HUDSON & EWING, Editors and Proprietors Topoka, Kansas.

Hiring Help.

Judge Bennett delivered an address before the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, which considered the farm from a legal point of view. From the address we select the following on hired help:

"After taking possession of the farm, one of the first and often one of the most trying duties of the farmer is to hire his help. Every employer of labor knows full well that if a man is hired without any special bargain as to the price, he is entitled to the current, rate of wages for such labor, and no more; but every laborer may not be aware that if he engages to work for a year, but leaves without good cause at the end of eleven months, he is not legally entitled to any compensation for what he has done, but forfeits the whole; and this is so, whether he has agreed to stay for the entire year at one round sum or for twenty dollars a month (12 Met. 286); although, if the farmer had paid for Pick. 572), and recover 'back-pay.' And this each month's work as it came due, he could not is so, although the young man appears to be of probably recover it back, even if the laborer afterwards wrongfully left him before his time 47; 41 N. H. 346), or even though he falsely was out (17 Vt. 355; 1 Cush. 279). And, if he has given a note for the amount already earned, he must pay the note, notwithstanding the subsequent failure of the other party to work out his full time (13 Johns. 53). But if nothing has been paid, and no note given, the laborer would not only forfeit his wages, but would also be liable to pay the employer for any damage done him by leaving him without help at a critical time in the year; therefore if he has agreed to work for twenty dollars a month, and quits just before having because he can get forty dollars at mowing for some one else, and the farmer inconvenience and loss he may thereby cause to has to pay that price to get another man to supply his place, he can recover of the laborer the extra twenty dollars a month for the balance of the unexpired engagement, as damages caused him by such breaking of the contract; and the laborer could not set off against the claim of the employer the value of the work he had really done and not been paid for (4 Wend. 605). And this is so, whatever specific thing you hire a man to do. If he engages to build you a barn for five hundred dollars, to lay up a hundred feet of stone wall for a dollar a foot, or dig a well twenty feet deep for twenty-five dollars, and voluntarily quits without good excuse when the job is half done, you are not obliged to pay a single cent for what he did do (2 Mass. 147; 11 Gray, 396); although, if he had substantially completed it in good faith, he would not lose all his labor because, in some minute particulars, he had not finished it exactly according to the precise terms of the contract (7 Pick. 181; 9 Allen, 365.)

cause for leaving, he may do so, and compel the on the "Sublime and Beautiful." In a recent employer to pay for the time he actually did work. And among the well known excuses for leaving before the original bargain contemplated, are sickness of the hired man, or his physical inability to labor (11 Met. 440), or the prevalence of some dangerous epidemic in the family or in the vicinity, which might render it hazardous for the man to remain, such as cholera, small-pox and the like (43 Me. 463.) Any improper treatment by the employer, as scarcity of suitable food, is also deemed sufficient excuse for seeking other quarters.

" And even though the laborer so misbehaves himself that he is arrested and imprisened for some crime, and so is busy picking oakum for the county in the house of correction, this is considered a legal excuse for not attending to for what he did do before he went into the public service (11 Allen, 201).

"It has been thought that merely harsh language by the employer to his employe would insular War, and the "Horrrors of a Besieged not justify him in leaving before his stipulated City.', time was out (27 Vt. 645). In one instance the farmer asked his hired man to water and feed the cattle on Sunday morning. The man said he wouldn't do it; the employer told him to the armory in the old commonwealth of Venice. first." Instead of following the directions, the the suggestion. laborer went to a lawyer's office and sued for his wages up to that time, but was held not en- visit to the armory in the Tower of London, titled to anything (1 Wend. 515). Had the mas- asked his English friend where they procured ter required him to do any unnecessary or unlawful work on a Sunday, it would probably be arms. The reply was, a good excuse for his leaving (8 Conn. 14; 1 Browne, 29); but necessary farm-work, such as care of live animals, may undoubtedly be returned to France, no other materials could be quired on Sunday (15 Jur. 549; 6 Danl. 1226). purchased from that country to make firearms,

THE KANSAS FARMER. But inasmuch us it is always a question for the for leaving (14 Gray, 454), their sympathies are very apt to be with the employed, and they usually think the laborer is worthy of his hire. The cheaper way generally in such cases is, if the amount is not large, to pay the man, let him go, and never hire him again.

"What we have before stated about a forfeiture of wages is founded upon the doctrine that the laborer has made an entire contract, and that he must faithfully fulfil it, or he is entitled to no pay; therefore, if for any reason this entire contract is not valid and binding on the laborer, he may disregard it entirely, and quit when he likes, and still recover for all the time he did work. For this reason, if the bargain is to work for more than one year, or even for just a year, but to commence at some future day, as a week after making the bargain, and the contract is not written down and signed (which nobody ever thinks of doing), it is not binding on the laborer, and he can break it from a mere whim, and still make the farmer pay (5 Gray 41.) In like manner, if the laborer is under twenty-one, he is not bound by his bargain, but may desert when he pleases (2 Pick. 332; 19 age, or is married and has a family (37 Vt. stated he was over age, and able and willing to make as good a bargain as if half a century old) 21 Cush. 40; 10 N. H. 184).

But even if you have a nominal remedy against a laborer who has left you unjustifiably in the midst of his contract, this so often proves practically worthless, that the law often gives you a right of redress against the person who has enticed him away with the offer of better wages, or otherwise. The law does not allow one man thus to interfere with another man's business without being liable to pay for all the their contract with their former employer, (107 Mass. 355; 56 N. H. 456).

It is for this reason that combinations among workmen for a strike, and to induce fellowworkmen, by intimidation, or otherwise, to forsake their employers, are clearly illegal, and render the parties involved liable both civilly and criminally. Such associations are more common among operatives than farm laborers; but I suppose the same rules apply to both."

Literary Items, No. 18. MASTERLY INACTIVITY.

This expression was made use of by John C. Calhoun, during the nullification excitement of President Jackson's administration.

It was thought at the time to have been strange and original expression, but it may be found in Sir James McIntosh's work, "Veni Galicia," or vindication of the French Revo-"On the other hand, if the laborer has good lution, written in reply to Edmund Burk's book article on the commercial relations of St. Louiswe find Mr. Waterhouse makes use of this expression. He says "St. Louis cannot afford to continue the masterly inactivity of the old regime.

"Taxation without representation is tyranny." This expression, which has been so often used by political writers, originated with James Otis, at the time of the American Revolution.

"There are times which try men's souls," is la Legion d'Honneur. from the first number of the Crisis, published at Philadelphia, by Thomas Paine, at the commencement of the American Revolution.

"WAR TO THE KNIFE." This expression is sometimes used when a his farm duties, and he can make the farmer pay faltering or yielding on the subject under dis-

VENICE.

"Happy is that city which in time of peace, thinks of war." This was the inscription in "go to hell, but to mind and work his time out Most countries at this day seem to have adopted

Tallyrand, the French diplomist, when on a

Tallyrand made no reply, but after he re-

"In time of peace, think of war," no doubt thought that prince of diplomacy.

GERMANY.

There is no positive knowledge of the history of Germany prior to the year 113 B. C. At this time a wild and unknown borde of barbarians appeared on the Alps and attacked the Roman army, which were stationed there to guard the entrance to the empire. They called themselves Cimbri and Tentoni; and it is by these names they are spoken of by the Roman historians at that period. The name Germani was given them by Julius Casar. It is derived from the Gothic words, signifying Lords of the spear. At a later period they were called Goths, but this name was applied generally to all the northern tribes which assisted in the overthrow of the Roman em-

As Germany is divided into many separate kingdoms, so the spoken language has numerous dialects. The translation of the Bible by Luther in the early part of the sixteenth century, into the High Germanic language, gave it main consideration of preserving green fodder, the pre-eminence over the other dialects of Ger- viz.; the exclusion of air. Formerly this end many; and from that time it became the language of the educated.

KNOWLEDGE AND VIRTUE.

The late Hon. Horace Mann, in his "Thoughts for a Young Man," says, "whether a young man shall reap pleasure or pain from winning the objects of his choice, depends not only upon wisdom and folly in selecting those the straw increased. 'A fiftieth in volume, or only upon wisdom and folly in selecting those objects, but upon the right or wrong methods by which he pursues them. Hence a knowl- the maize could carry without being exposed to edge what to select and how to pursue, is as necessary to the highest happiness as virtue itself. Virtue is an angel, but she is a blind one, and must ask of knowledge to show her the pathway that leads to her goal.

Mere knowledge, on the other hand, like Swiss mercenary, is ready to combat either in the person whose men are thus induced to break the ranks of sin or under the banner of righteousness; ready to forge cannon-balls or to print New Testaments; to navigate a corsair's vessel, JAS. HANWAY. or a missionary's ship.

Ensilage.

This French word has, doubtless, become familiar to the majority of reading farmers, without, probably, their having obtained a very distinct idea of the process. Joel Benton, in the New York Sun, gives a brief but very comprehensive account of the process of ensilage, a portion of which we copy below for the benefit of the readers of the FARMER who are not yet fully enlightened on this new step in agricultural progress:

"The word ensilage means, literally, in a pit, corn or any other green fodder is preserved by four or five centimeters' (or about two inches burial in the ground. It is also used, metaphorically, for the fodder so preserved. That it is a valuable discovery there is now little room to doubt; and its advocates, although they have not yet caught the popular ear-for new discoveries move slowly—believe it is destined to work a great revolution in agriculture. The inventor of this new mode of preserving green fodder, and thereby carrying the succulence of summer food through the year, is M. Auguste Goffart, a member of the Central Agricultural Society of France. His work was not brought to perfection until many failures had strewn the way, but its success is now unquestioned, and has won for him the distinction of Chevalier de

"M. Goffart was prompted to his experiments by noticing that the cow which gave such excellent milk, and butter of such fine flavor and color in summer when eating grass, furnishes in winter, when the same grass is turned writer or speaker declares that there must be no to hay, a very different milk, and pale, insipid cussion. It is borrowed from the reply of Gen- thrive on green pasture, but that the hay from erl Palafox to the French General at the siege the same field, even when judiciously fed, will of Saragossa. See Napier's History of the Pennot preserve them from frequent deterioration. Even where cattle do well on hav, it is surprising how much better the same fodder, if it could be kept as grass, would serve the purpose. The mere process of making hay, therefore, or of curing stalks, is a process of loss. The fine odors and best qualities are exhaled. The special aroma departs. Then, too, there are sudden rains and driving storms to prevent good hay-making and stalk-curing. It was meditation on these facts, which any one might have considered, that led M. Goffart on. He claims to have made thousands of experiments, and to have continued them for a period of plants and cauliflowers. twenty-five years.

"What is it that M. Goffart does? He digs trenches or pits in the ground, so protected that water cannot flow or leach into them, and then

silo, or ditch, he finds is best made in an elliptical form, and with vertical walls; it is easier to use it in that shape and will prove more durable. It should be made as large as is consistent with economical use, since the keeping qualities of the best pit are not quite so perfect on the sides as elsewhere. Of course the less side space there is-the less necessity of packing in contact with the air, or near it—the better.

"In the receptacles we have described, the stalks of corn or other fodder are placed; but not until they are first cut into small pieces by a powerful feed-cutter. "The fineness to which I cut my maize," says M. Goffart, "at the moment of insilation, is extremely important in view of good preservation. Cut in disks of only one centimetere thick (about four-tenths of an inch), the maize packs better in the silo; it occupies less space, and takes the form and consistency of a species of pulp, leaving in its mass the least possible amount of air. In proportion as the length is increased, the preservation becomes less perfect, and finishes by being entirely defective.' And here we come to the was not so perfectly attained as it now is, owing to the attempt to mix with the green leafage dry straw which it was supposed would help preserve it, as well as to the economy of the operation. M. Goffart says he has used on occasion, wheat, oat, and rye straw with his ena tenth in weight, was the maximum of what an early alteration.' This is attributed to the fact that the straw takes up too much of the water from the green plants. In fact, dehydradation ought not to ensue, because the water is keep out the air. 'The moist condition of the ensilage, instead of being a cause of deterioration, is, on the contrary, to a certain extent indispensable to the preservation of the whole matter.' And the plan now is to bury the stalks of the plant that is to be preserved, al-

most without any mixture. "The silo, when all is ready, should be filled as rapidly as possible, and the layers should be kept level during the entire process, 'The greater the compression the greater will be the preseavation.' The walls of the silo should be very smooth, and the utmost care must be taken to have the packing against these done with absolute perfection. In France, a woman walks continually around on the stalks to be compressed, but in this country, a boy or two, well watched and directed, would serve the purpose. When the silo 'is filled to the top and carefully he system by which leveled, spread along the surface short straw thick; then place on top of this boards fitting close together. These should be put across the silo in order that when it is being fed out they may be taken off one by one as the silo is cut down vertically.' On top of this flooring must be piled a very heavy weight-no matter whatof logs, stones, brick, or dirt, so as to secure a

it is liable to sift through. "This last act completes the process, and the fodder so treated remains for months, or until green grass and corn grow again, in the moist, succulent condition in which it was taken from the field the season previous. Perhaps the inventor of this plan is none too enthusiastic when he calls it his profound conviction 'that the culture and ensilage of maize is destined to cause a complete agricultural revolution; it ought in ten years to double the number of animals supported on our soil.' The translator of M. Goffart's book, writing for our latitude, says the practice of ensilage.'

"The mode of feeding ensilage is to 'take each day from your silo the maize required for the next day's use, and fifteen or sixteen hours after, however cold and free from fermentation when taken out, it will be quite warm and in full fermentation, and the animals will eat it greedily. Eight hours later it will have passed the proper limit, and it will rapidly spoil."

Egg-Plant and Cauilflower.

Cottonwood Falls, Kan., July 19.-Would you kindly give some of your anxious renders some information in regard to cultivating egg-

After maturing Egg-plants to two or four twice in order to well root them, set them out

and the English were forced to find another covers their sides with Portland cement. This in open ground two or three feet aparteach way, cans or other protectors until rooted again. Then uncover at evening. Let them grow of course in as rich, warm soil as you can get or make,—cannot be too rich. When about a foot high, draw the earth up to them well. The N. Y. Purple Improved is the most stockey and robust in growth, having the stems and leaves thickly set with spines, and is the most productive. The only secret is to obtain good stockey, young plants, before attempting to put them in open ground. I have raised the delicious fruit for several years here in this county for my own use mostly, some of them four by eight inches in size. I hardly ever expect to get mature fruit before August, and generally put out in open ground the middle or last of this month,

As to Cauliflower, it is much more difficult to raise in Kansas, but it can be done. The trouble seems to be from our hot and dry winds in mid summer, after being full grown. The plants are as readily raised as cabbage and require the same transplanting to make them hardy and stocky before finally setting them where they are to grow and mature. A cool shady place in good soil near a board fence is the best location for them; and they should be liberally watered at evening, well hoed and cared for during growth; from time, to time drawing up the soil around the stems. When the flower heads show themselves, some of the largest leaves should be broken or bent over them closely, in order to protect from rain and sun, also to keep the heads close and a pure white colar, and tender. The Early Erfurt, I consider the best, dwarf, variety, producing good sized, uniformly close, compact heads, better than other kinds, with me and for Kansas. Are usually fit for use in July or August from open wanted not only for the ensilage itself, but to ground. A top dressing of lime or salt, with a heavy mulch of coarse manure at least three inches deep should be heaped on between and around the plants. C. H. B. (gardener.) Topeka, Kan., June 30th.

> A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer suggests the following as a way to have successful agricultural fairs.

"Let twenty or thirty wellknown and responsible farmers take it upon themselves to attend the meeting of the association, and by a united effort elect a board of managers composed of well-respected, practical farmers, and at once confidence is inspired, and success will depend on the enterprise and genuine devotion to the cause of agriculture manifested by such board, Then let them adopt such measures as will bring into the instisution a respectable representation of the common farmers, and when they are in, put them to work by making them feel that fairness and impartiality characterizes every act of the managers,"

Nothing contributes more to a large crop of fruit than a liberal supply of some coarse material put close around the bush, that is the space that cannot be reached with the cultivator. Some advocate mulching the entire surface, but continuous density, and the perfect exclusion of this is too laborious, takes too much mulching air. Dirt is rather objectionable, however, as material, and is too expensive. A constant and thorough cultivation and stirring up of the soil with the hoe or cultivator is the best mulch land can have. Leaf and woods mould, corn stalks, straw, hay, chip dirt, ashes, rotted sawdust, or tan bark are all good mulching materials for raspberries or blackberries.—Ecchange

At the recent session of the Pennsylvania legislatuae, a law was passed to encourage tree planting along highways. Elms are to be not lest than 70 feet apart; other forest trees not less than 50 feet, and locust trees 30 feet apart. The owner of property on which such trees are that 'a cow to an acre is a reasonable result of planted has his road tax reduced at the rate of \$1 for each four trees planted. The trees must be living one year after planting, and be well protected from animals. Injury to such trees is punishable by fine.

Farmers should keep a supply of paper and pencils so as to jot down their thoughts for the agricultural papers. All should be teachers as well as learners. They should give their experience-their successes and failures. If they see errors in the writings of others, they should say so. Keep the truth uppermost and error under-foot. Give work to the mind as well as to the body. Both will grow more vigorous by proper exercise.

Beef is more nourishing than mutton, but the latter is more easy of digestion and less irritating to the intestines. 'All immature meats, leaves in a hot-bed by "pricking out" once or like veal and lamb, are more indigestible than the flesh of older animals.

JULY

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farm Stock.

Overdone in Pig Improve-Have we

Rapid growth, early maturity, ability to convert a large quantity of food into a good, sala-ble product, ability to fatten readily, and no con-tinue the process—these are all desirable in estreated to a dose of turpentine to keep away swine, and akey have all been secured in each the will reap a rich harvest and in return must of several breeds to a remarkable degree. Have we gone too far in our efforts to secure these points? This is a question worth the asking, and it may be that an affirmative answer will have to be given.

It is well known that we cannot secure per fection, nor even very high excellence, in several directions at the same time, and that al-most certainly some weak points will accompany the unusual development of good qualities; hence it is reasonable to suppose that, with such marked development in several desired qualities as our best breeds of swine ex- friend says. "I do not know but so much honey hibit, there will be at least obvious tendencies to will be produced that it will not be worth raissome undesirable traits. If we add to this gent ing." The same idea has had a more or less eral proposition the facts that the present devel- clear expression in communications to the beeopment has been secured, in many cases, by papers, and in discussions in conventions. close inbreeding, and by reducing to a miniwell-marked tendencies to serious diseases. In therefore, worth while to consider it. it not the fact that very many of the most highly 1. It is borne in mind that honey is not a improved swine are not so healthful or so able perishable product. It is not at all injured by to resist disease or unfavorable circumstances as keeping it during the whole year. The grower is desirable?

butcher or the cousumer. There is a limit to any favorable changes in the market. the profitable production of fat. Is it not true | 2. Honey can be transported to any part of that the disposition to lay on fat is in excess of the world, and so may seek the most distant what is really desirable in the case of several markest. Extracted honey is as easily transsomewhat highly-prized breeds? The proportion of lean meat has been reduced to a minimum, except in the hams and shoulders, and the continent by rail, and across the Atlantic by greatly decreased in these. For "home use" do any of us prefer such pigs? If any have doubts on this point, let them examine the car- or state for a market. He may find a market cass of a "well fattened hog," or look at sides of in any part of the world. bacon, or even at a ham or shoulder. If opportunity offer, let a comparison be made of ed by nearly all people in all climates and classthe carcasses of model, well-bred pigs, always es of society. Of course there are exceptions. kept in high condition, and those of common or Now and then a person is found who does not grade pigs, which have had more length of body, like honey. But these exceptions are so few in perhaps a little more length of legs, and which number that practically they need not be conhave fed during part of their lives on good sidered. grass or clover as almost their sole food, and which have never been without a fair amount of daily exercise. It is quite possible the decision may be, that while the one set would give the greatest profit when sold on the market, the other would be much more desirable for family eating.

We are not decrying the advantages which have been gained. No one thinks it wise to choose the common inferior sheep, because it is generally admitted Bakewell carried his improvement too far with the Leicesters; and so there is room for our improved breeds of swine. But it is high time we were calling a halt, so far as further development is concerned, with each of several breeds. It is time to look more closely to constitutional vigor, to activity, and general vitality, than some breeders have done-we must make up our minds that the fattest possible hog is not the best possible type for practical utility .- National Live Stock Jour-

Apiary.

Management of Bees.

By the time this article meets the eye of the reader most of the swarming will be done, and the bee-keeper may direct his attention to procuring the largest amount of honey and to strengthening weak swarms. During this month cles are of national importance. They are very (July), some of the finest honey will be made extensively used in all civilized ceuntries. Let from clover. To obtain the greatest amount people see that honey is within their means, remove the honey boxes as soon as filled. Blow that it is pure and healthy, and there is no the spouts. After sowing, nothing more can be a few whiffs of smoke under the edge of the box. doubt but a very large demand for it will grow This will cause the bees to leave the holes which up both at home and abroad. Beekeeping will may be covered. Hold the box a few inches from the entrance of the hive and tap it with your knuckles. Most of the bees will leave the box. If some remain in the box, it may be left rational expectations .- O. CLUTE, in American if the other bees do not commence carrying the honey into the hive again. In the early morning before the bees begin to move is the best time to remove the honey boxes. They should be placed in some cool, dry place, same side up as in the hive, with a piece of paper pasted over the opening. If kept in a damp room the honey will sour. Fasten a small piece of comb to the under side of the top of the second set of the wife so many francs a month or year, as boxes. It will encourage the bees to commence work sooner. All unfilled combs should be carefully saved and used for this purpose. It takes the bees as long to make one pound of if not all, the poultry could very properly be comb as it does to make twenty-five of honey. transferred to the women of the household. Hence any waste of comb is a great waste of The care of poultry is a business naturally honey. By using a honey extractor and giving adapted to woman, as it requires patience and he bees the old comb to work upon you can procure a large amount of honey. Common sense would dictate that no black or impure comb should be used for this purpose.

Doubtless you have hived one very strong and one very weak swarm this spring. If so you may strengthen the weak hive by giving it a whether it be feeding the grateful bipeds, gathcomb of broad nearly muture from the strong ering the eggs, hatching the chickens, or reducswarm. Cut the comb into strips an inch wide ing the flocks in the fall to suit winter quarters and three inches long. To insert one of these

watch and attend to the wants of his winged multitude of sweets gathers. Kansas is fast becoming a honey state; she has still room for a hundred thousand swarms, and the man who has the largest share will have the largest reward,

Too Much Honey

A letter recently received from a bee-keeping

Is there any real foundation for this fear? Is mum opportunities, at least incentives, for ex- it at all probable that the amount of honey will ercise, and that oftentimes the breeding stock be so largely in excess of demand that prices have not been kept in the best conditions for will fall below the point at which it can be grown robust health in any respect, we shall think it with a fair profit? To all who depend on beestrange if the result has not been deterioration keeping for a livelihood, in whole or in part, of constitutional vigor, if not the implanting of this question is one of great importance. It is

is not compelled to rush his crop into market But aside from all this, have we not carried within a few days, and take whatever a glutted the tendency to lay on fat too far? It is admit- market will offer. He can keep his crop withted that many a show cow, or sheep, or hog, is out loss, can send it to market in small quantitoo fat to be most profitable, either for the ties if that is best, and can take advantage of

ported in barrels as sugar or syrup. Comb honey, properly packed, is now carried across steamer, with perfect safety. The producer of honey is not confined to a single village, or city,

3. Honey is an article of food which is relish-

4. Notwithstanding the fact that nearly all cut off. persons like honey, there are only a few families in which it appears as an article of food. The families in which it appears usually consume only a few pounds in the course of the year. In much the larger part of families not a pound of honey is bought in a year, yet such families buy sugar, and syrup and butter in abundance. They think that honey is an expensive luxury, and hence do not buy it; or they have never got into the habit of buying it,

Very much depends upon this matter of habit. 5. Notwithstanding the fact that the whole world may be a market for the sale of honey the bee-keepers of America have until recently, made but little attempt to open up this market Attempts are now being made by a few dealers, and with good results. But ability and enterprize expended in this direction may soon develop a foreign market which will demand more than the whole present honey crop of the United States.

Let attention be given to developing our home and foreign market, until honey shall beand sugar now are. This can be done. All intelligent people know that we need not look back many hundred years to find the time when butter was used only by the wealthy. Sugar and syrup have come into general use within a few score years, as it were. Yet now the production and transportation of these three artithen become just as legitimate a business as any the soil, and with the season. The ground other branch of farming, will be pursued with the same practical sagacity, and with the same Bee Journal.

Loultry.

Women as Poultry Raisers.

The custom practiced in France, of allowing "pin money," to use as she pleases, is one that should be generally adopted, especially in the United States. On the farm the care of some, attention, and, at the same time, kindness and gentleness-traits too often lacking in the sterner sex. There is no event in connection with poultry raising, during the whole year, which has not its interest for those who care for the innocent creatures of the farmyard--all have their charm, and excite the interest

strips, make an opening in the comb three inches four by one inch deep, and directly under this cut out a piece two-and a half inches long by one inch deep. This will give room for lengthening down the pells and also leave a shoulder to support each end of the strip. Welk hives must be carefully projected from their enemies. Robbers and most-millers must be trapped, worms killed, and the edges of the leave to the control of the strip. The control of the strip is a love for rural, natural beauty not trapped, worms killed, and the edges of the leave. inciting a love for rural, natural beauty not found among those whom no such duty tempts from the firesid é.

Curing Sitting Hens.

There has been a good deal said by the fowl and agricultural journals on this subject, and all seem to agree that the best plan is to confine the broody hens in a good roomy coop with a young, vigorous cock to keep them company. His constant attentions will soon cure all their one brood of chickens during the season, and the time will not be lost, as she will lay just as many eggs if allowed a period of rest.

Miscellaneous.

How Grapes Feed.

We had planted a row of Delaware vines. one of which was placed about three feet from a hole in which a quantity of bones had been buried. The vines all made a healthy growth, but the one referred to was specially vigorous. This, however, we attributed to its general vigor, and not to any special influence, having forgotten all about the buried banes. But one day, after digging near this hole, we noticed that our healthy, vigorous vine was wilting, and in a few hours it was as completely wilted as if it had been pulled up by the roots and exposed to a hot sun. Unable to account for this strange circumstance, and suspecting some new enemy, we dug it up, carefully following all the roots to their extre mit ies.

To our surprise however, there was only one oot of any consequence, and this led directly to the aforesaid hole. Following it up, we came to where we had cut it, and there taking up the severed end, and following that, we found that the pit full of bones was one mass of roots. It was evident, therefore. that when first set out, one of the roots had pushed off in the direction of the bones, and on reaching them, had found such a supply of nutriment that it alone was competent to carry to the vine all the food it wanted. The other roots therefore dwindled away, or, at least, made but a trifling growth, and the vine, depending wholly upon the single root just described, perished when it was

We may add that the root was almost bare of fibrils, or branches, in its course from the vine to the bones, but once there, it divided and branched in evry direction, running into the interior of the hollow bones, and clasping both internal and external surface with a perfect network of fibrils. To us it showed several points, in which to plow for wheat, and if not the best Bones are evidently one of the best manures for the vine, and as we wish them to last for years they need not be broken up. As it is well to have the roots of the vine spread over a considerable space, bones or other very rich manure should not be placed in holes' but distributed through the soil .- Country Gentleman.

Fodder Corn as Winter Forage.

Those who have tried curing fodder corn for winter forage know what difficulties are encountered in getting the forage dry enough to teep. A Mr. Noles publishes his mode of managing this valuable fodder crop, which he states is eminently successful. No better, if come in as constant demand as butter and syrup, there is any other as good, as fodder corn if it can be saved for winter at as little cost as Mr. order to get that local long enough before

In growing the fodder ground should be put into good tilth by plowing and harrowing, and the seed sowed during the first week in June. I have never sowed sweet corn, but always the common corn of the country. Repeated experiments have proved two bushels of shelled corn to the acre to be the proper amount of seed. I sow with the common wheat drill, using all done for this crop till the time of cutting. The growth will of course vary with the fertility of should not be too rich, or the growth will be too coorse and rank. Land of medium fertility drained, or that there is no standing water. have raised stalks twelve feet in height. The growth of 1876 averaged about nine feet; that of 1877, which in this part of Ohio was a very dry season, about seven feet. It will be seen the growing of the crop is a very simple matter. come at only after many trials and repeated the first of September.

"horse," puts in the pin, and, gathering the sheaf means the only one; and a small shook built, The leader then withten days or two weeks. They are then opened the contents of the organ. and bound into four sheaves or bundles each, used in the first instances and these shocks binding the small shocks, and, as there are avoided. about forty of these to the acre, the cost of binding is about one dollar per acre. I omitted to eight men and driver of the machine is eight or culent growth at the time of cutting-not less than thirty or forty tons per acre-one would suppose that the finest and driest whether would pened that for two years it rained nearly every day while we were cutting, and for a week after. where a chance shock was blown over. The only objection to the crop is, that it is so

rich in saccharine matter that it cannot be housed. A section of one of the stalks is nearly as sweet as cane, and however dry it may appear, it will heat or ferment in the mow or stack. It must stand out doors till used, but if well shocked it keeps very well, and opens out fresh and bright and fragrant. I feed all the fodder cut and steamed-having so arranged as to cut four or five tons an hour-and I find that cattle. sheep and horses prefer the fodder so prepared to the best hay, or any other feed I can place before them. Those who are not prepared for cuiting and steaming will find the fodder as it comes from the field a most superior feed, as good as or better than the best hay.

Preparing Land for Wheat.

The successes which have attended the culture of winter wheat in the black soil counties of Illinois since 1875, and my frequent notices of it in these columns, admonish me that I should call the attention of farmers to the necessity of a summer fallow of greater or less length, and that in a long, dry and hot summer, the best, if not the only insurance for next year's crop, is a deep, summer fallow. For this latitude, and northward, June is the best month. month south of 38° or 37°, it is because conditions exist there which northern wheat-growers know nothing about. Land is plowed in June to bury the heavy vegetable growth and to give it time to rot, to allow of the soil to settle together, and above all, to give an opportunity for the buried vegetable matter, after decompobine with the surface mineral constituents of the soil and the atmosphere, and in that way prepare food for the starting wheat plant. This acter of the soil, but the plowing just before seeding should not be more than two or three inches. Indeed, the main reason for summer fallow, and the explanation of its success, is that the wheat plant feeds near the surface, and in seeding to allow the plant food to reach the surface and combine with the atmospheric elements. Strangers are surprised at the magnificent fields of wheat now to be seen in the black soil counties, a state of the crop which has advanced the value if not the price of these lands four or five dollars an acre, and it is for their pecuniary interest for farmers to so prepare for future crops that there shall be no interruption to the generous wheat yield for the next twenty years. Perhaps the most unexpected fact developed of late years is that the lower the land is the the better for a successful wheat crop, provided only that the soil is well Country Gentleman.

Drinking at Meals.

Large draughts of very cold water taken into What bothered me most to learn, and what was the stomach with the food, by chilling the stomach during its rapid progress through the failures, was the proper time and best way of walls of its vessels, arrest the secretion of the diharvesting and caring the crop. If cut too early gestive fluids until the proper warmth is re-es. not abandoned. He replied, "because it is the it will surely mold; if left too late it becomes tablished. Large draughts, also, of tea and hard and woody, and incurs the risk of frost. It coffee, by the astrigency of the former and by object to it," we remarked. "Not so many as should stand till the lower joint turns to a bright the nervine action of the theine they both con- pretend," he said. "If horse-racing is the life yellow color. This, with us, is generally about tain-as well, also, as by the peculiar narcotic of the agricultural fair, why not give up the agaction of coffee-derange and hinder digestion. Harvesting-the most formidable task at first Alcohols, however diluted, have a like effect. was the cutting; corn knives, scythes, cradles With these limitations, we but declare the conand a great variety of mowers and reaping sencus of all physiologists when we say that a machines were tried successively, only to fail or a full response to the calls of thirst, at meal wise," was the prompt answer. to be too slow. The reaping machine is the times as at other times, is wise and proper. And only implement I have found that will do the for these reasons: The sense of thirst is given ing the approaching fair season. If horse-racwork satisfactorily, however lodged and tangled to us not only that we may keep the fluids of ing is to be a department of the "agriculttral" the fodder may be. The reaper is driven the body duly supplied with solvent and dilu- fair-stay away and use your influence upon around the field as in reaping wheat. Eight ent material, but also that, through the excre- your neighor to stay away. If the agricultural men can easily follow the machine. They are tory organs, all soluble offensive substances may foir has no bottom of its own-if horse-racing divided into four couples, and, of course, the be quickly washed away. In the digestive pro- be the life of it-let it sink. It does not defield into four "stations." Each couple is pro- cess, the demand for water in aid of both these deserve to live. -Rural New Yorker.

vided with a "horse," or, as it is sometimes call necessary purposes is urgent. In nearly every ed, a "grasshopper," which is simply a light thing we cat there are soluble substances that rail with two legs near one end, and a hole near are in excess, and this excess should be prompt the middle, into which loosely fits a movable ly carried out of the system. Remark the most pin about four feet long. The man carrying the abundant among these usually, is the common "horse" passes by two sheaves—sets down the salt so freely taken. It is, however, by no "horse," puts in the pin, and, gathering the sheaf means the only one; and they all, unless ahead of him, stands it in one of the angles promptly removed, act as irritants. Their acformed by the pin and horse. So that by this tion upon the stomach, will, in a very short time we have the four angels of the horse filled time, decrease and soon arrest the flow, of the gastric fluids and disturb the muscular action draws the pin-draws out his horse and goes on by which the stomach "churns," of to speak, past the next two sheaves. His partner draws its contents, that every portion may receive its the top of the shock neatly together and binds due admixture of digestive material. This disit either with a band of stalks or, what for, sav- turbance of muscular action is seen at its highing of time, I prefer a yard of wool twine, est in vomiting, by which the offending sub-These small shocks are suffered to stand about stance is ejected summarily, together with all

Now, it is best not to over-ent, and it is best dispositions to sit. This plan has the benefit of being both natural and sensible. At the same and very tough, making excellent bands, time every firm should be allowed to bring off. Twelve of these sheaves are then formed into a But, under all circumstances, it is both works. large shock, the tops bound with the wool twine and dangerous to give refusal to nature's call for nature's remedy in such cases. Plenty of drink stand in the field till wanted for feeding. I is what is demanded, and a free supply of fluids usually pay two and one-half cents each for must be given if serious censequences are to be

> The consequences of refusal are not allimmediate. The irritation from lack of drink, as say that a fair day's work in cutting for the well as that from improper drinks, becomes in time chronic, passing to inflammation, the renine acres. To see the immense supply of suc- sult of which is dyspepsia and the sympton of which is pain. Then, for want of dilutent fluid by which offending soluble substances are quickly removed, these often resume insoluble forms be necessary to secure the crop. It has so hap- and are deposited in various parts of the bod y to remain there constant sources of pain and danger. Gravel and stone in the urinary or-But not a hundred pounds were spoiled, except gans, biliary concretions in the liver, calcareous deposits in the joints and elsewhere, and possibly tubercular deposits in various organs are, we may say with much certainty, due in some degree to a foolish fear of water drinking.-Rural New Yorker.

Notes from the Agricultural Press.

The imported currant worm, at present a pest in the eastern states, will doubtless spread vest till its depredations will extend to all parts of the country, is described in the N. Y. Trib-

The parent flies have four transparent wings; the female being yellowish and the male black. The eggs are attached in rows along the principal veins on the under side of the leaves. There are from two to three broods of the worm annually, the last brood passing the winter, for the most part, in the cocoon which the worm spins, on or beneath the surface of the ground.

Much can be done to prevent the injuries of this worm by watching for the first leaves that are riddled with holes, as when the worms first hatch, many of them remain together on a single leaf, and may thus be gathered and destroyed with ease. The most satisfactory remedy, when the worm has been allowed to grow, and when hand-picking becomes too troublesome and expensive, is to apply white hellebore. Care should be taken to obtain a pure article, and to stand to the windward while dusting it over the bushes, so as to avoid too much sneezing, which the inhalation of the powder is apt to produce. A bag of muslin tied to the end of a stick answers very well as a duster. sition, to work up to the surface, there to com- The powder may, however, be just as effectually syringed or sprinkled by mixing it with water in proportions of one pound of the powder to twenty or twenty-five gallons of water. plowing should be deep, governed by the char- The quantity named should not cost more than half a dollar, and will keep any ordinary garden clean for a season if thus used in solu-

"O. D., " of Orchard Grove, Ind., in the Indiana Farmer, gives the following simple and effective mode of applying paris green to potato

"I get good paris green and pour about a quart of water into a swill pail, and then stir in horoughly s tablespoonful of the poison. Then fill up the pail with water and use at once. A small bunch of hay tied on a short stick, with the bunch of hay cut square off, making a small wisp brush, is as good as anything to sprinkle the vines with Three applications, at intervals of one or two days, will kill all the bugs."

The most important thing for the swine breeder at this season of the year is, to get the greatest possible growth from his spring pigs. There is no period in the life of the hog when so great a return for the food consumed is possible, as during the first six months, and it is here that the advantages of skillful feeding are apparent .- Nat. Live Stock Journal.

WE asked a prominent director of our "agricultural" fairs why horse-racing thereat was lite of the fair." "Many good people seriously ricultural part of it, we asked, " and make it a horse-race, pure and simple?" "Because the agricultural part of it gives an excuse for coming, to many people that would not come other-

We ask our readers to test this question dur-

THE KANSAS PARM

THE KANSAS FARMER. If as good on animal can be whole of that critical age

"Pay as you Go."

Four short words contain wisdom and good advice enough to save from commercial ruin a nation, state, city, town, or individual. It would take reams of paper to record all the misery, regret and heartache that has been and is a hamlet in our broad land but contains sufferers, and they can join in the refrain: "If those who owe me would pay, then I would pay, and bless the day." Reader, you have no right to buy, or pretend to buy, that which you cannot pay for. If you are honest at heart, we can appeal to you. If you want a good trio of fine birds, pay for them. We have heard lately of some cheating in this business-did we say can't distinguish the difference with the naked eye. As in the case of double stars, it would take a telescope to distinguish , one from

One gentleman writes: "I sold last year good birds at fair prices. I sent some of them to men who promised to pay soon-only a little and perhaps most of them will pay,-after a while. But the fact of their not paying cramps me just now; and Mr. S., can't you insert my advertisement of eggs and wait on me a short time? You see how I am situated. You claims as winners." know me well, and I ask it as a favor."

Set up bricks on end, in a row, and if you poke over one at the end they will all fall, and, as the boys say, "they ruck-a-tuck." So it is with debts. One debt unpaid affects a large can pay C., and C. can pay D., and he may thus half more per pound in the market, than the average wads of wool, hair, burs and dirt pulled number of individuals. Let A. pay B. and he be enabled to buy a trio of fowls, which his heart longs for, and pay for them.

But how shall we in future avoid these evils? Firmly resolve not to contract debts, neither trust those who would contract them. We are coming to the conclusion that there is no use of preaching or harping about this matter, but that each individual has a work to perform. Give no vote to contract municipal or corporation debts, and in all matters " pay as you go." -Poultry World.

Good Farm Hands.

There are many young men seeking employment on farms who do not seem to comprehend what the term "good farm hand" means. It is not merely an ability and willingness to work, nor is it enough that he is acquainted with the routine of farm business. Laborers come in contact with the family and especially the sons of the farmer, and as a matter of conscience and duty, the employer wants help of good moral character, who not only keep sober and are always at the place of business, but who will not be teaching his sons-the pride and hope of his life-all the foul lessons with which too many laborers are familiar. When an affectionate and kind mother first hears her son swearing, or learns of his smoking clgars, she is generally informed that such things come from the example and teachings of the hired help. A farmer not only wants his help kind to his stock, but it is of far more importance that they should be careful of the morals of his children. In hiring hands, those who use liquor or smoke should be taken only when strictly temperate and moral ones cannot be had. The practice of smoking is a serious one on a farm. It is probable that half the fires in the country which destroy barns are caused by careless smokers. It is a beastly and dirty practice at best, but when it endangers so seriously a man's property, he should discriminate against smoking. We acknowledge the legal right of any man to smoke but the right to refuse to employ them equally as just.

Profanity, obscenity, intemperance, disregard of the law of God and the state, etc., should debar any and all from the farm and from a free intercourse with the farmer's family, and we trust in employing help farmers will look more to the moral health of their rising sons, as well as the security of their property. It is due to the future character of our country that the farmers should bear faithful testimony against intemperance, vice, immorality and obscenity in all their forms. All young men who are loose on all these questions should be taught that on the farm, with the innocent children, is no place for anything which is unclean in thought, word or action .- Iowa State Register.

Agricultural Fairs.

A. T. Strange gives the following truthful picture in the Practical Farmer, of the manner be a day of recreation and rest; a time for social

task to get out without accepting their urgent voices of the multitude in the open air. And ily.'

invitation to 'try your luck' in some scheme lastly, don't have too many speakers. Of

traction, and find it centers on the race-course, and, with the crowd, we turn our attention to abroad are enough. If needed, home talent can that. Perhaps our first impressions are favora- supply the Ceficiency.—Grange Bulletin. ble, but on a more thorough examination we endured in consequence of debts unpaid. Not find that rescality and fraud characterize every race made on the track. The races are conceived in fraud and run in the interest of gamblers. That this is true scarcely any one will deny, yet to prove the conclusion allow me to refer to the last three races which the writer had the opportunity of closely scrutinizing. In the first, the gamblers 'pooled' their bets that the horse known to be the fastest would be beaten, and plans were inaugurated to execute cheating? Yes. It is so near like it that you their scheme. The owner found it out in time to counteract their work and came near being mobbed for his interference. In the second, three horses were run against the best one in such a manner as caused his defeat, thereby putting into the hands of the gamblers immense sams of money. In the third the intention of the gamblers was to win all bets from outside short just now.' The men are able to pay, parties by allowing the best horse to be beaten. But the horse became excited, could not be held, consequently came out ahead, but some hocus pocus excuse was framed by which the

> OUR columns for the last two or three weeks have furnished ample proof that sheep properly bred and cared for shear all the way from 15 to 331 pounds apiece, and that, too, wool of first class delaine quality, bringing a third or a from the backs of lean and scraggy native stock. The farmer who clings to gaunt and bare legged scrubs when he might just as well raise short-legged, rounb-bodied, thick-coated breeds, cannot hope to make wool growing profitable, no matter what the market may be .-Michigan Homestead.

Patrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GEANGE.—Master: Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota: Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Henloy James, of Indiana; D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina: S. H. Ellis, of Ohio. KANAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Tope-ka, Shawnee county; Secretary: P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Popenoe, Tope-ka; Lecturer: J. H. Martin, Mound Creek, Miami county.

ka, Shawnee county; Secretary; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; Treasurer; W. P. Popenos, Topeka; Lecturer; J. H. Martin, Mound Creek, Miami county;
SECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; Lev! Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county; J. S. Papuc, Cadmits, Linn county.

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TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

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

Pic-nics.

For several years past, from about the first of June and onward during the season, as a probable slack time in the fields would occur, county and subordinate granges have held their annual re-unions and pic-nics. Where this can be managed without making the labor of preparing for the occasion over-balance the rest and recreation the holiday brings, a pic-nic in the woods is full of delight-a positive enjoyment. But to make it such all care and unnecessary labor must be dispensed with. It must agricultural fairs are conducted, in a large num- intetcourse; a place to show courtesies to all; ber of instances, which is not an argument that to renew old friendships and make new friends agricultural fairs should be abandoned but re- to fill the places of those who have passed away. Such a time becomes a white day in our "The time of the fair is heralded by flaming lives. Bright skies, good roads and a leafy notices, promising, in addition to the regular grove, and true hearted Patrons are all that is list of premiums and diplomas, a balloon ascen-necessary. Yet it may not be amiss to refer sion, or some other unusual attraction; and to some of the mistakes which are not infre- fered over \$40 in premiums, for best crops, etc., when the time arrives the country folks crowd quently made. Do not make great preparain, not to note the advancement of agricultural tions for a big dinner. There will be enough science, as would seem to be the true object of and to spare if the usual quantity of the noonthe fair, but to 'see the sights,' as a self-styled day meal is prepared. Let it be simple and farmer and fair manager recently expressed it. you will get the rest you need. Systematize Let us enter with the crowd and make a few the work to be done, and if any decorations are observations. We find, in the first place, an ex- to be made, let all who can, lend a helping ceedingly meager collection of farm products, hand. Many hands make light work. Don't the space being occupied by dealers in farm have a brass band. They are noisy and expenimplements, furniture, hardware, and other ar- sive, and however much they may be paid, act have a good time at each meeting. ticles of merchandise, with a nicely arranged on the suppositson that they are wasting agreat collection of their wares on exhibition, with the deal of breath for very little pay. It does adinvincible agent always on hand "taking or- mirably well at an agricultural fair, but at a ders." We follow the crowd and are led into picnic it is a miserable bore. Secure the sergambling hells and pickpockets' dens, where vices of a choir—a large one if possible, and an are some dormant granges, and efforts are being swindling, drinking and carousing seem to be organ for accompaniment—and let every one made to revive them. So that on the whole the chief occupation, and we find it a difficult sing. There is no music grander than the the order is gaining in Maine slowly and stead-

of chance where chances are always against us. course, there must be a speech or two to give "We look around for the next source of atnone at all. One, or at farthest two, from

Keep up the Grange Meetings.

The still existing granges are moderately well attended during the winter months, but it is the summer season that so often gives the death blow to them. The by-laws say these meetings must be monthly. But must a few keep up these meetings two-thirds of the year that the balance, who will not sacrifice a moment of the working season, can enjoy the winter sessions? Of course all cannot attend, but our meetings should not become so nearly depleted during the summer months.

We lack enthusiasm; whether this comes from selfishness, thoughtlessness, or indifference, or all, we cannot say. The Masonic organization is hundreds of years old, strong and vigorous, and yet with the social feature far inferior to the grange. In the Masonic lodge the better half," the refined half of humanity, never enters. Here in the grange (all honor to its foundesrs) she is the peer of man, and we country betters were induced to release their may say it is the only society of all the category that gives women equal rights. Sisters, if the brothers become lukewarm in this cause, it behooves you to rally and stand firm by its colors; you never can afford to lose this vantage ground. See to it that every grange has the proper encouragement until it feels able to build its own hall, has its own library, and commands a large influence in the regulation of educational and social interests of each neighborhood. You have even more at stake in this cause than the brothers. The world's history has given us many examples of noble women; may many of you excel them all-Dirigo Ru-

Grange Interests.

The grange is a great co-operative society, for the cultivation of the social elements of society, and for furthering the mutual interests of its members. Farmers have worked so earnestly, and neglected not only their social relations, but the economical management of their interests, that they may seem to think it presumption for them to meet together for such purposes. The fact is we have worked too much let us meet and reason together oftener; let families living near together beome acquainted and the young people be taught that farm life may be as pleasant and cheerful as any other; let the grange meetings be remembered and well attended; do not let the hurry and pleasure of work deter you from attending your grange meetings; one or two half holidays in a month can well be spent to meet your friends, compare notes and encourage each other to persevere ; people feel better after having spent an hour or two in pleasant intercourse with friends and neighbors; little vextions and troubles are forgotten, life is renewed, energies freshened, and prospects brightened by thus meeting and mingling with our neighbors. - Canadian

A Mason in Congress.

MURCH, of Maine, who was elected to Congress as a Greenback workingman over Eugene Hale, is a mason by profession and has been putting his knowledge of that branch of trade to some practical use. He has made an investigation of the public buildings, the mode in which they are built and the cost of building, and has found there, as was to be expected, an For the use of Subordinate Granges we have a set of receipt and order books which will provent accounts getting mixed up or confused They are: 1st, Receipts for Dues, 2nd, Secretary's Receipts, and 3d, Orders on Treasurer. The set will be sent to any address, postage paid for \$1.00. high toned (?) professional members were wont to laugh at the Greenback workingmen of Maine for sending an ignorant stone-cutter to Congress instead of a "statesman" like Hale. It would seem, however, that there is use for men of all trades and professions in Congresseven masons and storic-cutters. The old idea of sending lawyers alone to Washington has been exploded. Our Congress should, like the English Parliament, represent all the interests, trades and professions ofthe country .- Farmer's

A member of a Maine grange gives the Jour-nal of Agriculture, an account of how the Pa trons conduct business in the pine tree state,

"We now meet every Saturday at 7 p. m. We do not own a hall as yet, but rent a large hall for our meetings. We have an organ and a good choir, we also have dishes enough to seat 75 at our harvest feasts, which we usually have every month. Our young members have organized a dramatic club, and will give exhibitions at some future day. We hold a grange fair each fall, have never offered cash premiums until the present year, when we have of-

The most of our memb rs take a good interest in the grange, and try to make it a successs socially and financially. We have a brother who is a trader, who sells at a percentage all goods required by the members. We have a library, and have a paper usually every two weeks. When other business is not pressing we have select readings and discussions, etc., and try to

The other granges, with one exception, are prospering. Only one has a hall of their own. The various granges in the state are doing as well as any grange in any state, I think. There

Advertisements.

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

A GOOD PLAN

Anyone can learn to make money rapidly operating in stock by the "wolumerring rules for streess," in Messra, Lawrence, & Gos, new circular. The combination method, which this firm has made so successful, onables peoples with large or small means to reap all the benefits of largest capital and best skill. Thousands of orders in warfous sums, are proded into one wast amount, and or operated as a mighty, whole, thus securing to each strarcholder all the advantages of the largest operator. Immense pressure sidvided monthmount, and co-operates as a minute stroke, thus see thing to each shareholder all the advantages of the largest operator. Immense presss are divided monthly. Any amount from \$5 to \$5,000, or more can be used successfully. N. Y. Baptist Weekly, September 25, 1878, says: "By the combination system \$16 would make \$75, or 5 per cent.; \$50 pays \$350, or 7 per cent.; \$100 makes \$1009, or 10 per cent. on the stock during the month, according to the market." Frank Leslies Illustrated Newspaper, Time 29th: "The combination mathod of operating stocks is the most successful ever adopted. New York Independent, Sept. 12th: "The combination system is founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an income while it is kept working by Messes. Lawrence & Co." Brooklym Journal, April 29th: "Our editor made a not profit of \$101.25 from \$25 in one of Messes, Lawrence & Co's combinations." New circular (mailed free) explains everything. Stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied. Eawrence & Co., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. X.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm



G. W. GLICK,

High Grade Cattle For Sale.

Apple Trees,

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

FRUIT TREES!

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

Western Missouri NURSERIES

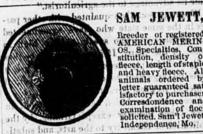
LEE'S SUMMIT. JACKSON CO. MISSOURI.

20 miles east of Kansas City, on the Mo. Pacific R. R. These Nurseries are very extensive and all stock coung and thrifty. We call the special attention of DEALERS AND NURSERYMEN

our superior stock for fall delivery of 200,000 Apple trees two years old, 4 to 6 feet high; 50, 000 Pasch with Pear. Plum and Cherry, grapes

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

ntien is so may, its pro-Prop'r.



Breeder of registered AMERICAN MERIN-OS, Specialities, Com-stitution, density of decee, length of staple and heavy fleece. All animals ordered by letter guaranteed, sat-isfactory to purchaser. Corresdondence and examination of flock solicited, Sam'l Jewett Independence, Mo.

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

Strayed or was stolen from the subscriber living at Mission Creek P. O., on the 1st of April, one resorted from tilley 3 years old, about 14% hands high, very light in the face with a muddy white tail. One one-year-old of about the same description, One thorough bred bay pony colt, well built, one year old, black mane and tail; no marks or brands.

The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the recovery of these animals. Address D. C. KEELER, Mission Creek, Kas.

COTSWOLD RAMS

FOR SALE.

Ten pure bred yearing and two-year-old Cotswold Rams bred in Canada from imported stook by James Russell, Toronto, Canada West Stock Association and Colonel Taylor, London. Also twenty ewes out of same flock for sale. Swain Bros, and Bates, Lawrence Kansas. P. O. Box 237.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE



For sale by all dealers. Awarded the Medal of onor at the Centennial and Paris Expositions. FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO., Chicago and New York,

HAYCOCK AND STACK COVERS.

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

HE KANSAS FARMER

FRY, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kansas, breeder of a the best strains of Imported English Berkshire yes. A few choice Pigs for sale. Prices Low. Corpondence solicited.

DR. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co. Mo., breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashlouable strains. The bull at the head of the herd weighs 2009 pounds, Choice bulls and heifers for sale Correspondence solicited.

Merserymon's Directory.

EE'S SUMMIT AND BELTON NURSERIES, Fruit Trees of the best, and cheapest. Apple Trees and Hedge Plantas specialty. Address ROBT, WATSON, LOW Summit; Jackson Co., Mo.

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

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

A. H. THOMPSON, D. D. S., Operative and Surgeon Dentist, No. 189 Kansas Avonue, Topeks, Kansas,

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

Durham Park Herds ALBERT CRANE.

Short-Horn Cattle

Berkshire Pigs,

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

GEO. M. CHASE,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

Thoroughbred English Berkshire Pigs.

—AISO— Derk Brahma and White Leghorn

Chickens. None but first-class stock shipped or hon sharilies

WOOL-GROWERS

Can rely upon immunity from contagious disease in their flocks after use of LADD'S TOBACCO SHEEP, WASH. GUARANTEED an immediate cure for scab and prevention of infection by that terror to flock-masters. GUARANTEED to more than repay the cost of application by increased growth of wool. GUAR-ANTEED to more than repay the cost of application by increased growth of wool. GUAR-ANTEED to fine the depth of the desired in the cost of injury to it as is the result of the use of other compounds. GUARANTEED to destroy vermin on the animal and prevent a return, GUARANTEED to be the most effective. Chesp 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.

GREAT Cattle Sale.

THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORNS.



The Stock breeders of Jackson county, and H. S. Grimes of Cass county, Mo., will sell in KANSAS CITY, MAY 24, 1879,

About 50 thoroughbred cattle, and about 30 high

grades, consisting of bulls and heifers, mostly Bulls
This stock has, in almost every instance, been bred
by the person offering it for sale. While our number
is not large. Our Stock is of Superior Quality.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash, or four month's satisfac-ory paper will be received. Catalogues ready May 10th, 1879. A. J. POWELL, Cor. See. Independence, Mo :

LEWIS & TUTTLE

WO -COMMISSION HOUSE,-

211 & 213, Monroe St., Chicago. Liberal advance on consignments. Sacks furnished without charge. Quick sales and prompt returns. Write for further particulars.

Reference, First National Bank, Chicago.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all concerned that the undersigned was on the 12th day of June, of A. D. 1879, appointed by the Probate Court of Shawnee County, Kansas, administrator of the estate of Joseph C. Miller, deceased. Those indebted to said estate will call and settle claims at once, and all persons having claims will present them to the said administrator or said probate court for allowance.

JESSE C. CHESNEY, Administrator.

Scott's Improved Sheep Dip.

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

STRAYED OR STOLEN!

May 22, 1879, one light, dun mare; black mane and tail; built high on coupling; blemish on left fore-leg on the knee. Supposed to be 16 hands high; 9 years old. W. H. BURCHAM Wancevin, Chase Co.. Ks.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE. RATES OF ADVERTISING.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One insertion, per line (nonpariel) 20 cents.
One month. " " 15 " per insertion.
Three months. " " 12 " " " "
One year. " " " 10 " "

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

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

The Weekly Capital.

July 1st, as heretofore advertised, we begin the publication of the WEEKLY CAPITAL, a news from the capital. It will be full and complete in all its departments, bright, newsy, and entertaining. It will be sent from July 1st to January 1st 1880, for fifty cents. One year for One dollar. Address Hudson & Ewing, Topeka Ourham Pork Herds

Utilizing Fruit and Vegetables.

The fruit and vegetable canning establish up half a million cans of corn and sixty thous- the present system. and cans of tomatoes. The business of canning and vegetables are finding a market in Europe

country has. The canning and fruit drying business is pretty much all done in cities by men of capital who erect factories for the business and purchase the raw material, often at very low figures when seasons of abundance cause a glut in the market. This valuable produce, which is adding so largely to the export trade of the country, is all furnished from the farms and orchards of the country, which, after the liberal tolls by railroads and commission men are deducted, leaves, very often, scarcely sufficient balance to the original owners and producers to pay the cost of picking and taxes on the land where it grew. This condition of affairs should not be Christmas following, and all the cows were fed so, and need not be so, but will never be changed until the producers voluntarily change it themselves, which they may readily do if they will adopt proper means to accomplish such a mules, oxen, cows, sheep and pigs will all leave desirable end. We do not mean to assert that desirable end. We do not mean to assert that all the fruit and vegetables grown in the country can be in this way, preserved and fitted for market. The cities must necessarily continue to be receptacles of large amounts of such raw material, more than the inhabitants require for immediate use. But there is nothing wanting but the properly directed effort on the part of a community of farmers to so arrange and put in practice, measures for drving, canning and otherwise putting in marketable form, all the surplus fruit and vegetables that they can produce, and if such conveniences for utilizing the same were at hand, many times what is now raised on any farm could be produced. With the process for evoporating green fruits, they can be preserved and put up in packages where they will keep as long as desired, and in such a shape as requires but a small outlay for freight to get the produce to market. The markets for canned and dried fruits of the best quality are widening every year, and there is not a grocery store in any village in the best vegetable and fruit producing section of country, where the shelves are not lined with canned goods, and barrels of dried fruits, exposed for sale; while the daily sales of such goods are large and on the increase, to farmers, as well as all other classes of the community. These canned and dried fruits and vegetables have been transported in their most bulky state to cities at a great distance from where they grew, at heavy cost for shipment and commissions, purchased by manufacturers, dried and otherwise preserved, sold to the jobber, who has sent out his agents to scour all parts of the country with samples, and sell to village merchants, the goods done up in attractive packages, shipped back where they grew, and sold to the people around whose homes they have been originally produced. Do farmers mean to always continue this plan of feeding the whole world on the best of the earth's products and living on the scraps themselves? They could readily perfect arrangements for putting this class of goods in the same condensed and imperishable shape that makes them the most saleable food in market. There are several religious communities-the Shakers

and religious creeds may be obnoxious, but their industry directed by intelligent and frugal management, is an example worthy of study and immitation. There is certainly no other road to that prosperity, which every farmer is sighing for, but by combining, economize their at present wasted strength and resources.

Briparing Green Food for Winter.

Elsewhere in this issue of the FARMER, will be found a description of M. Goffart's system of preserving fodder-corn and other green foods, by ensilage or burying, or air-tighting in pits or trenches. This advanced stage of agriculture and economy on the farm; will at present have little or no influence with the farmer on the western prairies, where grass is supplied by the bountiful hand of Providence in such abundance that half its value is never dreamed of; nor in the older settled states where the soil by hard cropping and bad usage is more or less exhausted, will the French philosopher's process be adopted, to any remarkable extent, for a long time, and only by the most advanced and intelligent class of farmers. Nevertheless it is profitable for farmers in the most remote corners of the world to learn of every advanced step that is made in agriculture.

The advantage which the grasses in their green state have over dry food for making beef first-class family newspaper, giving latest telegraphic news from all parts of the world, state news, news of the cities of the state, and local news, news of the cities of the state, and local news from the capital. It will be full and complete the profit to him if he could have green food for his stock the year round. In drying the grasses for winter forage, a most valuable part of their constituents is wholly lost, together with a very large percentage of their nutriment. Again, the amount of food that can be produced on an acre, of the rank growing forage crops, such as Indian corn, or maize, is four-fold greater than the finer grasses will yield. If farmers owning and cultivating but a quarter section or less of land, should turn their attention to soiling stock in summer, and providing winter food for it by the system ment at Elgin, Ill., employs 275 hands in the known as ensilage, it will be readily understood canning season. The works are of a capacity to that the amount of stock a farm gould be put up 50,000 cans a day. Last season they put made to carry would be three-fold greater than

It would be a matter of surprise (if we did and drying fruits and vegetables is rapidly grow- not know how slow farmers are in adopting new ing into one of the most important industries of systems, or shaking off the habits of a lifetime) the country, and American canned meats, fruits that those of the eld states do not adopt the system of ensilage instead of making hay from which will absorb all the surplus that this fine grasses. A Maryland farmer, Francis Morris, who has tried the French mode of preserving green fodder, says of his experience:

"I sowed on the 1st of August, 1876, about five acres, in drills about three feet apart, and about a bushel of corn to the acre. This was about a bushel of corn to the acre. This was worked twice with a cultivator, and was in tassel in the first days of October. We cut the same with a mowing machine, carried it in wagons to the feed cutter, cut it up in one-inch pieces, and added to it an amount of wheat straw, cut up in the same manner, equal to one-fifth of the corn fodder. 1 had three silos bricked up inside a stone barn. The silos were about ten feet deep and four feet wide and twenty-four feet long. They were covered with boards, on top of which heavy stones were used for weights. The first silo was opened on the with it. Two of them refused to eat their por-tion, and when they left their stalls the other cows ate it; and from that day I have never fed it to an animal that has refused i

Mr. Morris' experiments in 1877 and 1878 were equally successful and he adds:

"In a very long experience in raising stock I have found corn fodder preserved as above stated the best food for milking cows that I ever used. It is equal, if not superior, to some grass, and its cultivation is so easy, its preservation so inexpensive, that to-day no one can estimate its advantage to the agriculturist."

We are personally acquainted with other parties in the same state who have experimented with ensilage and who speak equally high in praise of the plan. If green food can be thus easily and cheaply preserved for winter use, it needs no argument to convince the practical

farmer of its great advantages and profit.

A complete revolution has been wrought in every other industry except farming, by the application of chemistry to the arts, and substituting mechanical power for manual labor, by which production has been many times, multiplied and cheapened, and the quality of the produce vastly improved. Every other industry has stepped far ahead of agriculture in this respect, which still clings to as many of its crude systems as possible and battles bravely against fate and progress. It must be divorced from its crudities, lifted from the deep ruts worn by the centuries, and placed upon the same elevated plain occupied by other pursuits. Over half the population of the most advanced civilized nations of the globe, cannot afford to enter the twentieth century lagging in the rear of the rest of the world, despised and contemned as the mere servants of the human race-the bread-providers, the hewers of wood and drawers of water for their brethren in all other employments.

Short-horns and Polls.

Editors of Kansas Farmer:

Your comments on my article on cattle don't know that I fairly understand. You say "if our correspondent's special pleading proves anything, it prvves too much, when he sets up the claims of a dairy cow for the short-horn. No argument is required to refute the preten-

religious, agricultural communities, but thrift the equal of any excepting the Jerseys and perhaps the Ayrshires, I have it yet to learn, and I have had thirty years experience in handling them and comparing them with the native breeds. But I confess a very limited experience with other foreign breeds, and only rely on what authors say on the subject. But I do know that short-horns are great milkers, and the greatest objections I have found to them is the difficulty I have experienced in keeping their udders from injuring at calving time, especially when their calves come during the summer months.

> But you say, "there is no conflict between the short-horns and polled cattle, as to the dairy qualities the question is purely one of beef.

As there are but few of the polled cattle n the United States, it is impossible to learn much by experience here, so if we are to form any pinions on the subject of beef qualities we will have to gain what information we can from tests made where they exist. You state that the polled ox carried away the first prize at the Paris Exposition as a beef producer. Well, that tallies one for the polled, but it is the only tally he ever got at an occasion of the kind, so far as I now remember, and why he got it there I have never seen stated. But at the late Birmingham show where there was a test of the various breeds of British cattle as beef producers, in the class of three years old and under four years, there was nine ahead of short-horns shown that made a monthly gain of 50 lbs, from birth to date, and at same time there were five polled Scotch that made a monthly gain of 47 lbs., making over 100 lbs. difference. That would in our markets make difference in value of at least \$5 per head.

But you say the horns of cattle are a great objection in carrying, on account of the injury they do one another. I can only say in reply to this that I have handled cattle for a number of years, and in about all ways they are handled, and I have sustained but very little loss not only useless, but dangerous in a civilized berry, until I proved in the past three years the state. That the ox for close herding, stabling greater value of the three above mentioned. It are sure we would be free from injury in the way of punches and bruises with the polled.

A standard author, in speaking of the poll breed of cattle, says" their lack of horns is by some thought a point of great mert, as renderless to do injury. It may be so; but if those charitable people could once see a fight between one of them and a full horned beast they butt as hard, and force as vigorous a push as the others; and although they can inflict no injury with the horn, the skull is as impenatrable and actively managed as the most enthusiastic admirer of adroit "hits" could desire. The fact is, a Galoway can fight either in defense or attack as well as a horned beast, and the safety of him who handles them, lies more in their docility of temper and good training than in their inability to inflict injury. have had no personal experience with the polled cattle, but from what information I have been able to get of them, I have no doubt of their being a hardy race of good cattle, and for our western ranges I have but little doubt but what they would be better adapted and more profitable than short-horns, but where corn and grass will grow, and where cattle are treated in civilized way, and among people that love beef and butter, cheese and milk, and the beautiful combined, there is no breed of cattle that stand any comparison to the majestic short-J. W. HUBER. horns.

MERIDEN, Kansas,

Our meaning was very plain, it seems to us, when we stated that the claim, if made, for the short-horn as a dairy cow would not stand. Our correspondent seems to have comprehended its ourport perfectly, as he makes three exceptions in favor of other breeds for dairy purposes. Ordinarily, short-horn grades and mixture of all other breeds are used by farmers and others who do not make a specialty of pure breeds, for milking purposes.

The short-horns are not bred as dairy cattle, forward as dairy, but as beef stock. Our correspondent argued more in favor of the shorthorns being superior to the polls as milkers than as beef stock. Our remarks on that article were merely to remind our readers and the writer that the two breeds were not on trial as dairy cattle, that there were strictly dairy breeds which neither of them can approach. There were formerly families of the short-horn that were bred for dairy, but we now hear of them as beef animals only. The Holsteins, Ayrshires and Channel Island cattle, for the daiay, have so far outstripped all others, that the contest has been abandoned. Let it be distinctly understood that beef is the point at issue between the polls and short-horns. It is not claimed by us that the short-horn has any superior as a heef animal. It is claimed by the friends of the polls and Herfords that they are the equals -some sanguine friends say the superior-of the short-horns. The question will be settled by experiment and not by bluff on the part of the friends of either of these

Our correspondent refers to the late test beween the polls and the short-horns at the Birmingham show, where the gain in the shorthorns in weight was greater than in the former, of three pounps per month. From British au-R. W. Rule.

A slop made of corn and oats, ground in about equal parts, with a ground in about equal parts, with a ground ducts and preserves them from waste and decay. We never hear of "hard times" among those of the property and times are simply advertising to the quality of their milk is not without any loss to the feeder in beef production.

R. W. Rule.

A slop made of corn and oats, ground in about equal parts, with a bonded debt has increased 200 per cent., while bronded debt has increased 200 per cent., while property valuation has increased but 75 per bronders or bronded debt has increased but 75 per bronders or bronders o authority we learn that the meat of the polls

country and England; the polled cattle have suming tail reaching round the world. had but the advantage of a very circumscribed territory, with next to no opportunities to show what they will make by careful breeding in this country.

Our correspondent believes he has never sustained serious loss from injury by the horns of cattle. The butchers who handle western cattle in the eastern markets say that there is scarcely three per cent, of the hides that are not injured by the horns in carrying long distances, besides injury to the meat. The polls may butt and push, but no serious damage will result from pushsng, if a sharp horn is not in front of the pusher. The horns of cattle are a very great loss to every cattle feeder or shipper, whether it escapes his observation or not. Horned beasts cannot be stabled unless they are shut into stalls by gates, tied up by the neck or confined in stanchions. No cattle feeder who has a herd in sheds or barn, feels satisfied to retire at night without making a visit of inspection to see that the cattle have lain down after finishing their feed, and in the morning he wants to be among them before they are moving. Many a fine ox and dairy cow has been hung in the gates of its stall, or gored to death by a mate becoming unhaltered during the night.

Our correspondent concedes that hardy Scotch cattle would do better on the range than short-horns, but "where cattle are treated in a civilized way and among civilized people," he claims that the majestic shorthorns have nothing to compare with them On the contrary the horn is an instrument given to the wild, savage beasts, for purposes of offense and defense. When brought among civilized people and treated in a civilized way, the beast has no longer any use for such a weapon. It is and transportation should be an animal divest of fault, though not entirely hardy. I have, prihorns, there is no question about it, and we have or to the introduction of Brandywine and Turno doubt that the exceedingly small horns of the short-horn breed could be easily bred off, if professional breeders will address themselve to ing them more peaceable in a herd, and harm- the work, and all the fine qualities, that breed be peresevered with this decided improvement is a clear gain. Horns are of no manner of use on civilized cattle, but while they are provided on civilized cattle, but while they are provided with such dangerous weapons they will be tempted to use them to the injury of their fellardy and produces the most vigorous growth would soon find that their conical skulls can with such dangerous weapons they will be lows, and loss to their owners.

In stabling or yarding cattle without horns great economy in space would be gained, and little or no fear of the weak be felt for the strong. Conscious safety of exemption from injury by their fellows promotes docility, and injury by their fellows promotes docility, and this berry by any one that ever made trials, gentleness increases the feeding capacity of the and became discouraged because they could get animal. Safety, economy and profit all demand no fruit: cattle without horns. Less tallow, and more flesh, and abolishment of horns are demanded of the breeder of the future ox. The polls will be introduced to supply this want, and if the horn can be bred off the Durham it will be

The Bond Business.

Douglas county, Kansas, has just voted almost unanimously in favor of offering a compromise to the bondholders of fifty cents on the dollar. Leavenworth and Atchison are taking similar steps, and the holders of those bonds will have to settle on this basis or stand nine chances in ten of getting nothing in the end. I send you, by mail, to-day, a sample of raspberries that I have selected from plants I counties of the state are eagerly pressing forward to place mortgages on their property professionally, for ten years, and have had which will pile up a frightful load of taxes to nearly every variety of raspberry that has nearly every variety of raspberry that has given promise, but have never had a red vapay the annual interest, that will result in drivpay the annual interest, that will result in driving population and business away from them, and end in compromise and repudiation. There is a set of smooth-tongued, plausible sharpers who go through the land and talk up schemes of internal improvements, start petitions for of internal improvements, start petitions for signatures, and by dint of persistent coaxing but as beef stock; neither are the polls brought and wheedling, procure a sufficient number of signers to have a bond election held, when the entire rabble of voters are let loose on the ballot boxes to vote enormous taxes on property of the association, near the city of Valley Falls, which they have not a cent of interest in, and never expect to have.

Those interested most in these bond steals, robbery is effected.

Nearly every large city in the United States is virtually bankrupted by this system of plun- be had on application to the secretary. der, and the debts and taxes which are piled mountain high on states, counties, townships and villages (miscalled cities) are appalling. The debt of the general government is constantly held up as a frightful bugbear by politicians, and it is onerous and distressing, but is a mere bagatelle when compared to those other state, county and corporation debts with their crushing rates of interest. The mania for running in debt, spending before we earn, and mortgaging the future, has struck like the hand of pestilence the generation of the last quarter century. It is not to be wondered at that the spirit of communism is abroad in the land, threatening to apply the torch to this whole fabric of bonded debt, and bidding the man to eat unmolested the bread he earns in the sweat of his face; and yet, in the mistaken

ing qualities? If as good an animal can be whole of that artificial wealth which exists ound minus the horns, then he must take the wholly in taxes. Its capital has mostly been place of the horned ox. The short-horn has squandered and wasted, and is as unsubstantial been bred up to the highest perfection in this as the nebulous head of a comet, with a con-

The KANSAS FARMER office is under obligations to Mr. E. J. Holman, of Leavenwortn, Kan., for a crate of choice raspberries of several varieties. Accompanyong the package was a letter giving names and description of differvarieties, and their peculiar merits, which is published below. The communication contains much valuable information, which will be valuable to those who contemplate cultivating this delicious berry. The climate of Kansas eems to be better adapted to the raspberry than to any other member of the berry family. The readers of the KANSAS FARMER would appreciate an article on the cultivation of the raspberry from one so well qualified by experience in raising them. And we hope when the press of work incident to the harvest season is over, that Mr. Holman will find it a labor of love in pueparing such an article.

vor, though on the point disagreement exists. A very, if not the most valuable of all

Tarner. As hardy as the Brandywine, very productive, highly flavored, and commendable in all save one perticular. The berry is so tender it cannot ever become a great market

Highland Hardy was slightly hurt the past vinter, but has borne an enormous crop. . It the earliest of the bright reds. Its season is about closing as the Brandywine family com-menses. It is also a medium sized berry, but its earliness, color and productiveness, and good flavor combine to make it one of the most profitable

Philadelphia was my all in all, for a market ner, laid it down during the winter with great profit. Two acres the season before the grasshopper advent, netted me upwards of four hundred dollars. The general good size, immense productiveness and fair flavor, and the memory of its profitableness, cause me to cling to it as my old friend that has dever proved faithless.

hardy and produces the most vigorous growth of any raspberry I ever knew. Bushes one year old from slips will bear from one to two quarts without any trouble. It will produce most in one year of any of the family red or black. This berry, for a table fruit, will not compare with the above mentioned, but for canning and jellying is valuable. I would suggest a trial of

Ganargua was introduced a few years ago at fancy prices. Tis not hardy, is not pretty, is not good, possesses no merit, except it be in producing a few very large ber-

Golden Thornless. An extremely hardy and productive kind. Fruit, though dry, generally unpalatable, not worth as much as black caps in market. Makes a beautiful jelly. Propagates

We received also by mail the following note, also the sample of berries mentioned therein. The berries were indeed luscious and very large. We suggest for the seedling, if it has not been named, t he very appropriate title of Holman's Hardy Pelific. Mr. H. says of the

have been cultivating for a few years, and be-lieve to be a seedling. I have grown fruits,

The Valley Falls Fair.

The Valley Falls Kansas District Fair Association will hold its second fair on the grounds September 9-10-11-12, 1879. The premiums offered by the association are exceedingly liberal, amounting in all to over \$3,000. The can well afford to spend liberally of their pros- track on the grounds is being put in fine condipective gains to influence enough of the non- tion, in fact everything is being done to make taxpaying vote to carry the election, and the the fair surpass, if possible, the grand success of last year.

The premium list will soon be out, and can L. H. GEST, Secretary.

Indian Creek, Elk County.

June 21.—Wheat all cut and most of it stacked and in good condition. May wheat generally has done badly, partly owing to late planting, but mainly to the ravages of the chintz bug. Much of the wheat in this neighborhood (Liberty tp.) was of the Fultz variety, and has done finely. Our crop will be more than an average. Yesterday and to-day it has been raining hard, and the ground is well soaked, and we are confident that our corn is all right; much of it tasseling out and looking well—that which was planted early on good ground and kept clean. Corn planted late and on poor ground, has not been looking well, but these rains will bring it out soon I hope. My potatoes are doing finely. Much of the millet sown has been killed by the dry weather and chintz bug.

R. W. Rule. June 21 .- Wheat all cut and most of it

Shade trees are often planted too near our dwellings, and too thickly, so as to make the house dark and damp and cheerless. Large evergreens are very much out of place on the sunny side of a house, while they form an appropriate screen and wind-break, along the cold and exposed sides of our buildings; Set out trees-it is a duty-but set them out judi-

If farmers would do as well as they know how, they would do well enough. They need exhorting rather than teaching.

To the Farmers of Kansas.

In calling your attention to the advertisc-ment of Messrs. Thomas, Ludlow & Rogers, manufacturers of the superior Adjustable Force-Feed Grain Drill and Broadcast Seeder, which will be found in another column, we would state that as this firm devote their entire energies to that as this firm devote their entire energies to the production of this well known drill, it is not to be wondered at that they have succeeded in attaining a degree of perfection that entitles them to the proud distinction of making the simplest, most durable, most perfect, and therefore the best grain drill upon the market. As they rely entirely upon the meries of their drill in asking the support of the farming community, we think our furner friends will do well to examine it before purchasing any other. Send to them for descriptive circular.

What an Intelligent Physician Says.

Dr. R. C. Strother, of Menroe, La., who has been a medical practitioner for over twenty-five years, in a letter to the undersigned, says: "I have heard of your 'Compound Oxygen Treat-ment' for some length of time in a casual, inment for some length of time in a casual, in-cidental way, but it is only within the last few months that I have had my attention particu-larly called to it in a way that has aroused my professional interest. I have watched its wonderful vitalizing power in two or three instances in which the patients were using the 'Home ces in which the patients were using the 'Home Treatment.' One of these patients was a sister, and her rapid improvement from a low condition of nervous debility and muscular prostration, resulting from severe acute disease, was almost miraculous. Your little work, 'The Compound Oxygen Treatment, its Mode of Action and Results,' has fallen into my hands, and the therapeutical and pathological views therein inculcated being to a great extent in accord with what theory and experience have been impressing on me, I have read it with unusual care and interest. Indeed, I have read and reread it with a great deal of pleasure. I am sure you have found a curative agent of incalculable remedial and vitalizing power, and adapted to a wide range of diseases." The above-named treatise is sent free. Address Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1112 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Guilty of Wrong.

Some people have a fashion of confusing excellent remedies with the large mass of "patent medicines," and in this they are guilty of a wrong. There are some advertised remedies fully worth all that is asked for them, and one at least we know of—Hop Bitters. The writer has had occasion to use the Bitters in just such a climate as we have most of the year in Bay City, and has always found them to be first-class and reliable, doing all that is claimed for them.—Tribune.

No More Hard Times.

If you will stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style, buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing, get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of employing expensive, quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only have but out your trust in that simple pure harm, but put your trust in that simple, pure remedy, Hop Bitters, that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see good times and have good health. See another column.

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.

We should not suffer from a cough, which a few doses of Ayer's Cherry Pecteral will cure. Time, comfort, health, are all saved by it.

Markets.

New York Money Market. New York, June 30, 1879.

GOVERNMENTS-Firm. RAILROAD BONDS—Strong. STATE SECURITIES—Dull.

STOCKS—The stock market was fairly active

and in the main firm, but towards the close a slight reaction took place in coal shares and the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad. The general list, however, remained steady, and the closing quotations were advanced 16:011/2 per cent. on Saturday's closing prices.

MONEY—2@31/2 per cent. closing at 31/2 per DISCOUNTS—Prime mercantile paper, 31/200

414 per cent. STERLING—Weak; for 60 days at \$4 85%4; sight, \$4 871/2. New York Produce Market. New York, June 30, 1879.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
WHEAT—Dull and heavy for all kinds, except
No. 2 spring, which is firmer; No. 2 spring, in car
lots, \$1 05; boat loads, \$1 17 bld; \$1 20 asked.
No. 2 red, \$1 16; for steam mixed winter, \$1 14½
\$\hat{0}\$1 15\hat{1}\hat{2}\$; No. 2 amber, \$1 13; No, 2 white, \$1 12\hat{d}\$

1214. RYE—Dull and unchanged. BARLEY—Dull. CORN—Active; ungraded, 40@44c; round yellow,

ACATS—Acute; ungrauct, 400-44c; round yenow, 44 60.

OATS—Firmer; mixed western, 37340/39c; white do., 38140/42c.

COFFEE—Steady.
SUGAR—Quiet, but firmer.
MOLASSES—Very quiet
RICE—Nominally unchanged.
EGGS—Dull: Western, 10@12c.
BEEF—Quiet, PORK—Rominally unchanged.
CUT MEATS—Quiet; long clear middles, \$5 20; short clear, \$5 30.

LARD—A shade firmer and quiet; prime steam, \$6 371.

\$6.877. BUTTER—Quiet and steady; western, 7@16c. CHEESE—Dull and unchanged. WHISKY—\$1 05/271 06.

Kansas City Produce Market.

The Indicator reports: WHEAT—Receipts, 1,695 bushels; shipments, 200 bushels; in store, 1,268 bushels; weaker and lower; No. 2, 9442c; No. 3, 91c; No. 4, 84c. CORN—Reccipts, 8,754 bushels; shipments, 1,493 bushels; in store, 41,337 bushels; weak and unsettled; No. 2 mixed, 81c; No. 2, white mixed, 36c bid; 304g asked.

OATS—Nominal RYE—Nominal.
BUTTER—Choice in fair demand at 11.012c in slugle packages; store packed, 8 @10c; medium, 5c

EGG8-Strictly firm at 9c.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market. KANSAS CITY, June 30, 1879.

The Indicator reports:

GATTLE—Receipts, 390; shipments, 3,090; stendy and unchanged a native shipping steers, 34 (9)@4 65; butchers' steers 3 25@4 00; feeders and stockers, \$2 40% 1673; 50; coox, 2 25@2 75.

HOGS—Receipts, 611; shipments, 1,240; firmer and 5@10c higher; all told; sales ranged at \$3 25@3 70, with bulk at \$3 60@3 65.

SHEEP—No receipts, nor shipments; quiet and no sales. The Indicator reports:

St. Louis Produce Market.

Sr. Louis, June 30, 1879.

FLOUR – Dull at \$9 00.
WHEAT – Lower and unsettled; No. 2 red, 977sc bld; regular car lots of old bought at \$1 00, cash; \$914, closing at 1934c, July; 913460c, closing at 91c August; No. 3, do., 45794c.
CORN – Firmer: 31c cash; 834@387sc July; 35c August; 337,63154sc September.
OATS—Lower; 31@3114c cash; 314c July; 2614c August

August.
RYE-Lower to sell: 50c bid.
RYE-Lower; S1 04.
BUTTER-Choice dairy, 9@11c; rehandled 7@

04c.
E443 - Easy: 7% 8%c.
LEAD-Held at \$4.
PORK-Dull; \$10 25.
DRY SALT MEATS-Nominal.
BACON-Dull; clear ribs, \$5 35@5[40 cash; \$5 25% August.
LARD-Nominal.
St. Louis Live Stock Market.

St. Louis, June 30, 1879. CATTLE—Natives dull; little supply or demand; grassers active and firm; Texans, \$2 5078 35; Indians, 2 75@3 60; receipts, 280; shipments. 700. HOGS—Dull; Yorkers to Baltimores, \$3 60@3 75; smooth heavy, 3 60@4 85; receipts. 4,600; shipments, 500. SHEEP—Unchanged; fair to choice; \$2 75@3 75; receipts, 800; shipments, none.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, June 30, 1879. The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as follows:

follows:

HOGS—Receipts, 1,055; market slow; common to good packing, \$3 55a3 75; fair to prime light; 3 80a3 40; choice heavy; 3 80a3 90.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 14,000; fair demand and firm; shipping, \$4 40a4 95; Texans and Cherokees, \$3 10a3 65.

SHEEP—Nominal.
The Board of Trade will adjourn over the 4th and 5th of July.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 20, 1879. BEEVES—Receipts, 5,100; market dull and de pressed; 4c lower; rough native oxen, \$7.00; fair cows, 7@7.50; common to extra steers, 750a9.50; extra selections, 9.75.
SHEEP—Receipts, 10,200; barely steady at \$3.64.50; poor to prime lambs, firmer and \(\lambda d \)_d \(\lambda d \)_c bigher; quick sales at 4.75a025 for Southern and Western.

ern. SWINE--Receipts, 6,200; market fair for alive at 4c4 20 per 100 ponnds, with two car loads at 4 10@4 20.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, June 80, 1879. CHICAGO, June 30, 1878.

FLOUR—Weak and dull.

WHEAT—Steady for cash; future, fair demand and lower. No. 2 spring, \$1 07 cash and June; 1676;c bid July; 1136; bid August; 858;c bid September; No. 3 spring, 803;c bid; rejected, 67c.

CORN—Fuir demand and lower; No. 2 high mixed, 358;6386 cash and June; 365bid July; 37c bid August; 373;c September; rejected, 34c.

OATS—Inactive and lower; No. 2, 32c cash; and June; 323;c July; 275;c lAugust; 275;c September.

mber. RYE—Steady; 5259@53c cash, 53c July; 52c Bid August.

BARLEY—Nominal: cash; 54c; No. 8, 54c.

PORK—Fair demand but lower \$9 871g cash; \$9 871g July; 99079 821gc August; \$10 021g710 05 September. 5 September. LARD—Seady and in fair demand; \$6 1006 12 Ish and July: \$6 171/2@\$6 20 August; |\$6 27/4

September.
BULK MEATS—Shoulders, \$3 95; spare ribs,
4 90; short clear, 5 0714.
WHISKY—Steady; \$1 05

Chicago Wool Market.

St. Louis Wool Market.

WOOL—Quiet and unchanged, Tub—choice, 32½/a 38c; medium, 27@29c; dingy and low, 25a27c. Unwashed—medium and combing mixed, 20a21½c; medium 15a26c; coarse, 16a18c; light fine, 17a18c; heavy do., 15a16c. Burry, black and cotted, 35 to 10c ½ b less.

FLOUR—Dull; superfine western and state, \$3 25@ 3 75; common to good, \$3 65@ 3 90; good to choice, \$3 90@450; white wheat extra, \$4 15@ 5 25; St. Louis, \$3 80@ 6 90.

Topeka Produce Market. Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee Country produce quoted at buying prices.
 APPLES—Per bbl—Choice Michigan
 5.50

 APPLES—Per bulshel
 2.006/2.50

 BEANS—Per bu—White Navy
 2.00

" Medium	1.7
" Common	1.5
" Castor	121
BUTTER-Per lb-Choice	6
Modium	.0
" Medium	0
CHEESE—Per lb. EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	.7@0
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	.1
HOMINY—Per bbl	5.25@5.5
VINEGAR-Per gal	.20@4
E. R. POTATOES-Per bu	.4
P. B. POTATOES—Per bu	1.0
SWEET POTATOES	1 000010
DOULDRY Chickens Time see des	1.00(61.2
POULTRY-Chickens, Live, per doz	2.00@2.2
" Chickens, Dressed, per lb	.0
" Turkeys, " " "	.0
" Geese, " " "	.1
" Chickens, Dressed, per lb "Turkeys, "Geese, """ ONIONS—Per bu.	1.5
CABBAGE—Per dozen	1.00@20
CHICKENS-Spring	1.50@2.0
CHICKENS-Spring	1,00@2,0
Topeka Butchers' RetailMarket.	
Drum Chilele Steels nor 1b	. 123
BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb	. 125
Round " "	. 10
" Roasts " " "	. 10

Roasis
Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb.
Hind
By the carcass
MUTTON—Chops per lb.
Roast
PORK
Sausage

Topeka Retail Grain Market. Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected by T. A. Beck & Bro.

" Fall No 3.
" Fall No 4.

CORN — Per bu ...
" White Old ...
" Yellow ...
OATS — Per bu ...
R Y E — Per bu ...
BARLEY—Per bu ...
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs ...
" No 2.
" No 3.
" Ny 6.
CORN MEAL.
CORN MEAL.
CORN CHOP
RYE CHOP.
CORN & OATS.
BRAN.
SHORT.

Topeka Leather Market. Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.

HIDES—Green

Green, damaged

Green, kip and calf

Bull and stag

Dry flint prime

Dry Salted, prime

Dry damaged!

TALLOW

New Advertisements.

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

BERRY PICKER.



Supplying a want long felt. Especially adapted to gathering of Raspberries. Blackberries whortisberries. Every berry raiser wants them. Agents wanted. Address L. B. Silver. Cleveland, O.



A man of noted health was asked how it was he seemed to be siways well. "I am not particular in my meals: I eat what I like and whenever I feel under the weather, I resort to my

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient, which I always keep in the house." Wise man and economical as welt. He does not resort to violent means for relief. He uses Nature's remedy in the shape of this aperient.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



Dr. Barker of the Brighton Hospital for Children, (Eng.) says it resembles mother's milk so closely that infants are reared and well reared exclusively on it.



The BEST in the Market AGENTS WANTED. ZIMMERMAN FRUIT DRYER CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.



Victor Cane Mill COOK EVAPORATOR The BEST and only standard machines. FIRST PREMIUM AT 125 STATE FAIRS.

Over 48,000 sold.

Cane Growers can't efford to risk Crops help, weak, unfinished milts, liable to break in the st of the season. They can't afford to waste crops male that doe't press cut all the piece, or evaporators make syrup and sugar unfit for market, and too in preportion to the labor and due! her require.



MASON &



ONE TO TWENTY-ONE STOPS. NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES

Now Ready at Reduced Prices. These organs are acknowledged to be the best in the World, having taken the HIGHEST AWARD for DEMONSTRATED SUPERIORITY at EVERY WORLD'S EXHIBITION for THIRTEEN YEARS. But while this superiority is admitted, it is frequently charged by dealers in other organs that the prices of the Mason & Hamlin organs are very high. This is not true. They are but little more than those of very inferior organs, being sold at \$54, \$66, \$78, \$84, \$99, \$105, \$108, \$114, \$126, to \$500 and upward, each. They are also sold for monthly or quarterly payments.

Purchasers are cautioned to remember that dealers

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont St., Boston; 46 East 14th St., (Union Square), New York, or 250 and 252 Wabash Ave.,

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

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

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

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

UNTIL

January 1st.

We offer our readers a first class weekly newspaper from

FOR 50 CENTS.

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

FOR 50 CENTS.

Weekly Capital

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

One Dollar Per Year.

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

BRIGHTEST,

AND CHEAPEST

Paper in Kansas.

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

TERMS:

Cash in Advance.

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

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

The reading matter of the FARMER and the WEEKLY CAPITAL is entirely distinct and different. That printed in the CAPITAL will not be put into the FAR-MER. The one is an Agricultural paper, upward, each. They are also sold for monthly or quarterly payments.

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

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

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

MASON & HAMMIN ORGAN CO. and the other a Newspaper. The two will give every farmers' family asplendid combination at a price within the reach of all. Send money at our risk by postoffice money order, registered letter, or

Hudson & Ewing,

Editors and Proprietors,

The Dailly Capital is the title of the latest newspaper infant, born in Topeka, and now giving evidence of a healthy and vigorous growth. Messrs. Hudson & Ewing are fix enterprising parents. These gentiemen have the brains, energy and capital to make their offspring a success, and we doubt not that it will become such. Any of our friends who want to get the latest news from all quarters, should send for the Dailly Capital, which is printed in time every day to meet all the mails leaving Topeka in the afternoon.—Emporia Greenbacker.

The latest venture in the line of dally papers in the state is the DALLY CAPITAL. It is modest in size but vigorous in tone, and is conducted in a style that pleases our fancy immense; We can and do most heartily welcome its appearance, and wish it all the success imaginable,—Ottawa Republican.

Messrs. Hudson & Ewing have commenced the publication of a new evening daily at Topeka, called the DAILY CAPITAL. It is a live paper in the hands of men who are capable of su-taining the enterprise.—

Frankfort Record,

We have received the first number of the CAPITAL, a neat little daily just started at Topeka. The new daily is Republican in politics, and stands square up for the members of its party in Congress in the tonguey light now going on at Washington. We wish the paper financial success,—Oskaloosa Weekly Sickle and Sheaf.

The DAILY CAPITAL is the name of a new evening paper started in Topeka. It is a neat, six-column sheet, well edited, and calculated to succeed in the hands of its enterprising publishers, who have made such a success of the Kansas Farmer.—Osborne Co. Farmer.

At this distance there does not seem to be any great demand for a new dally in Topeka, and if we were called npon for an opinion we should say that Messrs. Hudson & Ewing appear to be getting too many irons in the fire, and would do well to confine their efforts to their other excellent publications. Still we wish them and their Capital success.—Miami Co. Record.

A new daily evening paper has been started at Tope-ka, called the Captrat. An examination of several numbers leads us to the conclusion that it is far ahead of the standard quality of the evening daily.—Girard Press.

The best new publication that has been started in Kansas for sometime is the Topeka DAILY CAPITAL Republican in politics, full of news items (both local and general). It is a journal of merit, neat and attractive in appearance, conducted with marked editorial ability, having an honest look about it that promises to steadily hold the reader's admiration. The CAPITAL already has over 1,200 bons fide paying subscribers in Topeka alone.—LaCygne Weekly Journal.

It is a neat 24 column evening paper, and goes to its readers for five dollars a year. Its political starting point is independent republican. There is a want felt for a daily paper at Topeka which neither the Commonwealth nor the Blade supplies, and if the CAPITAL fills that want it will have made a good start towards success. Hid on a Ewing are enterprising publishers and we have it the doubt that the CAPITAL will become one of the fixed institutions of Topeka and the State.

—Eldorado Press.

We are in receipt of the first numbers of the Dally CAPITAL, a new evening paper published at Topeka by Hudson & Ewing. It is nicely gotten up, well edited, and, we hope, will be a success.—Oskaloosa Independent.

It is an evening paper, and is well filled with general and local news. We wish it success.—Edin rock Express. We wish the new enterprise abundant success The paper is neat and newsy, and independently Republican in politics.—Abliene Gazette.

The Daily Capital made its appearance last evening, a handsomely printed five column paper by Hudson & Ewing, Topeka, Kas. Politically the child is a Republican, outside of this fact we wish the Capital much prosperity, and will chalk it down on our exchange list. Winfield Telegram.

The Dally Capital, Vol. 1. No. 1, came to hand Thursday. It is published by Hudson & Ewing and starts off in good style. Mr. Hudson made the Kansas Furmer a complete success, and will give the Capital a strong pull. It is published as an evening journal and will soon make for itself a round on the ladder — Abilene Chronicle.

The initial number is now before us. It looks neat, clean, and is well gotten up, and is republican in politics.—Leav. Press.

A neat, newsy sheet of Republican principles and starts out with 1200 paying subscribers. Success to the brotherhood.—Saline Valley Register.

It is a good paper and deserves the liberal support it receives. Success to the Capital but not to its political principles.—Holton Signal.

The DAILY CAPITAL is a capital daily. Topeka ought to be happy with one morning and two evening papers all Republican.—Emporia Ledger. The DAILY CAPITAL of Topeka is a bran new sheet that has found its way to our office since our last issue. The daily has just been established and comes from the office of the aiready established Kansass Farmers, the very best paper we have on our exchange list. The CAPITAL, like the Farmers, is well gotten up editorially and mechanically and must succeed. The price, ten cents per week, ought to be taken advantage of by our citizens.—Otathe Ladder.

The Daily Capital is a new, neat and newsy evening paper published at Topeka.by Messrs. Hudson & Ewing, proprietors of the Kansas Farmer. It started about two weeks since, with a subscription list of 1,200, which has since been swelled to upwards of 3,000.—Wellington Kenni-Weekly Vidette.

The editors are Hudson & Ewing, and if their "Capital," holds out and their "Daily" earnings cover expenses, we predict a brilliant future for them. Remember, Bros. Hudson & Ewing, these are shaky days for new beginners — Daily News, Laurence.

The new paper is republican in politics, but will pay special attention to local matters and state news. Altogether it is the best evening dally ever published at the capital and we wish it the best of success.—Valley Falls New Era. The Daily Capital is the name of a new evening paper, published at Topeka. The first number of the Capital presents a handsome appearance; or course it is republican. We wish the publishers unbounded success, and may their little Capital make for them big capital.—Neosho Co. Record.

DAILY CAPITAL is the name of a new paper published at Topeka. The paper contains full telegraphic dispatches, has a well conducted and varied editorial page, with an interesting summary of State news in each issue. Publication was commenced with a daily circulation of 1200 and at the close of the first week an enlargement of the paper was announced to afford space for advertising patrons. The paper is Republican.—Harper Co. Times.

The Dally Capital is a new paper recently started at Topeka. It is a very neat, newsy young paper, ably and carefully edited, and we are free to say that we like it.—Coffeyville Journal.

Daily Capital, a new daily, published at Topeka, comes to us, with a handsome face and clear cut features. It is Republican in politics, but as we have seen only the initial number, we are not prepared to say much of its ability, editorially, except that it apparantly starts off full of snap and sense. We don't endorse its article upon Gen'l Fitz John Porter, however, which will, unquestionably, make the new paper feel very bad We welcome the new visitor, and hope it has a long life of usefulness and prosperity before it. Topeka ought to have a good daily paper, and if the Capital can fill that niche we shall be heartly glad of it.—Beloit Courier.

The DAILY CAPITAL now makes its daily visit to our sanctum, and is a most welcome visitor, full of sparkling local, and other good reading matter. Our best wishes are with the proprietors, and may their light never grow less. It has the right ring politically.— Newton Kansan.

The Topeka DAILY CAPITAL is soon to be enlarged to a seven-column paper. The CAPITAL has already taken rank as one of the best dailies in the State, and we are pleased to notice its constantly increasing prosperity and popularity.—Wyandotte Gazette.

Politically, the paper is Republican, but independent of faction, and advocates Republican principles because it believes them to be right. The general tone of the paper is elevating, aiming to be truthful instead of subserving to the will of individuals. We wish the publishers success in their new undertaking, and at the price the paper is offered, ten cents a week, they will soon run up a large circulation.—Wabaunsee Co. Netes.

Ziterary and Bomestic.

The Mowing. The clock has struck six,
And the morning is fair.
While the east in red splendor is glowing:
There's a dew on the grass, and a song in the air,
Let us up and be off to the mowing

Wouldst know why we wait Ere the sunlight has crept O'er the fields where the daisies are growing? Why all night I've kept my own vigils, nor slept? "Tis to-day is the day of the mowing

This day and this hour
Mand has promised to tell
What the blush on her cheek was half showing
If she waits at the lane, I'm to 'khow all is well,
And there'l be a good time at the mowing

Maud's mother has said And I'll never deny, That a girl's heart there can be no knowing. Oh, I care not to live, and I rather would die, If Maud does not come to the mowing.

What is it I see?
'Tis a sheen of brown hair
In the lane where the popples are blowing.
Thank God! It is Maud—she is waiting me the
And there'll be a good time at the mowing.

Six years have now passed,
And I freely declare
That I scarcely have noticed their going;
weet Maud is my wife with her sheen of brown half
And we had a good time at the mowing.

Harper's Magazine.

Lost

BY. M. W. K.

When the balmy days of April came, Ellen mother's cares. She could magnetize Katy and had helped Will with his lessons and heard them before she left her bed.

Through God's help and grace she had obtained complete victory over despondency, and was once more almost the cheerful, light-hearted Ellen of the past-almost, I say, for there was a gravity in her demeanor, and that deep, earnest look in her soulful eyes that the past had never known.

Robert came with a carriage and took her to gala days to all.

While in the village Ellen held daily levees, as all the kind-hearted people called to see herthe many from love and interest in her and her story, and a few from curiosity.

She was cheerful and apparently happy, but Bessie was amazed that the quick blood no more and as he seated her in her chair, he drew her flushed her cheek as of yore-that her efforts to teaze and joke upon what was once so tender a brow, cheeks and lips, then left her without a subject, was now met with a mild, calm gravity word that wholly disarmed her; so she was feign to try her weapons upon her brother, with no bet- found her lying back senseless in her chair. ter result save that he looked troubled and sad at her sallies of wit.

When she was returning home Robert drove off the road a short distance to one of those beautiful wooded eminences that commanded a view of a large truct of diversified country now gay with the first buddings of spring. To the west stretched illimitably the wave-like undulations of the prairie, faintly tinged with the softest shades of green, while around and east were the sloping and precipitous bluffs crowned with forests in that shadowy, half-defined condition just emerging from the sombre hues of winter into the verdurous loveliness of early spring. Here and there were touches of well defined color in the rosy cloud of the blossoms of the Judas tree, the filmy, creamy and odorous flowers of the wild plum, and the brighter and more vivid green of the swamp willow, and horsechestnut or buckeye, which sucked the banks of

forth strains of delicious minstrelsy. "For row. lo, the winter is past; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come," repeated Ellen, softly, as if afraid to break the spell of beauty that surrounded them.

"How beautiful, how very beautiful," continued she, gazing afar as she followed the silvery winding of the river, and clasping her hands in an ecstacy of delight; "what a lovely spot this

"I knew you would appreciate and enjoy it, my darling; and now what do you think of this as the site of our home?"

quiver ran through every nerve as she said,

seeing the look of consternation and grief on together true and loving hearts. Robert's face, she cried :

"Oh Robert, my friend, my brother, I for any man, and for you-for such as you-so good, so noble, it would be cruel."

"Ellen," said Robert, while his pale lips scarce gave utterance to the words he would speak, "do you doubt my love?"

"Oh no, no, Robert."

mit you to wed such a poor, useless creature as sence. I am. Listen to me," as he shook his head and turned from her, "I have pondered over this like beauty has ripened in the school of sorrow for months-from the day when it seemed prob- and trial, into perfected womanhood. During able that I would recover,-I have fought a the first year her father "was touched by that tween them at one time, and it was a long engreat battle and conquered my own selfish feel. old, old fashioned death." The family while gagement, I think,-what was it?" queried ings, and if you will look back over the past above want were in limited circumstances, and my friend. four months, you cannot fail to see, dear friend, so Ellen left the shelter of the home roof, and that I have striven, by every means in my went forth to add in her mite to the general power, without putting it into words, to let you fund. understand my convictions. Oh Robert! don't | She was always a favorite in Hopeton, which turn from me-don't think me ungrateful for had more than quadrupled its inhabitants, and their early suffering and sorrow came into my ture.

all your kindness. As I live, Robert Moreton, I love you too well to subject you to a lifetime

of servitude to an invalid."
"Ellen, these are moraid, sickly fancies; you cannot hold to them; and for me," said Robert, with sad earnestness, "for me, Ellen! Ellen! do you know that in your presence and in your love I live; take these away and I die,-life has nothing in store for me." His pallid face and impassioned manner gave force to his

"Robert, my friend-my love," cried Ellen, taking his hand in both of hers and kissing it again and again as she pressed it convulsively to her breast; "we are young; let us wait; go from me out into the busy, gay world and find some more fitting mate than such a wreck as I. Will you, dear? and I will be your friendyour sister-faithful and true, will pray for you, hope in you-your joys and your sorrows shall be mine.

" You love me then, Ellen, as you did months

"Love you, Robert?" I have only learned the secret lesson-I love you now as I never loved you when all was fair and our future seemed assured."

"And yet you can calmly bid me leave you and find some fairer face—more perfect form to take to my arms as wife!" said Robert, sorrow-

Yes, I can so trample my own heart down and still its cries as to say, again and again, began to take her place in the household. There Go! go! my darling, and leave me with God were many ways in which she could relieve her and the right,-for I am sure it is right,-my parents sanction my course, and I know, dear pray.' Jem into marvellous moods of goodness, and friend, that if you counsel with your father and mother they will also say it is best we should be but friends."

Robert gave a gesture of impatience as he

"Their judgment may be good, but in this case we must decide for ourselves," and turned away from the scene which had so enchanted them, and slowly and silently pursued the way to the prairie cabin.

"I can't see my way without you, Ellie; it is spend some days with his family; these were all dark; you were the light of my life, and how can I live without you?" said Robert,

> "Pray, dear brother, pray, and God will make the way clear," said Ellen's sweet voice. When they reached the cabin Robert took her in his arms and carried her into her room, to his breast and pressed kiss after kiss upon

Her mother came in a Gew minutes after and

A day or two after, when M. Doane re-turned from Hopeton, he handed Ellen a voluminous letter, from which we will take the following extract. "I leave to-morrow. Time and change shall

thoroughly test my love for you-all I sak is that you may be as true to me as I feel that I shall be to you.

If we may no longer be lovers, may we not be friends? A correspondence as such would afford me pleasure: if you agree with me in this write me at Cambridge, Mass., whither I go to finish the course of study which ill health interrupted three years since

May God have you in his keeping.

ROBERT. When this result was achieved, -this work the silent river which flowed at the base, wind- of separation and sundering of precious ties acing round the points of the hills in silvery complished, Ellen's strength gave way, and for curves until its crystal flood was lost in the purmany days she was utterly prostrated, but after ple haze far to the southeast.

They sat in silence surveying the scene with rapturous eyes, while the forest seemed alive and a buoyancy of spirits that astonished her and the air resonant with nature's untutored friends, yet now and then the "might have this moment more than atones for all we have songsters-chirping and twittering, or pouring been" would overwhelm her in waves of sor- suffered, and yet I never despaired that if life

life, despite her maimed condition she was the lived an ordinary lifetime." sunshine of the home-teacher and friend to "So soon must you leave me? Oh Robert, the little ones, and consoler and adviser of how have I existed without you?"

her parents. Every week brought several closely written nessed a number as closely written leave the ers will guard me, and when I come againcabin that had sheltred the family for so many wife. Take your own time and your own way, months.

Ellen looked into his face while a perceptible, ther. The contract was sacredly kept and the rifles the universe for me." And Ellen's eyes letters might have been written by a brother said what her trembling lips refused to utter. and sister, so entirely free were they from sen-"Oh no, for that can never be," and then, on timent, and yet they were golden links binding friend, as behind two spanking bays we were

Ere the first year of Robert's absence had thought you understood that crippled and dollars from a grand uncle for whom he was hills that environ what I knew in the past as maimed as I am, I would make but a poor wife named. This changed his course and enabled the scraggy village of Hopeton. him to put into immediate execution a long cherished plan of spending some years at a said I. German university. So, by the time the buds were again decking the earth with their del- "of the 4th regiment, and earlier of the Massaicate beauty, Robert Moreton was on his way chusetts 1st?' to the lands famed in verse and story, and from "Then I am deceived and you do not love whence many a long and interesting letter me," said he, sadly, speaking with great effort. reached the friends who longed for his pres-"Ah, my friend, I love you too well to per- ence and marveled at his prolonged ab-

Years have passed and Ellen's delicate child- his lady love true?"

had arrived at the dignity of hundreds in numbering its population. Herfriends were only too glad to see her mistress of the school which gathered around her in a pretentious edifice on one of its numerous wooded knolls.

She had long since found that her capability for usefulness was not destroyed, and I know that a degree of happiness followed in the train and even indulged a hope that she might be convinced that love would yet find a place in

And thus the years glided quietly by until the nation was startled from its dream of eternal peace by the boom of guns upon the far southern waters.

One day, after the trees which shaded the school house had donned their livery of green, and the birds were busy building their summer homes, as Ellen sat at her desk writing after school, she heard a step rapidly approaching that stilled the beating of her heart for a second, and then sent the quick blood in flushes over her face, as the step paused at the door, which was quickly opened and Robert Moreton stood before her.

They met as any friends might meet after an absence, with questioning gaze into each other's eyes, and warm clasping of hands.

As Robert seated himself beside her, Ellen touched his sleeve with the one word "army?" Robert nodded affirmatively, saying, as he rose to be watered again until up. The seeds will to make a low bow, "Private Moreton, 1st germinate quicker if you set them in a warm, Massachusetts. Company B, at your service."

go, but all that such as I can do is to wait and

Ellen's eyes were busy noting the change his fellows

Robert's eyes were not idle, he noted how the fragile girl he left had blossomed into the full and perfect woman,-how the kindly impulses of her heart had left their impress upon her face, and while once she was merely pretty, moist, keep them a little in the shade until now she was positively beautiful.

They sat in silence for a few moments, these two friends after the first greeting, much to say, -but out of the abundance difficult to choose-

Robert broke the silence as he covered Ellen's hand, which played nervously with her pen, with his own

"Ellen," he said, "what have all these years wrought for you and me? I went out from into a strong, thick sack, and let it drip, do not your side as you bade me. I have mingled freely with the wise and the witty, with the the juice it will not jell. Pour the juice into a learned and lovely of two countries. I have brass kettle, and let it come to a boil. Let it met women of culture, refinement and beauty, boil an hour. Put in half as much sugar as you but for one moment did my heart never waver have juice, you can tell when it is boiled enough in its allegiance to yourself. I have come, after by taking some out on a saucer. all these years of trial to say to you as I said then, He with you, and your love is precious. Without these there is no real life for me. What say you? Have these years of separation strengthened or weakened the bond between monograph upon heliotropism and geotropism He held out his hand as he finished speaking. One white hand was laid softly on it, followed in a moment by another, and were and shows that with decreasing intensity of

"Oh Robert, was it all wrong?" "No, love, not wrong, for all this has been discipline, and doubtless we are both better fitted for our work in the life here and the life be yond the wail, than if we had not passed through the furnace." the furnite." A D W

"And these are mine," said he, looking at the trembling hands, and then drawing her close to him.

"And you are mine? Oh God, Thee for such bless dness!"

"Ellen, darling, look up. The ecstasy lasted, I should be victorious. I have but a Good works and words were the rule of her few hours to spend here, but I have already

"Yes, darling, I must go. You realize what our country demands of her children, but I go pages from her friend, and every week wit- happy and cheerful, your love and your praycomfortable house, which stood near the old or whensoever you will-I know you will be my only let me feel that I am living, working, tight-Yet not a word of love was presumed by ei- ing for you, and I am content. Your love glo-

"Whose lovely home is that?" said my rapidly approaching the prosperous city of -, pointing to a Swiss cottage, with its closed he received a legacy of a few thousand tasteful surroundings, that crowned one of the

"To the left? That is Col. Moreton's,"

"Col. Moreton," said my friend musingly,

"Yes," said I, "do you know him?"

"I think I do. A splendid fellow he is. We messed together during that campaign, and were in hospital together for a month after. By the way, he was engaged, I believe. Was

"True!" said I, "true as truth herself." " But I thought there was some difficulty be-

of a lady and gentleman lounging on the grass in the shade of a gigantic oak.

mind. As I made some allusion to it my friend said, imperatively,

"Tell it to me.

" No," I said, " to-morrow we will visit them and see their present happiness, and then I will write it all down for you," which I have done or you, dear reader, as well as for my friend. M. W. K.

The Heliotrope.

"Softy She treads as if her foot were loth To crush the mountains dew-drops, soon to mel That flowers themselves, what e'er their hue, With all their fragrance, all their glistening, Call to the heart for inward listening."

Every one who cares for plants should have heliotrope. A pot of heliotrope in bloom will fill the room with its sweet perfume. The flowers too, are pretty, they are sweet, tiny, delicate things. They succeed best in a light rich soil, and can readily be started from cuttings or seed. Plant the seed in April or May and start them in a box and put a glass over it until they are up. I generally take the glass off as sum as they are up, for if left on too long there is danger of losing them when you take it off. Before planting the seeds, give the dirt a good settling with quite warm water and they will not need dark place. Transplant when they have about "Right," said Ellen, "I only wish I could six leaves on. Remember and put them in small sized pots for they will not blossom until the pots are nearly full of roots. I have heard so many people say "my plants look nice but they years and culture had wrought upon one whom do not blossom." Come to look at them and she thought in the years agone a soul among they would be in pots three or four sizes too

Helitrope seed cost from ten to fifteen cents a paper, mixed.

If you wish to start them from cuttings put a bell glass over the slips and keep the ground rooted, then put them in the sun and they will grow very fast. When you commence to take the glass off do not leave if off very long at a time, but let the plant gradually get accustom-Their hearts were too full for speech. The past ed to the change. The flowers of the heliotrope they knew-what was the future to bring for are a number of different colors. Among them are light violet, lavender, white edged with lavender and pure white.

> TO MAKE PIEPLANT JELLY .- Strip the stems and cut into large pieces. Cook as quickly as you can without burning. When done pour out squeeze it, for if the least bit of fruit gets with

BRAMBLEBUSH.

WHY FLOWERS TURN TO THE SUN,-Wiesner has presented to the Vienna Academy a in plants. After a historical sketch, the author treats of the influence of light on heliotropism, tightly clasped in his, as Ellen looked up, with light the strength of the helitropic effect intearful eyes, saying i creases to a certain point, and beyond this point decreases. The lower limit of light intensity coincides with the lower limit of heliotropic effect for the stoppage of growth in length, while the upper limit does not coincide, or only occasionally coincides, with the upper limit of heliotropic effect for growth in length. In the case of very sensitive heliotropic plants, the upper in length lies bigher, and in less sensitive plants lower, than the upper limit for growth in length. He next considers the relation between the refrangibility of rays and their heliotropic effect, and shows that portions of very sensitive heliotropic plants, as Vicia sativia, curve in all lights, even in the ultra-red and ultra-violet, except the yellow. Experiments on the joint action of heliotropism and geotropism are next described, and the author concludes that the phenomenon of heliotropism is due to unequal growth upon unequally lighted sides of the

> The potato contains an abundance of starch and a sufficient supply of albuminoids, but only one-fifth of one per cent. of fat; in eating potatatoes we instinctively demand some form of fat, and, without gravy on our potatoes, we consider it poor food. The reason is that the large amount of starch in the potato is not capable of complete digestion without some addition of fat, and our natuarl appetite knows this if we do not. The same is found to be true in feeding potatoes to animals. Boussingault found that when pigs were fed on potatoes alone, they soon ceased to grow, but when greasy dish-water was added to the potato diet, the pigs fattened rapidly.-Prof. Kedzie.

> Prof. Kedzie, of the Agricultural College, of Michigan, in a lecture on food, gives his testimony to the great value of bran, shorts and middlings, for feeding purposess. Look at the cheap mill products, and then at the cheap straw, which so often goes to waste, and see how admirably these materials are fitted to each other in stock feeding, and especially of store animals.

When a learned doctor states that fifty thousand typhus germs can hide in the space of a pin's head, and that scalding water or soap utterly destroys them, it is easy to see the sense of thorough house-cleaning, from garret to cellar. "Ah,there they are, "--as we caught sight

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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 plut food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mall for eight letter stamps, I. S. JOHNSON & CO. Bangor, Me. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Me

\$10 REWARD.

I offer the above reward for any information leading to the finding of the following horses, strayed from my premises, two miles southeast of Auburn post office, June 2: One dark sorrel mare with small white spot between the eyes, no other marks; weight 1,303 lbs. Also a three months' old horse colt, color when shed same as mare. Also one five year-old sorrel horse, pony with two white hind feet, blazed face and harness marks.

S. JOSLIN.

S. JOSLIN, Auburn, Kan

THE STRAY LIST

BY AN ACT of the Presentative, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised water of a stray or strays exceeds en dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days fifter receiping a syntheid description and appraisament, to orward or peatly hotice containing a complete description feald stray, the day on which her were taken up, their praised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, the KANSAN FARMER, fogether with the sum of fifty cents a gent of a sum of the sum of the cents are the sum of the cents.

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

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

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

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

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

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately adver-tise the same by peeting three written notices in as many places in the tow-ship, giving a correct description of such

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

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the absence of the township, and sile an emidday the stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brisds have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash vale.

If 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 yalued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KARSAS FARDER in three successive numbers.

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If such stray shall be yalued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KARSAS FARDER in three successive numbers.

If the owner of a stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

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

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice

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

At the egul of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peage shall seus a summons to the householder to appear and appraise seach, stray, summons to the served by the taker up; said appraises, or two of them shall in all respects elsecribe and truly values all stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They sigal after determine 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 Cosmity Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one-half of the remainder of the value of such state before the title shall have vested in the same out on the state before the title shall now vested in the shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and he subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

value of such survy
lars.

Fees as follows:
To taker-up, for each horse, mule or ses,
To taker-up, for each horse and of cattle,
and forwarding to Keep the cattle,
and forwarding to Keep the cattle,
To KASSAF TAKER for sublication as above
mental and the cattle of the mentioned, for each animal variety in the 16. its 16.

Strays For The Week Ending July 2, 1879. Barton County-Ira D. Brougher, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by F. Hepmelster, Beaver tp. May 18, one ironsgray horse, 16 lands kigh, sore neck caused by ex-lar, white spot on shoulder, about 5 years old, no brands. Valued 25, 849.

Cowley County—M. G. Troop, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Jamies Bradbury. Liberty tp. May,
one hay mare, o years old, formuled N on left shoulder,
as in facehead, and had on a headstill. Valued at 850. Coffey County—W. H. Throckmorton, Clerk. STALLION—Taken up by Wm. Hale, Neosho ip, May 23, ne 3-year-old, fron-gray stabilen, no marks nor branes.

STALLION—Inken up by Win. Hate, Neshe ip, May 25, one 3-year-old, 1701-gray stabling, no marks nor branch. Valued at \$50.

STALLIONS—Taken up by Lewis PeWitt, Neosho tp, May 25, woo from gray stablings, 3 years old, no marks nor branch. Valued at \$50.

Hats—Taken up by H. 65. Taylor, LeRoy tp, June 66, of Lines—Taken up by H. 65. Taylor, LeRoy tp, June 66, of Lines—Taylor and the second of the law 3-year-old fally, medium size, blind in essecy, some white on left hind \$50, small strip in face. Valued at \$50.

Crawford County-A. S. Johnson, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by J. E. Truax, Baker tp, one leave, 5 years old, heavy manne and tall, place cut out opper lip on right hand side. Valued at \$15. Bauglas County-B. F. Diggs, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Thomas Dver, Willow Spring to, May 19, one mare, about 15 brands high, black, collar marks, crippled in fore foot, about 14 years old. Valued at 8%, 110 BeE—Taken up by John-Eidridge, Lawrence, Mity 21, one horse, 15 hands high, escate, bald face, hind feet whise, eaddle marks, about 19 years old. Valued at 8%,

Bavis County—P. V. Trovinger, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John M. Wilkerson, Literty to,
(Weston P. O.) May 20, one rous mare, three years old, blaze
in face, three white spots on right hip, about 14 hands high.
Valued at \$25.

Johnson County-J. Martin, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by John W. White, Oxford tp, May 19, ie mane, supposed to be 2 years old, light sorrel. Valued 1800.

MARE—Taken up by W. S. Smallwood, Oxford tp. May 5, one more, 5 years old, light bay, sear on right fore ankle, me its bet shoulder. Valued it was fixed to the following the fixed the fixed one one bot filtry as a years old, thack mane and tall, both had ked which was it as years old, thack mane and tall, both had ked which was in foreign the fixed as the fixed with the fixed that the fixed was in the fixed that the fixed that the fixed was a fixed to be found to the fixed that the fixed t hind see white, star in foreness, and a best on which cake, up. Valued at \$55.

HORSE—Taken up by A. C. Grady, Aubry up, May 15,
HORSE—Taken up by A. C. Grady, Aubry up, May 15,
Horse collier marks, right hind foot white. Yalued at \$25,
MARE—Also one dark clay-bank mare 7 or 8 years old,
about 15 kands high, some collar marks on top of neck,
blind in right eye. Valued at \$25,
MARE—Also one bay mare, 4 years old, about 14 hands
high, baze by face, large saddle marks. Valued at \$40,
MARE QUIT—Also one black yearing mare colt. Valued at \$25.

Jewell County-W. M. Allen, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Frank Auhl, Holmwood tp., June 6, ne sorrel mare, 11 years old, star in forchead, branded with etter 8 on left shoulder. Valued at \$25.

Morris County—A Moser, Clork.

FILLY—Taken up by L. J. Woodard, Neosho tp, May 5, one bay filly, small size, white spot on forchead, left hind foot white, letter 8 branded on left shoulder. Valued at \$25, FILLY—Taken up by Fredrick Kezer, Neosho tp, May 15, one from-gray filly, dark mane and tail, branded 8 on left shoulder, about 3 years old, small in size. Valued at \$35.

shoulder, about 3 years old, small in size. Valued at \$35.

Osage County—Ed. Spaulding, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Joseph Christison, Junction tp,
May 10, one strawberry room mare, supposed to be 13 years
old, about 15 hands high harness marks, no other brands
of the brands of the brands of the brands
IONY—Taken up by Levi Campton, Oliver tp, May 22,
one roam pony mare, 14 hands high, about 19 years old,
branded on left shoulder with figure 8, scar on right hip,
white spot in forehead, white spot on left side of back made
by saddle. Valued at \$30.

Sumner County—S. B. Douglass, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. D. Prunty, Dixon tp, May 10, one bay mare, dark mane and tell, 13 hands high, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$20.

Saline County-E. E. Bowen, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Fred. Roggendorf, Dayton tp, one brown bay horse, about 10 years old, 16 hands high, two small, white saddle marks, sear on left hind leg, heavy mane and lays on both sides of neck. Valued at \$45.

Woodson County-I. H. Holloway, Clerk MARE—Taken up by George Boutwell, Liberty tp, May 17, one bay mare with a few white hairs in the forchead, harness and saddle marks, 6 or 7 years old, about 14 hands high. Valued at \$25.

Wabaunsee County-T. N. Watts, Clerk. Wabaunsee County—x. N. Watts, Cierk.
PONY—Taken up by John A. Taylor, Maple Hill tp, May
18. one light sorrel mare play, 13% hands high, 14 years
old, branded C or G on the left shoulder, collar marks on
top of neck. Valued at \$11.
HORSE—Taken up by Bird Pate, Maple Hill tp, May 27,
one brown horse, 16 lands high, white strip in face, some
white on left hind foot, harness and saddle marks, no
brunds, Valued at \$53.
MARE—Taken up by H. G. Wagner, Maple Hill tp, May
24, one light gray mane, dark mane and tail, 15 hands high,
6 years old, 5 shoes on, no brands nor marks. Valued at \$53.



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WHEAT I Kansas rises from the Eleventh Wheat State in 1877 to the FIRST WHEAT STATE in the Union in 1878, producing 26,618,958 bushels winter wheat, and 5,796, 403 bushels spring weat; total,

32,315,361

Bushels Wheat, with only one-eighth- of the state under cultivation. The organized counties lying in the Golden Wheat Belt of the Kansas Pacific produced 13,335,324 bushels, or over 44 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.

CORNI Kansas, the Fourth Corn State in the Union in 1878, produced 89,

in the Union in 1878, produced 89, 324,971 bushels of corn, of which the Golden Grain Belt counties produced 27.329,055 bushels, or 31 per cent, nearly one-third of the entire yield of the state, with an equally grand showing in all other departments of agriculture.

The foregoing facts show conclusively why 29 per cent of the increase of population in the State during the past four years; and 40 per cent, in the increase in population during the past year; and 43 per cent, of the increased acreage of wheat in the state in 1878, belonged to the "Golden Belt."

state in 1878, belonged to the "Golden Belt."

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Ayer's Ague Cure

ver and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Re mittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Billou Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or minsmatic pol-

Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from mularious, marsh, or minsmatic poisons.

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

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

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HUMAN FLESH AS

Rheumatism. Swellings, Stiff
Joints. Contracted Muscles. Burns
and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and
Sprains, Poisonous Bites, of
Stings, Stiffness, Lameness, Old
Sores, Ulcers. Frostbites. Chilblains.
Sore Nipples, Caked Breast. and
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It is the greatest remedy for the disorders and a cci dents to which the BRUTE CREATION are subject that has ever been known. It cures

Sprains, Swinny, Stiff Joints, Founder, Harness Sores, Hoof Discases, Foot Mot, Screw Worm, Scab, Hallow Horn, Scratches, Windgalls, Spavin, Farcy, Ringbone, Old Sores, Pell Evil, Film upon the Sight and every other alinent, o which the accupants of the Stable and Stock Yard are liable.

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It is als without a Scav. It goes to the very root of the matter, penetrating even the bone.

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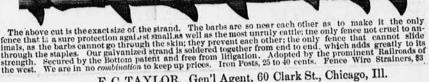
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SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS SENT FREE. THE AMERICAN BARB FENCE.



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

Sargall Sargal

Leseldom see any report from this county. We have so fittle in the crop line this year, that I presture folks think it not worth while to write. Our wheat crop is near a total failure, which is very hard for us new settlets who have depended so much upon our first cop. A good deal of land sowed with wheat lest fall has been coded with other crops this spring. What fittle wheat we have is now being cut. It is very short and thin, but entire well filled with good plump grain. Some will probably yield 7 or 8 bushels per acre. Dut the larger par mach less. Have heard of one field of 60 acres which has been cut and is expected to yield from 15 to 20 bushels per acre. The land was broken in the spring, ploughed again in the fall about 4 or 5 inches deep, and drilled in early the last of house would not have had to harvest such light crops. But how many will profit by this successful example? Would not the profit and loss account be more satisfactory each year to the farmers if they would study their business more? Cultivate less acres better, and not trust to Providence quite so much to make a good crop. Oats and barley will not be much, but rain may make something of a crop yet. Vegetables are poor and not much pasture for stock. Corn doing well cousidering the external dry weather. We are having showers to-day. Have some ground thatwas ploughed last fall and some this spring about five inches deep, which I shall sow in winter wheat. As it is not weedy and the land dries out badly by ploughing. I am thinking of cultivating the surfuce and drilling in. Am I right? Will some one advise me? Wish some one would tell me how to get rid of prairie dogs.

E. F. K.

drilling in. Am I right? Will some how to vise me? Wish some one would tell me how to E. F. K. get rid of prairie dogs.

Your plan is the proper one. Make the surface as fine as possible, but do not pulverize more than two or three inches depth. Rain and plowing are disagreeable to prairie dogs. Like Lo, they can't stand civilization.

From Clay County.

June 9.—As regards Clay County I need not June 9.—As regards Clay County I need not write. Its praise has been sung by all the press in the state, and its advntages as a farming county are well known. Union Township is second to none in the county. Its farms are not surpassed for richness, productiveness, and convenience to town and market.

Clay Center and Wakefield, towns through which the J. C. & F. K. Railroad runs being quite near. Crops of all kinds will compare favorably with other counties, judging from the removers published.

reports published. reports published.

Wheat cutting commenced here on the 12th.

Red May is a fair crop, considering the prospects early in the spring; will average from one-half to three-fourths of a crop, if it can be saved. We are having so much rain that the propring is retained. White what will be reaping is retarded. White wheat will be

Some farmers report crops better than last year. Odessa or grass wheat, generally poor; some fields are good; it is best on old ground; that put in on sod will hardly pay for harvest-

Oats will reach, from present prospects, 35 to 50 bushels per acre. Barley will be almost a

Corn is looking splendid; never saw it look better at this season; and we have a large acreage this year, ranging from 25 to 90 acres on such a season and the season acres on the season acres of the season acres on the season

each quarter section.

Fruitis not so abundant as last year. Small fruit, such as blackberries, raspberries, etc. scarcely any peaches; plums tolerably good.

Potatoes will be a good crop, judging from their present appearance. We have been eating new potatoes since the 25th of May.

Most of the farmers in this section are engaged in mixed farming; raise grain, keep some cattle and hogs. Not much blooded stock, but most have some good grades, and all are striving for something better.

Russell County.

The long looked for rain has come. The ground is well dampened and the breaking plow is doing "land office" work with the prairie sod. All the farmers that can spare the time from the harvest and other work, are putting in long days with the breaking plow while the sod is in good condition to work easily.

from the harvest and other work, are putting in long days with the breaking plow while the sod is in good condition to work easily.

The harvest of May wheat is nearly over here. The yield has been quite small compared to last year. Many fields not being over one half crop. That sown in September has yielded two-thirds to three-quarters of a crop. But there was a great deal of wheat sown late last fall. The winter of 1878 was so mild that people looked upon it as the general climate of Kansas, and were in no hurry putting in fall wheat. A great deal of the wheat put in last fall did not come up, and what did, was not far enough advanced to stand the dry fall and winter. Most of the seed that lay in the ground without sprouting died and left the crop very thin. It did not grow much this spring until the rains came, which was too late to make the straw long enough to harvest well. A great deal had to be cut with the mower. The berry is plump and well filled out. The rain came when it was heading and in the milk.

Odessa wheat has not come up to its standard as some gave it credit for, though I think it has done very well for the chances it has had. When it was first introduced here, it was said by many, that it would do to sow after it was too late to sow May wheat, or until snow fell'; or if it was a mild winter, to sow it any time in the winter until the first of April. But that plan did not work well last fall, and I think there fill be more wheat put in in September this year, than there has been in that month before.

Old wheat is one dollar here now, and buyers are trying to get all they can for that price.

Ord is looking well, and growing rapidly after the rains. There will be a good crop in this county. Stock is in the best condition.

June 23, 1879.

T. W. Hey.

An exchange says.

An excellent wash for wounds and bruise in horses is found in the following: copperas, one ounce; white vitriol, one ounce; gun powder, one ounce. Dissolve in a quart of wa-

Clean, cold water applied frequently is much better. The art of healing wounds is keeping down inflammation, and nothing approaches cold water for this purpose.

The wheat harvest over the whole state of Georgia has been very fair. In some instances as high as 40 bushels to the acre have been realized .- Planter and Granger.

