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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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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 each month's work as it came due, he could not probably recover it back, even if the laborer afterwards wrongfully left him before his time 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 haying, because he can get forty dollars at mowing, for some one else, and the farmer 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).

"On the other hand, if the laborer has good cause for leaving, he may do so, and compel the 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 imprisoned 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 his farm duties, and he can make the farmer pay 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 employee would not justify him in leaving before his stipulated 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 'go to hell, but to mind and work his time out first.' Instead of following the directions, the laborer went to a lawyer's office and sued for his wages up to that time, but was held not entitled to anything (1 Wend. 515). Had the master required him to do any unnecessary or unlawful work on a Sunday, it would probably be 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 required on Sunday (15 Jur. 549; 6 Danl. 1226).

But inasmuch as it is always a question for the jury to decide whether the man had good cause for leaving (14 Gray, 454), their sympathies are very apt to be with the employer, 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 Pick. 572), and recover 'back-pay.' And this is so, although the young man appears to be of age, or is married and has a family (37 Vt. 47; 41 N. H. 346), or even though he falsely 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 inconvenience and loss he may thereby cause to the person whose men are thus induced to break 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 fellow-workmen, 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 a strange and original expression, but it may be found in Sir James McIntosh's work, "Veni Galicia," or vindication of the French Revolution, written in reply to Edmund Burke's book on the "Sublime and Beautiful." In a recent article on the commercial relations of St. Louis we 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 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 writer or speaker declares that there must be no flinching or yielding on the subject under discussion. It is borrowed from the reply of General Palafox to the French General at the siege of Saragossa. See Napier's History of the Peninsular War, and the "Horror of a Besieged City."

VENICE.

"Happy is that city which in time of peace, thinks of war." This was the inscription in the armory in the old commonwealth of Venice. Most countries at this day seem to have adopted the suggestion.

Tallyrand, the French diplomatist, when on a visit to the armory in the Tower of London, asked his English friend where they procured the walnut used in the manufacture of firearms. The reply was,

"From France."

Tallyrand made no reply, but after he returned to France, no other materials could be purchased from that country to make firearms,

and the English were forced to find another market.

"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 horde 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 Cimbric and Teutonic; 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 Caesar. 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 empire.

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 German language, gave it the pre-eminence over the other dialects of Germany; 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 objects, but upon the right or wrong methods by which he pursues them. Hence a knowledge 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 a Swiss mercenary, is ready to combat either in 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, or a missionary's ship.

JAS. HANWAY.

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, or trench, and stands for the system by which corn or any other green fodder is preserved by 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 la Legion d'Honneur*.

"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, furnished in winter, when the same grass is turned to hay, a very different milk, and pale, insipid butter. He observed, also, that store cattle thrive on green pasture, but that the hay from the same field, even when judiciously fed, will not preserve them from frequent deterioration. Even where cattle do well on hay, 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 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 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

covers their sides with Portland cement. This 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 insolation, is extremely important in view of good preservation. Cut in disks of only one centimetre 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 main consideration of preserving green fodder, viz.: the exclusion of air. Formerly this end 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 ensilage. But the keeping power decreased as the straw increased. 'A fiftieth in volume, or a tenth in weight, was the maximum of what the maize could carry without being exposed to 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, dehydration ought not to ensue, because the water is wanted not only for the ensilage itself, but to 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, almost 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 preservation.' 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 leveled, spread along the surface short straw four or five centimeters' (or about two inches) '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 what—of logs, stones, brick, or dirt, so as to secure a continuous density, and the perfect exclusion of air. Dirt is rather objectionable, however, as 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 that 'a cow to an acre is a reasonable result of 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 Cauliflower.

Cottonwood Falls, Kan., July 19.—Would you kindly give some of your anxious readers some information in regard to cultivating egg-plants and cauliflowers.

After maturing Egg-plants to two or four leaves in a hot-bed by "pricking out" once or twice in order to well root them, set them out

in open ground two or three feet apart each way, water and cover for three or four days with tin 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 stocky 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 stocky, 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, June.

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 color, 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 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 institution 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 this is too laborious, takes too much mulching 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.—*Exchange*

At the recent session of the Pennsylvania legislature, a law was passed to encourage tree planting along highways. Elms are to be not less 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 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, like veal and lamb, are more indigestible than the flesh of older animals.

60 Cent

Farm Stock.

Have we Overdone in Pig Improvement?

Rapid growth, early maturity, ability to convert a large quantity of food into a good, saleable product, ability to fatten readily, and to continue the process—these are all desirable in swine, and they have all been secured in each of several breeds to a remarkable degree. Have we gone too far in our efforts to secure these points? This is a question worth asking, and it may be that an affirmative answer will have to be given.

It is well known that we cannot secure perfection, nor even very high excellence, in several directions at the same time, and that almost 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 exhibit, there will be at least obvious tendencies to some undesirable traits. If we add to this general proposition the facts that the present development has been secured, in many cases, by close inbreeding, and by reducing to a minimum opportunities, at least incentives, for exercise, and that oftentimes the breeding stock have not been kept in the best conditions for robust health in any respect, we shall think it strange if the result has not been deterioration of constitutional vigor, if not the implanting of well-marked tendencies to serious diseases. Is it not the fact that very many of the most highly improved swine are not so healthy or so able to resist disease or unfavorable circumstances as is desirable?

But aside from all this, have we not carried the tendency to lay on fat too far? It is admitted that many a show cow, or sheep, or hog, is too fat to be most profitable, either for the butcher or the consumer. There is a limit to the profitable production of fat. Is it not true that the disposition to lay on fat is in excess of what is really desirable in the case of several somewhat highly-prized breeds? The proportion of lean meat has been reduced to a minimum, except in the hams and shoulders, and 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 carcass of a "well fattened hog," or look at sides of bacon, or even at a ham or shoulder. If opportunity offer, let a comparison be made of the carcasses of model, well-bred pigs, always kept in high condition, and those of common or grade pigs, which have had more length of body, perhaps a little more length of legs, and which have fed during part of their lives on good 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 deprecating 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 Journal*.

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 (July), some of the finest honey will be made from clover. To obtain the greatest amount remove the honey boxes as soon as filled. Blow a few whiffs of smoke under the edge of the box. This will cause the bees to leave the holes which 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 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 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 comb as it does to make twenty-five of honey. Hence any waste of comb is a great waste of honey. By using a honey extractor and giving the 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 comb of brood nearly mature from the strong swarm. Cut the comb into strips an inch wide and three inches long. To insert one of these

strips, make an opening in the comb three inches long 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 cells and also leave a shoulder to support each end of the strip. Weak hives must be carefully protected from their enemies. Robbers and moth-millars must be trapped, worms killed, and the edges of the boxes treated to a dose of turpentine to keep away the ants. During this month the bee-keeper will reap a rich harvest and in return must watch and attend to the wants of his winged multitude of sweets gatherers. 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. J. M. STANLEY.

Camp Point, Ill.

Too Much Honey.

A letter recently received from a bee-keeping friend says: "I do not know but so much honey will be produced that it will not be worth raising." The same idea has had a more or less clear expression in communications to the newspapers, and in discussions in conventions.

Is there any real foundation for this fear? Is it at all probable that the amount of honey will be so largely in excess of demand that prices will fall below the point at which it can be grown with a fair profit? To all who depend on bee-keeping for a livelihood, in whole or in part, this question is one of great importance. It is therefore, worth while to consider it.

1. It is borne in mind that honey is not a perishable product. It is not at all injured by keeping it during the whole year. The grower is not compelled to rush his crop into market within a few days, and take whatever a glutted market will offer. He can keep his crop without loss, can send it to market in small quantities if that is best, and can take advantage of any favorable changes in the market.

2. Honey can be transported to any part of the world, and so may seek the most distant market. Extracted honey is as easily transported in barrels as sugar or syrup. Comb honey, properly packed, is now carried across the continent by rail, and across the Atlantic by steamer, with perfect safety. The producer of honey is not confined to a single village, or city, or state for a market. He may find a market in any part of the world.

3. Honey is an article of food which is relished by nearly all people in all climates and classes of society. Of course there are exceptions. Now and then a person is found who does not like honey. But these exceptions are so few in number that practically they need not be considered.

4. Notwithstanding the fact that nearly all 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 enterprise 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 become in as constant demand as butter and syrup, and 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 articles are of national importance. They are very extensively used in all civilized countries. Let people see that honey is within their means, that it is pure and healthy, and there is no doubt but a very large demand for it will grow up both at home and abroad. Beekeeping will then become just as legitimate a business as any other branch of farming, will be pursued with the same practical sagacity, and with the same rational expectations.—O. CLUTE, in *American Bee Journal*.

Poultry.

Women as Poultry Raisers.

The custom practiced in France, of allowing the wife so many francs a month or year, as "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, if not all, the poultry could very properly be transferred to the women of the household. The care of poultry is a business naturally adapted to woman, as it requires patience and 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—whether it be feeding the grateful bipeds, gathering the eggs, hatching the chickens, or reducing the flocks in the fall to suit winter quarters—all have their charm, and excite the interest

and sympathy of their faithful attendants. There is much complaint among physiologists that American ladies lose health and beauty earlier than they ought for want of sufficient out-of-door air and exercise; and this occupation has, among its other benefits, that of sending them daily abroad into the pure outer air, and inciting a love for rural, natural beauty not found among those whom no such duty tempts from the fireside.

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 dispositions to sit. This plan has the benefit of being both natural and sensible. At the same time every hen should be allowed to bring off 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 bones. 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 extremities.

To our surprise however, there was only one root 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 cut off.

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 every 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. 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 keep. A Mr. Noles publishes his mode of managing this valuable fodder crop, which he states is eminently successful. No better, if there is any other as good, as fodder corn if it can be saved for winter at as little cost as Mr. Noles' experiences proves it can.

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 the spouts. After sowing, nothing more can be done for this crop till the time of cutting. The growth will of course vary with the fertility of the soil, and with the season. The ground should not be too rich, or the growth will be too coarse and rank. Land of medium fertility produces the brightest and sweetest fodder. I 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. What bothered me most to learn, and what was come at only after many trials and repeated failures, was the proper time and best way of harvesting and curing the crop. If cut too early it will surely mold; if left too late it becomes hard and woody, and incurs the risk of frost. It should stand till the lower joint turns to a bright yellow color. This, with us, is generally about the first of September.

Harvesting—the most formidable task at first was the cutting; corn knives, scythes, cradles and a great variety of mowers and reaping machines were tried successively, only to fail or to be too slow. The reaping machine is the only implement I have found that will do the work satisfactorily, however lodged and tangled the fodder may be. The reaper is driven around the field as in reaping wheat. Eight men can easily follow the machine. They are divided into four couples, and, of course, the field into four "stations." Each couple is pro-

vided with a "horse," or, as it is sometimes called, a "grasshopper," which is simply a light rail with two legs near one end, and a hole near the middle, into which loosely fits a movable pin about four feet long. The man carrying the "horse" passes by two sheaves—sets down the "horse," puts in the pin, and, gathering the sheaf ahead of him, stands it in one of the angles formed by the pin and horse. So that by this time we have the four angles of the horse filled and a small shock built. The leader then withdraws the pin—draws out his horse and goes on past the next two sheaves. His partner draws the top of the shock neatly together and binds it either with a band of stalks or, what for saving of time, I prefer a yard of wool twine. These small shocks are suffered to stand about ten days or two weeks. They are then opened and bound into four sheaves or bundles each, the fodder, which by this time is partly cured and very tough, making excellent bands. Twelve of these sheaves are then formed into a large shock, the tops bound with the wool twine used in the first instances and these shocks stand in the field till wanted for feeding. I usually pay two and one-half cents each for binding the small shocks, and, as there are about forty of these to the acre, the cost of binding is about one dollar per acre. I omitted to say that a fair day's work in cutting for the eight men and driver of the machine is eight or nine acres. To see the immense supply of succulent growth at the time of cutting—not less than thirty or forty tons per acre—one would suppose that the finest and driest weather would be necessary to secure the crop. It has so happened that for two years it rained nearly every day while we were cutting, and for a week after. But not a hundred pounds were spoiled, except 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 cutting 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 in which to plow for wheat, and if not the best 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 decomposition, to work up to the surface, there to combine with the surface mineral constituents of the soil and the atmosphere, and in that way prepare food for the starting wheat plant. This plowing should be deep, governed by the character 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 order to get that food there in the right state, the soil must be plowed long enough before 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 better for a successful wheat crop, provided only that the soil is well drained, or that there is no standing water.—*Country Gentleman*.

Drinking at Meals.

Large draughts of very cold water taken into the stomach with the food, by chilling the walls of its vessels, arrest the secretion of the digestive fluids until the proper warmth is re-established. Large draughts, also, of tea and coffee, by the astriency of the former and by the nerve action of the theine they both contain—as well as, also, by the peculiar narcotic action of coffee—derange and hinder digestion. Alcohols, however diluted, have a like effect. With these limitations, we but declare the consensus of all physiologists when we say that a full response to the calls of thirst, at meal times as at other times, is wise and proper. And for these reasons: The sense of thirst is given to us not only that we may keep the fluids of the body duly supplied with solvent and diluent material, but also that, through the excretory organs, all soluble offensive substances may be quickly washed away. In the digestive process, the demand for water in aid of both these

necessary purposes is urgent. In nearly every thing we eat there are soluble substances that are in excess, and this excess should be promptly carried out of the system. Perhaps the most abundant among these, usually, is the common salt so freely taken. It is, however, by no means the only one; and they all, unless promptly removed, act as irritants. Their action upon the stomach will, in a very short time, decrease and soon arrest the flow of the gastric fluids and disturb the muscular action by which the stomach "churns," so to speak, its contents, that every portion may receive its due admixture of digestive material. This disturbance of muscular action is seen at its highest in vomiting, by which the offending substance is ejected summarily, together with all the contents of the organ.

Now, it is best not to over-eat, and it is best to eat simple food, with a little excess of seasoning or of objectionable elements as possible. But, under all circumstances, it is both wrong and dangerous to give refusal to nature's call for nature's remedy in such cases. Plenty of drink is what is demanded, and a free supply of fluids must be given if serious consequences are to be avoided.

The consequences of refusal are not all immediate. The irritation from lack of drink, as well as that from improper drinks, becomes in time chronic, passing to inflammation, the result of which is dyspepsia and the symptom of which is pain. Then, for want of diluent fluid by which offending soluble substances are quickly removed, these often resume insoluble forms and are deposited in various parts of the body to remain there constant sources of pain and danger. Gravel and stone in the urinary organs, 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 west till its depredations will extend to all parts of the country, is described in the N. Y. *Tribune*.

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. The powder may, however, be just as effectively syringed or sprinkled by mixing it with water in proportions of one pound of the powder to twenty or twenty-five gallons of water. 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 solution.

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

"I get good paris green and pour about a quart of water into a swill pail, and then stir in thoroughly a tablespoonful of the poison. Then I 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 not abandoned. He replied, "because it is the life of the fair." "Many good people seriously object to it," we remarked. "Not so many as pretend," he said. "If horse-racing is the life of the agricultural fair, why not give up the agricultural 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 otherwise," was the prompt answer.

We ask our readers to test this question during the approaching fair season. If horse-racing is to be a department of the "agricultural" fair—stay away and use your influence upon your neighbor to stay away. If the agricultural fair has no bottom of its own—if horse-racing be the life of it—let it sink. It does not deserve to live.—*Rural New Yorker*.

"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 endured in consequence of debts unpaid. Not 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 cheating? Yes. It is so near like it that you 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 't'other.

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 short just now." The men are able to pay, 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 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 number of individuals. Let A. pay B. and he can pay C., and C. can pay D., and he may thus 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 cigars, 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 is equally as just.

Profanity, obscenity, intemperance, disregard of the law of God and the state, etc., should be barred 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 agricultural fairs are conducted, in a large number of instances, which is not an argument that agricultural fairs should be abandoned but reformed:

"The time of the fair is heralded by flaming notices, promising, in addition to the regular list of premiums and diplomas, a balloon ascension, or some other unusual attraction; and when the time arrives the country folks crowd in, not to note the advancement of agricultural science, as would seem to be the true object of the fair, but to 'see the sights,' as a self-styled farmer and fair manager recently expressed it. Let us enter with the crowd and make a few observations. We find, in the first place, an exceedingly meager collection of farm products, the space being occupied by dealers in farm implements, furniture, hardware, and other articles of merchandise, with a nicely arranged collection of their wares on exhibition, with the inevitable agent always on hand 'taking orders.' We follow the crowd and are led into gambling halls and pickpockets' dens, where swindling, drinking and carousing seem to be the chief occupation, and we find it a difficult task to get out without accepting their urgent

invitation to 'try your luck' in some scheme of chance where chances are always against us. "We look around for the next source of attraction, and find it centers on the 'race-course,' and, with the crowd, we turn our attention to that. Perhaps our first impressions are favorable, but on a more thorough examination we find that rascality 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 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 sums of money. In the third the intention of the gamblers was to win all bets from outside 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 country betters were induced to release their claims as winners."

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 334 pounds apiece, and that, too, wool of first class dolaine quality, bringing a third or a half more per pound in the market, than the average wads of wool, hair, burs and dirt pulled 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, roun-bodied, thick-coated breeds, cannot hope to make wool growing profitable, no matter what the market may be.—Michigan Homestead.

Patrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE—Master: Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry James, of Indiana; D. W. Allen, of South Carolina; S. H. Ellis, of Ohio. KANSAS STATE GRANGE—Master: Wm. Sims, of Shawnee county; Secretary: P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Poppeno, Topeka; Lecturer: J. H. Martin, Mound Creek, Miami county. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—S. W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county; J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county. COUNTY DEPUTIES—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county; F. E. Tyers, Beatty, Marshall county; E. A. Powell, Augusta, Butler county; C. E. Morse, Mido, Lincoln county; A. J. Pope, Wichita, Sedgewick county; A. P. Reardon, Leavenworth, Coffey county; Wm. Dimond, Leavenworth, Coffey county; S. W. Day, Ottawa, Franklin county; G. A. Hoyer, Belleville, Republic county; J. E. Barrett, Greenleaf, Washington county; W. W. Cone, Topeka, Shawnee county; J. McGowan, Holton, Jackson county; Charles Dushow, Clay Centre, Clay county; Frank B. Smith, Rush Creek, Rush county; G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county; J. S. Linn, Cadmus, Linn county; Charles Wyeth, Minnesota, Ottawa county; F. M. Wierman, Milledale, Morris county; John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county; George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county; D. C. Spurgeon, Leroy, Coffey county; James W. Williams, Peabody, Marion county; R. T. Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton county; C. S. Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county; James McCormick, Barre, Jackson county; L. M. Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county; P. Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county; George Fell, Darne, Pawnee county; A. H. Hunt, Salt City, Sumner county; James Faulkner, Jolie, Allen county; W. J. Ellis, Miami county; W. D. Covington, Smith county; P. O. Kirwin, J. H. Chandler, Rose, Woodson county; E. F. Williams, Erie, Neosho county; J. O. Vandewal, Winfield, Cowley county; George W. Black, Olathe, Johnson county; W. J. Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county; John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county; I. S. Fleck, Bunker Hill, DeWitt county; S. S. Wood, Sterling, Rice county; N. D. Bippine, Severance, Doniphan county; Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; A. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county; S. S. Wood, Greenwood Falls, Chase county; G. S. Kneeland, Keene, Wabaunsee county.

TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES. For the use of Subordinate Granges we have a set of receipt and order books which will prevent accounts getting mixed up or confused. They are: 1st, Receipts for Dues, 2nd, Secretary's Receipts, and 3rd, Orders on Treasurer. The set will be sent to any address, postage paid for \$1.00.

We solicit from Patrons, communications regarding the Order. Notices of New Exhibitions, Fairs, Expositions, 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 reunions 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 be a day of recreation and rest; a time for social intercourse; a place to show courtesies to all; to renew old friendships and make new friends to fill the places of those who have passed away. Such a time becomes a white day in our lives. Bright skies, good roads and a leafy grove, and true hearted Patrons are all that is necessary. Yet it may not be amiss to refer to some of the mistakes which are not infrequently made. Do not make great preparations for a big dinner. There will be enough and to spare if the usual quantity of the noonday meal is prepared. Let it be simple and you will get the rest you need. Systematize the work to be done, and if any decorations are to be made, let all who can, lend a helping hand. Many hands make light work. Don't have a brass band. They are noisy and expensive, and however much they may be paid, act on the supposition that they are wasting a great deal of breath for very little pay. It does admirably well at an agricultural fair, but at a picnic it is a miserable bore. Secure the services of a choir—a large one if possible, and an organ for accompaniment—and let every one sing. There is no music grander than the voices of the multitude in the open air. And

lastly, don't have too many speakers. Of course, there must be a speech or two to give variety to the day; but too much is as bad as none at all. One, or at farthest two, from abroad are enough. If needed, home talent can supply the deficiency.—Grange Bulletin.

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 founders) she is the peer of man, and we 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 Rural.

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 become 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 vexations and troubles are forgotten, life is renewed, energies freshened, and prospects brightened by thus meeting and mingling with our neighbors.—Canadian Farmer.

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 immense amount of swindling. His report on these buildings is most interesting, and will be of great advantage and profit to the government. When Murch was elected some of the 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 Congress—even masons and stone-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 of the country.—Farmer's Friend.

A member of a Maine grange gives the *Journal of Agriculture*, an account of how the Patrons 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 date. We hold a grange fair each fall, have never offered cash premiums until the present year, when we have offered over \$40 in premiums, for best crops, etc., etc.

The most of our members take a good interest in the grange, and try to make it a success 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 have a good time at each meeting.

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 are some dormant granges, and efforts are being made to revive them. So that on the whole the order is gaining in Maine slowly and steadily."

Advertisements.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements in the Farmer, will do as 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 "working rules for success" in stock, by Lawrence & Co.'s new circular. The combination method, which this firm has made so successful, enables people with large or small means to reap all the benefits of largest capital and best skill. Thousands of orders in various sums are pooled into one vast amount, and co-operated as a mighty whole, thus securing to each shareholder all the advantages of the largest operations. Immediate profits are divided monthly. Any amount from \$5 to \$5,000 or more can be used successfully. N. Y. *Business Weekly*, September 26, 1878, says: "By the combination system \$16 would make \$75, or 5 per cent; \$50 pays \$50, or 7 per cent; \$100 makes \$100, or 10 per cent on the stock during the month, according to the market." Frank Leslie's *Illustrated Newspaper*, June 29th: "The combination method of operating stocks is the most successful ever adopted." *New York Independent*, Sept. 12th: "The combination system is founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an income while it is kept working by Messrs. Lawrence & Co." *Broadway Journal*, April 20th: "Our editor made a net profit of \$101.25 from \$20 in one of Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s combinations." New circular mailed free. Explains everything. Stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied. Lawrence & Co., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y.

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

High Grade Cattle

For Sale.

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

Apple Trees,

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

FRUIT TREES!

Parties in Kansas who wish reliable Fruit Trees adapted to the soil of Kansas will get them in addition to grow by ordering of me direct. Also, Maple, Elm, Box Elder, Green Ash, and Catalpa of small size, cheap, for Groves and Timber. Also Evergreens of all sizes of the best possible quality. All the greens of all sizes of the best possible quality. All the greens of all sizes of the best possible quality. Address D. B. WIER, Lacey, 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 young and thrifty. We call the special attention of

DEALERS AND NURSERYMEN

to our superior stock for fall delivery of 300,000

Apple trees two years old, 4 to 6 feet high; 50,000

Small fruit trees, Pear, Plum and Cherry, grapes and small fruits for the wholesale trade.

With our system we can fit out Dealers promptly, and on time. Wholesale prices will be printed by

wholesale to call and see us and stock, or send for prices before purchasing elsewhere. All stock will be boxed if desired.

James A. Bayles, Prop'r.

SAM JEWETT, Breeder of registered AMERICAN BERN-OLD, Specialties. Constitution, density of fleece, length of staple and heavy fleece. All animals ordered by letter guaranteed satisfactory to purchaser. Correspondence and examination of stock solicited. Sam J. Jewett Independence, Mo.

Strayed or Stolen.

\$5 00 Reward for Information!

Strayed or was stolen from the subscriber living at Mission Creek P. O., Co. of April, one or more

year-old of about the same description. One thor-

ough bred bay pony, 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 yearling and two-year-old Cotswold Rams bred in Canada from imported stock 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 27.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

THAT IS JUST WHAT I SHALL DO AFTER THIS.

MY FRIEND YOU SHOULD USE FRAZER'S AXLE GREASE.

For sale by all dealers. Awarded the Medal of Honor at the Centennial and Paris Expositions.

SAMUEL CUPPLES & CO., Agents for our St. Louis Factory.

FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO., Chicago and New York.

HAYCOCK AND STACK COVERS.

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

Breeder's Directory.

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

C. S. HICHOULT, Breeder of Short-Horns, Berkshires and Brome Turkeys, Wichita, Kansas.

J. FRY, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kansas, breeder of the best strains of Improved English Berkshire Pigs. A few choice Pigs for sale. Prices Low. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

LEE'S SUMMIT AND BELTON NURSERIES, Fruit Trees of the best, and cheapest. Apple Trees and Hedge Plants specialty. Address ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

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

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERIES—11th year, large stock, good assortment; stock first class. Oasee Hedge plants and Apple trees at lowest rates by car load. Wholesale and retail price lists sent free on application. E. F. CADWALLADER, Lonsburg, Ka.

Physician.

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

Dentist.

A. H. THOMPSON, D. D. S., Operative and Surgeon, Dentist, No. 159 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

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

Durham Park Herds

ALBERT CRANE, BREEDER OF

Short-Horn Cattle

Berkshire Pigs,

Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas.

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

GEO. M. CHASE,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

BREEDER OF

Thoroughbred English

Berkshire Pigs.

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.

None but first-class stock shipped.

WOOL-GROWERS

Can rely upon immunity from contagious disease in their flocks after use of LADD'S TONIC SWEEP WASH. GUARANTEED an immediate cure for scab and prevention of infection by that terror to flock-masters. GUARANTEED to more than repay the cost of application by increased growth of wool. GUARANTEED to improve the texture of the fleece instead of injury to it as is the result of the use of other compounds. GUARANTEED to destroy vermin on the animal and prevent a return. GUARANTEED to be the most effective, cheap and safe remedy ever offered to American Wool-growers. No stock-master should be without it. I have the most undoubted testimonials corroborative of above. Send for circular and address orders to M. M. LADD, S. 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 80 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 satisfactory paper will be received.

Catalogues ready May 10th, 1879.

A. J. POWELL, Cor. Sec. Independence, Mo.

LEWIS & TUTTLE

WOOL

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 having 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; black on left fore-leg on the knee. Supposed to be 16 hands high; 9 years old. W. H. BURCHAM, Wamegan, Chase Co., Kas.

whole of that artificial wealth which exists wholly in taxes. Its capital has mostly been squandered and wasted, and is as unsubstantial as the nebulous head of a comet, with a consuming tail reaching round the world.

A slop made of corn and oats, ground in about equal parts, with a little oil meal added makes the best food for the sow while suckling to increase the flow of milk; and this, with clover pasture and plenty of soaked corn during the summer, will promote a rapid and healthy growth of the pigs.—*National Live Stock Journal*.

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 judiciously.

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 advertisement 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 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 merits of their drill in asking the support of the farming community, we think our farmer 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 Kansas, 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 Treatment' for some length of time in a casual, incidental way, but it is only within the last few months that I have had my attention particularly 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 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 theoretical 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 re-read 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 Dr. Strother & Pals, 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 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 Pectoral 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 $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on Saturday's closing prices.
MONEY— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. closing at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.
DISCOUNTS—Prime mercantile paper, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
STERLING—Weak; for 60 days at \$4.85 $\frac{1}{2}$; sight, \$4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$.

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 lots, \$1.17 bid; \$1.20 asked. No. 2 red, \$1.16; for steam mixed winter, \$1.14 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$1.15 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 amber, \$1.13; No. 2 white, \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$1.13 $\frac{1}{2}$.
RYE—Dull and unchanged.
BARLEY—Dull.
CORN—Active; ungraded, 40¢ to 44¢; round yellow, 45¢ to 50¢.
OATS—Firm; mixed western, 37¢ to 38¢; white do., 38¢ to 42¢.
COFFEE—Steady.
SUGAR—Quiet, but firmer.
MOLASSES—Very quiet.
RICE—Nominally unchanged.
EGGS—Dull; Western, 10¢ to 12¢.
BEEF—Quiet.
PORK—Nominally unchanged.
CUT MEATS—Quiet; long clear middles, \$5.20; short clear, \$5.30.
LARD—A shade firmer and quiet; prime steam, \$9.50; buttermilk and steady; western, 7¢ to 10¢.
CHEESE—Dull and unchanged.
WHISKY—\$1.05 to \$1.06.

Kansas City Produce Market.

Kansas City, June 30, 1879.

The Indicator reports:
WHEAT—Receipts, 1,035 bushels; shipments, 200 bushels; in store, 12,618 bushels; weaker and lower; No. 2, 94¢ to 95¢; No. 3, 91¢; No. 4, 84¢.

CORN—Receipts, 8,754 bushels; shipments, 1,438 bushels; in store, 41,337 bushels; weak and unsettled; No. 2 mixed, 81¢; No. 2, white mixed, 82¢; No. 2, yellow, 83¢.
OATS—Nominal.
BARLEY—Nominal.
BUTTER—Choice in fair demand at 11¢ to 12¢ in single packages; store packed, 8¢ to 10¢; medium, 5¢.
EGGS—Strictly firm at 9¢.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, June 30, 1879.

The Indicator reports:
CATTLE—Receipts, 300; shipments, 9,000; steady and unchanged; native shipping steers, \$4.00 to 4.05; butchers' steers, 3.25 to 4.00; feeders and stockers, \$2.00 to 3.00; cows, 2.25 to 2.75.
HOGS—Receipts, 111; shipments, 1,200; firmer and 5¢ to 10¢ higher; all sold; sales ranged at \$3.25 to 3.70, with bulk at \$3.60 to 3.65.
SHEEP—No receipts, nor shipments; quiet and no sales.

St. Louis Produce Market.

St. Louis, June 30, 1879.

FLOUR—Dull at \$2.00.
WHEAT—Lower and unsettled; No. 2 red, 97¢ to 98¢; regular car lots of old brought at \$1.00, cash; 90¢, closing at 94¢, July; 91¢ to 94¢, closing at 94¢, August; No. 3, 86¢ to 87¢, closing at 86¢, August; No. 3, 86¢ to 87¢, closing at 86¢, August; No. 3, 86¢ to 87¢, closing at 86¢, August.
CORN—Firm; cash, 83¢ to 84¢; July, 85¢; August, 83¢ to 84¢; September, 81¢ to 82¢.
OATS—Lower; 31¢ to 31½¢ cash; 31½¢ July; 26½¢ August.
RYE—Lower to sell; 50¢ bid.
WHISKY—Lower; \$1.04.
BUTTER—Choice dairy, 9¢ to 11¢; rehandled 7¢ to 9¢.
EGGS—Easy; 74¢ to 84¢.
LEAD—Held at \$4.
PORK—Dull; \$10.25.
DRY SALT MEATS—Nominal.
BACON—Dull; clear ribs, 35¢ to 35½¢ cash; 35¢ 25½¢ 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, \$2.50 to 3.50; Indians, 2.75 to 3.00; receipts, 200; shipments, 700.
HOGS—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 14,000; smooth heavy, 3.00 to 3.25; receipts, 4,000; shipments, 500.
SHEEP—Unchanged; fair to choice; \$2.75 to 3.75; receipts, 800; shipments, none.

Chicago Live-Stock Market.

CHICAGO, June 30, 1879.

The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as follows:
HOGS—Receipts, 1,055; market slow; common to good packing, \$3.50 to 3.75; fair to prime light, 3.80 to 4.00; choice heavy, 3.80 to 4.00.
CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 14,000; fair demand and firm; shipping, \$3.40 to 3.50; Texans and Cherokees, 3.10 to 3.25.
SHEEP—Nominal.
The Board of Trade will adjourn over the 4th and 5th of July.

New York Live-Stock Market.

New York, June 30, 1879.

BEEVES—Receipts, 5,100; market dull and depressed; 14¢ lower rough native oxen, \$7.00; fair cows, 76¢ to 78¢; common to extra steers, 7.50 to 8.00; extra selections, 9.75.
SHEEP—Receipts, 10,200; barely steady at 39¢ to 40¢; poor to prime lambs, firmer and 1/4¢ higher; quick sales at 4.75 to 4.85 for Southern and Western.
SWINE—Receipts, 6,200; market fair for alive at 44¢ to 45¢ per 100 pounds, with two car loads at 4.10 to 4.20.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, June 30, 1879.

FLOUR—Weak and dull.
WHEAT—Steady for cash; future, fair demand and lower; No. 2 spring, 97¢ to 98¢ cash and July; 91¢ to 94¢ bid August; 85¢ to 86¢ bid September; No. 3 spring, 86¢ to 87¢ cash and July; 81¢ to 84¢ bid August; 74¢ to 75¢ bid September.
CORN—Fair demand and lower; No. 2 high mixed, 83¢ to 84¢ cash and June; 80¢ to 81¢ bid July; 37¢ to 38¢ bid August; 37¢ to 38¢ bid September; No. 2, 82¢ to 83¢ cash and June; 82¢ to 83¢ bid July; 27¢ to 28¢ bid August; 27¢ to 28¢ bid September.
OATS—Inactive and lower; No. 2, 32¢ to 33¢ cash and June; 32¢ to 33¢ bid July; 27¢ to 28¢ bid August; 27¢ to 28¢ bid September.
RYE—Steady; 52¢ to 53¢ cash, 53¢ July; 52¢ to 53¢ bid August.
BARLEY—Nominal; cash, 54¢; No. 3, 54¢.
PORK—Fair demand but lower; 87¢ to 88¢ cash; 88¢ to 89¢ bid July; 90¢ to 91¢ bid August; 91¢ to 92¢ bid September.
LARD—Steady and in fair demand; 80¢ to 81¢ cash and July; 80¢ to 81¢ bid July; 80¢ to 81¢ bid August; 80¢ to 81¢ bid September.
BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 83¢ to 85¢; spare ribs, 49¢ to 50¢; short clear, 50¢ to 51¢.
WHISKY—Steady; 81¢ to 82¢.

Chicago Wool Market.

Tub-washed, choice..... 35¢ to 38¢
Tub-washed, poor to good..... 30¢ to 34¢
Fine unwashed..... 16¢ to 20¢
Medium unwashed..... 21¢ to 23¢
Fleece washed..... 25¢ to 32¢

St. Louis Wool Market.

WOOL—Quiet and unchanged. Tub-choice, 32¢ to 34¢; medium, 27¢ to 29¢; dingy and low, 22¢ to 24¢; unwashed—medium and combing mixed, 20¢ to 22¢; medium 19¢ to 21¢; coarse, 16¢ to 18¢; light, 17¢ to 19¢; heavy do., 15¢ to 16¢. Burry, black and cottoned, 3¢ to 10¢ less.
FLOUR—Dull; superfine western and state, 35¢ to 37¢; common to good, 35¢ to 37¢; good to choice, 35¢ to 40¢; white wheat extra, 34¢ to 35¢; St. Louis, 35¢ to 36¢.

Topeka Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee Country produce quoted at buying prices.
APPLES—Per bushel—Choice Michigan..... 5.50
APPLES—Per bushel..... 2.00 to 2.50
BEANS—Per bushel—White Navy..... 2.00
" Medium..... 1.75
" Common..... 1.50
" Castor..... 1.25
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice..... .08
" Medium..... .07
CHEESE—Per lb..... .07 to .08
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh..... .10
HOMINY—Per bushel..... 5.25 to 5.50
VINEGAR—Per gal..... .20 to .40
E. B. POTATOES—Per bushel..... 1.00
P. B. POTATOES—Per bushel..... 1.00
SWEET POTATOES..... 1.00 to 1.25
POULTRY—Chickens, per lb..... 2.00 to 2.25
" Turkeys, " "..... .08
" Geese " "..... .10
ONIONS—Per bushel..... 1.50
CABBAGE—Per dozen..... 1.00 to 2.00
CHICKENS—Spring..... 1.50 to 2.00

Topeka Butchers' Retail Market.

BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb..... 12¢
" Round " "..... 10¢
" Roasts " "..... 10¢
" Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb..... 6¢
" Hind " "..... 6¢
" By the carcass " "..... 7¢
MUTTON—Chops per lb..... 12¢
" Roast " "..... 12¢
PORK..... 8¢ to 10¢
" Sausage " "..... 10¢ to 12¢

Topeka Retail Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by T. A. Beck & Bro.
WHEAT—Per bu. spring..... .65
" Fall No. 2..... .55
" Fall No. 3..... .55
" Fall No. 4..... .55
CORN—Per bu..... .25
" Yellow Old..... .38
" Yellow New..... .36
OATS—Per bu..... .30
RYE—Per bu..... .35
BARLEY—Per bu..... 20¢ to 25¢
FLOUR—Per 100 lb..... 3.00
" No. 2..... 2.75
" No. 3..... 2.25
" Rye..... 2.50
CORN MEAL..... .50
CORN CHOP..... .50
RYE CHOP..... .50
CORN & OATS..... .50
BRAN..... .60
SHORT..... .70

Topeka Leather Market.

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

HIDES—Green..... .05
Green, damaged..... .04
Green, kip and calf..... .05
Bull and stag..... .03
Dry salted, prime..... .08
Dry damaged..... .06 to .07
TALLOW..... 4¢

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, Whortberries. Every berry raiser wants them. Agents wanted. Address L. R. SILVER, Cleveland, O.



A man of noted health was asked how it was he seemed to be always 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 well. 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 facilitates mother's milk so closely that infants are reared and well reared exclusively on it.

ZIMMERMAN

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE

DRYER & BAKE OVEN

Over 11,000 in use.

The BEST in the Market.

Made entirely of Galvanized Iron

AGENTS WANTED.

Send for Circular. Address

ZIMMERMAN FRUIT DRYER CO.,

Cincinnati, Ohio.



Victor Cane Mill

And

COOK EVAPORATOR

The BEST and only

standard machine.

FIRST PREMIUM AT 125

STATE FAIRS.

Grand Medal at Centennial

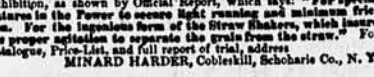
Exhibition.

Over 48,000 sold.

Safe, Reliable, Economical.



Stands unequalled for ease of team, the Horse-Power runs, as shown by the records, more than one-hundred less motion than any other. The only machine awarded a



on both Horse-Power and Thrasher and Grainer, at the Centennial Exhibition, as shown by Official Report, which says: "For special features in the Power to secure light running and minimum friction. For the ingenious form of the new flange, which saves the proper adjustment to separate the grain from the straw." For Catalogue, Price List, and Circulars, apply to

MINARD HARDER, Cobleskill, Schenectady Co., N. Y.

MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS.



ONE TO TWENTY-ONE STOPS.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES

Now Ready at Reduced Prices.

These organs are acknowledged to be the best in the world, having taken the HIGHEST AWARD for DEMONSTRATED SUPERIORITY at EVERY WORLD'S EXHIBITION FOR THIRTEEN YEARS.

But while this superiority is admitted, it is frequently charged by dealers in other organs that the prices of the Mason & 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 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 tell that one is furnished you at lowest net price or on most favorable terms.

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

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.

154 Tremont St., Boston; 48 East 14th St., (Union Square), New York, or 250 and 252 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Strayed or Stolen.

\$5.00 Reward for Information!

Strayed or was stolen from the subscriber living at Mission Creek P. O., on the 1st of April, one sorrel roan filly, 3 years old, about 14½ hands high, very white in the face with a muddy white line. One thorough bred bay pony horse colt, well built, one year old, black marked 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.

FOR 50 CENTS.

We offer our readers a first class weekly newspaper from

July 1st. to January 1st, 1880.

FOR 50 CENTS.

—THE—

Weekly Capital

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

One Dollar Per Year.

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

BRIGHTEST, BEST,

AND CHEAPEST

Paper in Kansas.

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

TERMS:

Cash in Advance.

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

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

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

—ADDRESS—

Hudson & Ewing,

Editors and Proprietors,

TOPEKA, : : KANSAS.

Hudson & Ewing last week started the DAILY CAPITAL, an evening paper, in Topeka. At first it was a five column paper, but at the end of the first week, the proprietors were obliged to enlarge it to six columns. The editorials in the CAPITAL, please us much. Send County Monitor Dispatch.

The DAILY 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 its enterprising parents. These gentlemen 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 DAILY 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 daily papers in the state is the DAILY CAPITAL. It is modest in size but vigorous in tone, and is conducted in a style that pleases our fancy immensely. We can and do most heartily welcome its appearance, and wish it all the success imaginable.—Olathe Republican.

Messrs. Hudson & Ewing have commenced the publication of a new evening daily newspaper, called the DAILY CAPITAL. It is a live paper in the hands of men who are capable of sustaining the enterprise.—Frankfort Record.

By a thorough inspection we find it to be as new and bright as it is possible to make a daily. They have our best wishes for future success.—Ellsworth Reporter.

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.—Olathe Weekly Scribe and Sheriff.

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 daily in Topeka, and if we were called upon for an opinion we should say that Messrs. Hudson & Ewing appear to be getting too many iron 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 Topeka, called the CAPITAL. An examination of several numbers leads us to the conclusion that it is far ahead of the standard quality of the evening daily.—Grand Press.

The best new publication that has been started in Kansas for some time 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 bona fide paying subscribers in Topeka alone.—Lacy 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 republicanism. There is a want for a daily paper at Topeka which neither the Commercial nor the Blade supplies, and the CAPITAL fills that want. It will have made a good start towards success. If it does not, it is a pity, for it is a paper that we have 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 DAILY 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.—Olathe Independent.

Literary and Domestic.

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
Maud has promised to tell
What the bluish on her cheek was half showing
If she waits at the lane, I'm to know all is well.
And there'll be a good time at the mow!

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 shaven of brown hair
In the lane where the poppies are blowing.
Thank God! It is Maud—she is waiting me there.
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:
Sweet Maud is my wife with her shaven of brown hair.
And we had a good time at the mowing.

Harper's Magazine.

Lost

BY M. W. K.

CHAPTER VI.

When the balmy days of April came, Ellen began to take her place in the household. There were many ways in which she could relieve her mother's cares. She could magnetize Katy and Jen into marvellous moods of goodness, 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 spend some days with his family; these were gala days to all.

While in the village Ellen held daily levees, as all the kind-hearted people called to see her—the 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 flushed her cheek as of yore—that her efforts to tease and joke upon what was once so tender a subject, was now met with a mild, calm gravity that wholly disarmed her; so she was fain to try her weapons upon her brother, with no better 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 tract of diversified country now gay with the first budding 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 odoriferous flowers of the wild plum, and the brighter and more vivid green of the swamp willow, and horse-chestnut or buckeye, which sucked the banks of the silent river which flowed at the base, winding round the points of the hills in silvery curves until its crystal flood was lost in the purple haze far to the southeast.

They sat in silence surveying the scene with rapturous eyes, while the forest seemed alive and the air resonant with nature's untutored songsters—chirping and twittering, or pouring forth strains of delicious minstrelsy. "For 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 ecstasy of delight; "what a lovely spot this is."

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

Ellen looked into his face while a perceptible quiver ran through every nerve as she said, sadly:

"Oh no, for that can never be," and then, on seeing the look of consternation and grief on Robert's face, she cried:

"Oh Robert, my friend, my brother, I thought you understood that crippled and maimed as I am, I would make but a poor wife 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."

"Then I am deceived and you do not love me," said he, sadly, speaking with great effort.

"Ah, my friend, I love you too well to permit you to wed such a poor, useless creature as I am. Listen to me," as he shook his head and turned from her, "I have pondered over this for months—from the day when it seemed probable that I would recover—I have fought a great battle and conquered my own selfish feelings, and if you will look back over the past four months, you cannot fail to see, dear friend, that I have striven, by every means in my power, without putting it into words, to let you understand my convictions. Oh Robert! don't turn from me—don't think me ungrateful for

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 morbid, 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 words.

"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 friend—your 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 ago?"

"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, sorrowfully.

"Yes, I can so trample my own heart down and still its cries as to say, again and again, 'Go! go! my darling, and leave me with God and the right—for I am sure it is right,—my parents sanction my course, and I know, dear 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 said:

"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 all dark; you were the light of my life, and how can I live without you?" said Robert, plaintively.

"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, and as he seated her in her chair, he drew her to his breast and pressed kiss upon kiss upon brow, cheeks and lips, then left her without a word.

Her mother came in a few minutes after and found her lying back senseless in her chair.

CHAP. VIII.

A day or two after, when Mr. Doane returned 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 ask 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 of separation and sundering of precious ties accomplished, Ellen's strength gave way, and for many days she was utterly prostrated, but after a while she rallied and sustained by her own victories of right, she soon regained her health and a buoyancy of spirits that astonished her friends, yet now and then the "might have been" would overwhelm her in waves of sorrow.

Good words and words were the rule of her life, despite her maimed condition she was the sunshine of the home—teacher and friend to the little ones, and consoler and adviser of her parents.

Every week brought several closely written pages from her friend, and every week witnessed a number as closely written leave the comfortable home, which stood near the old cabin that had sheltered the family for so many months.

Yet not a word of love was presumed by either. The contract was sacredly kept and the letters might have been written by a brother and sister, so entirely free were they from sentiment, and yet they were golden links binding together true and loving hearts.

Ere the first year of Robert's absence had closed he received a legacy of a few thousand dollars from a grand uncle for whom he was named. This changed his course and enabled him to put into immediate execution a long cherished plan of spending some years at a German university. So, by the time the buds were again decking the earth with their delicate beauty, Robert Moreton was on his way to the lands famed in verse and story, and from whence many a long and interesting letter reached the friends who longed for his presence and marveled at his prolonged absence.

Years have passed and Ellen's delicate child-like beauty has ripened in the school of sorrow and trial, into perfected womanhood. During the first year her father "was touched by that old, old fashioned death." The family, while above water in limited circumstances, and so Ellen left the shelter of the home roof, and went forth to add in her mite to the general fund.

She was always a favorite in Hopeton, which had more than quadrupled its inhabitants, and

had arrived at the dignity of hundreds in numbering its population. Her friends 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 her life.

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 make a low bow, "Private Moreton, 1st Massachusetts Company B, at your service."

"Right," said Ellen, "I only wish I could go, but all that such as I can do is to wait and pray."

Ellen's eyes were busy noting the change years and culture had wrought upon one whom she thought in the years ago a soul among 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, 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—Their hearts were too full for speech. The past they knew—what was the future to bring for them?

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 your side as you bade me. I have mingled freely with the wise and the witty, with the learned and lovely of two countries. I have met women of culture, refinement and beauty, but for one moment did my heart never waver in its allegiance to yourself. I have come, after all these years of trial to say to you as I said then, 'I love 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 us?' 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 tightly clasped in his as Ellen looked up with tearful eyes, saying:

"Oh Robert, what is all wrong?"

"No, love, not wrong, for all this has been a discipline, and doubtless we are both better fitted for our work in the life here and the life beyond the veil, than if we had not passed through the furnace."

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

"And you are mine? Oh God, I thank Thee for such blessedness!"

"Ellen, darling, look up. The ecstasy of this moment more than atones for all we have suffered, and yet I never despair that if life lasted, I should be victorious. I have but a few hours to spend here, but I have already lived an ordinary lifetime."

"So soon must you leave me? Oh Robert, how have I existed without you?"

"Yes, darling, I must go. You realize what our country demands of her children, but I go happy and cheerful, your love and your prayers will guard me, and when I come again—or whenever you will—I know you will be my wife. Take your own time and your own way, only let me feel that I am living, working, fighting for you, and I am content. Your love glorifies the universe for me." And Ellen's eyes said what her trembling lips refused to utter.

"Whose lovely home is that?" said my friend, as behind two spanking bays we were rapidly approaching the prosperous city of—, pointing to a Swiss cottage, with its tasteful surroundings, that crowned one of the hills that environ what I knew in the past as the seragry village of Hopeton.

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

"Col. Moreton," said my friend musingly, "of the 4th regiment, and earlier of the Massachusetts 1st?"

"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 his lady love true?"

"True!" said I, "true as truth herself."

"But I thought there was some difficulty between them at one time, and it was a long engagement, I think,—what was it?" queried my friend.

"Ah, there they are,"—as we caught sight of a lady and gentleman lounging on the grass in the shade of a gigantic oak.

As we rolled out of sight all the history of their early suffering and sorrow came into my

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.

"Softly she treads as if her foot were loth To crush the mountains dew-drops, soon to melt On the flowers' breast; as if she felt That flowers themselves, what o'er their hue, With all their fragrance, all their glistening, Call to the heart for inward listening."

WORDSWORTH

Every one who cares for plants should have a 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 soon 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 to be watered again until up. The seeds will germinate quicker if you set them in a warm, dark place. Transplant when they have about 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 do not blossom." Come to look at them and they would be in pots three or four sizes too large.

Heliotrope 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 moist, keep them a little in the shade until rooted, then put them in the sun and they will grow very fast. When you commence to take the glass off do not leave it off very long at a time, but let the plant gradually get accustomed to the change. The flowers of the heliotrope are a number of different colors. Among them are light violet, lavender, white edged with lavender and pure white.

TO MAKE PIERPLANT JELLY.—Strip the stems and cut into large pieces. Cook as quickly as you can without burning. When done pour out into a strong, thick sack, and let it drip, do not squeeze it, for if the least bit of fruit gets with the juice it will not jelly. Pour the juice into a brass kettle, and let it come to a boil. Let it boil an hour. Put in half as much sugar as you have juice, you can tell when it is boiled enough by taking some out on a saucer.

BRAMBLEBUSH.

WHY FLOWERS TURN TO THE SUN.—Wiener has presented to the Vienna Academy a monograph upon heliotropism and geotropism in plants. After a historical sketch, the author treats of the influence of light on heliotropism, and shows that with decreasing intensity of light the strength of the heliotropic effect increases 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 limit of light intensity for stoppage of growth in length lies higher, 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 sativa*, 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 plant.—Harper's Magazine.

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 potatoes 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 natural appetite knows this if we do not. The same is found to be true in feeding potatoes to animals. Bousingault 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. KENZIE.

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 purposes. 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 and 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.

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MAKE HENS LAY.

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

\$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 1300 lbs. Also a three month' old horse colt, color when shed same as mare. Also one five year-old sorrel horse, pony with white hind feet, blazed face and harness marks.

S. JOSEPH, Auburn, Kan.

Hodgeman, Ness County.

I seldom see any report from this county. We have so little in the crop line this year, that I presume folks think it not worth while to write. Our wheat crop is near a total failure, which is very hard for our new settlers who have depended so much upon our first crop. A good deal of land sowed with wheat last fall has been sowed with other crops this spring. What little wheat we have is now being cut. It is very short and thin, but quite well filled with good plump grain. Some will probably yield 7 or 8 bushels per acre, but the larger part much less. I 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 August I think. Had we all done likewise perhaps we 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 pastured for stock. Corn doing well considering the external dry weather. We are having showers to-day. Have some ground that was 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 surface and drilling in. Am I right? Will some one advise me? Wish some one would tell me how to 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 write. Its praise has been sung by all the papers in the state, and its advantages 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 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 reaping is retarded. White wheat will be fair.

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

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

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 each quarter section.

Fruit is 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.

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.

Odesa 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 will 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. Corn 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. H. V.

An exchange says.

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

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.

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From near Topeka, one 4-year-old bay mare, rather small, branded on right shoulder with a 7; also one 3-year-old mare, dark bay, with a few grey hairs mixed; blaze in face, hind feet white, branded on right shoulder with a 7. A reward of \$10 will be given for information that will lead to their recovery. THOMAS WHITE, Topeka, Kan.

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We offer for sale a choice lot of young pigs now nearly ready for shipment. These are by imported Mahomet, 1875; Gill Blas, and other noted sires and are from sows of such fashionable families as Salles, St. Bridges, Lady Smiths, Lady Leonidas, etc. In quality and breeding we know these to be unsurpassed.

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Bull, a choice bred "Young Mary," calved Aug. 30, 1878. Address: E. M. SHELTON, Supt. Farm, Manhattan, Kansas.

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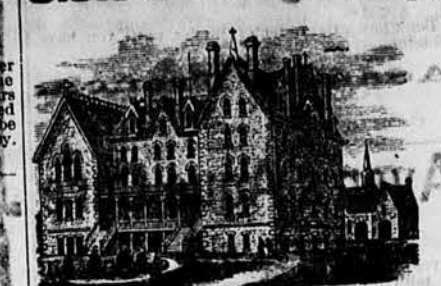
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