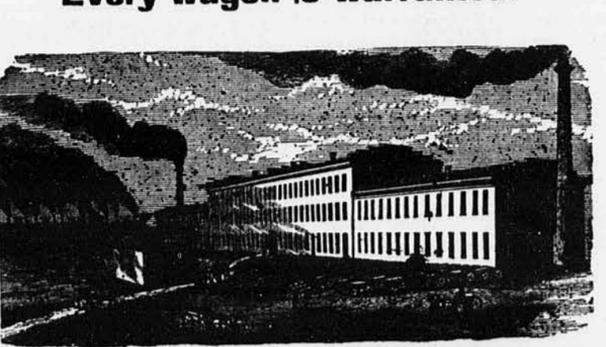
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