

The ear of charity is as deaf as an adder at work on a long column of figures. The grinders should cease, because the ears of the hand organ must last for every popular just at present, anyhow. Old man comes on a pace in harness, and at a good road-haul. The boy stood on the burning deck that he hauled from the fire, where his father had thrown but the old man in yanked him off and completed the cremation of the vile cars. Women are generally pretty smart, but they cannot hold a candle to a can of kerosene with safety.

Virtue is its own reward, but a little besides, it will do anything, is generally quite handy.

The old bum smells the bottle from afar when it is set up for a free treat to the crowd.

A word spoken in due season, how good it is when it strikes the man with the bill just about right.

"Removes not the ancient landyard," pleads the venial tramp when they bid him to get off and get into the car at the work-house.

The seed of the turnip is the seed of the chub in some of the stinky intestines.

Horticulture.

KANSAS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

A Short Abstract of the Proceedings.
EDITOR FARMER: Thinking that a brief article on the meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society at Parsons, might interest some of our readers, I have concluded to give you the following:

I kept no notes of the proceedings, so must depend upon memory for what I write, hence, my notes will be rambling and disconnected, taking up such topics as interested me particularly.

As no winter meeting had been held in the southern part of the state for several years, it was thought best to hold this, the eleventh annual meeting, in that part, so as to give the citizens of the southern counties an opportunity to attend the meeting without too great an outlay of time and money.

The benefits arising from the meetings of associations of this kind, are somewhat local in their application, as but a small proportion of the people of the state interested in the work, are able to avail themselves of the opportunity of attending the meetings and hearing or participating in the discussions. The officers of the society have constantly borne this in mind and held the meetings at such points as in their judgment would reach the greatest number of persons interested in the particular work of the society.

The meetings are distributed in such a way as to give the different parts of the state an opportunity of reaching them once in every two or three years at farthest.

At the earnest solicitation of citizens of Parsons, seconded by the leading horticulturists of the southeastern part of the state, the eleventh annual meeting was called to meet at the above place on the 11th to 18th of December 1877.

On account of the illness of Mr. C. G. Wickersham, during the two weeks preceding, preparations for the meeting had not been forwarded to that degree of completeness that would have been desirable, however, at the appointed hour on Tuesday the 11th inst., a goodly number assembled at the hall, and after a short time spent in making acquaintances, with one another, the meeting was opened by vice-president Robert Milliken, of Lyon county, the divine blessing being invoked by one of the ministers of the place, and a couple of hours was spent in giving and hearing reports of the condition of the crops and fruit for the past season, from the different counties.

Allen, Labette, Lyon, Montgomery, Neosho, Dickinson and Wilson were reported, and the general tenor of the reports being that the crops of apples were under that of the year 1876, but a good crop.

Of grapes the yield was good, but not so good as the crop in many parts of the state, while the peach crop was simply enormous, in the regions distant from railroads and cities, far exceeding what could be used.

The secretary was unavoidably absent until Wednesday, but in the afternoon of Tuesday the president, Prof. E. Gale, of Manhattan, was at his post and presented his report on forestry, which was an interesting document and of great value to the tree-planter.

H. E. Van Deman, of the committee on vegetable gardening, made his report, which although brief contained some good things. The suggestion "to plant in rows and use the horse for the purpose of cultivation," was pretty generally concurred in.

A lively discussion followed the reading of the report, in which several members took occasion to condemn the too common practice of leaving the cultivation of the garden to the "common folk."

If our people would arrange to plant their potatoes, corn, beans, squashes, cucumbers and even their onions, beets, parsnips, etc., in rows to be worked by horse power, they would be surprised at the great amount of back-aching hand-work that would be saved, and the saving in the cost of producing their crop of "garden stuff."

Several other reports and papers were read and discussed. A lively interest was shown in the new peaches, so that it was hard to keep the discussion from running into them.

The subject of peaches was made the special business of Thursday afternoon.

The protection of trees from rabbits, came up and the same old arguments were gone over, all resulting as it ever does, in the conclusion that the best and only sure remedy is to catch and kill the rabbits.

J. L. Williams, of Oswego, Mr. Houston, of Montgomery county, and others, explained their traps, and the mode of operating them. A committee consisting of the above named gentlemen with Mr. Brown, of Wilson county, was appointed to prepare a model of the trap, or traps, and present the same to the meeting. The next day the model was presented and explained, to the great edification of many members and I am well satisfied as to the ultimate reduction of this destructive quadruped.

A good deal of amusement was received by friend Houston relating his experience with a specimen of the *Mephitis mephitis*, (skunk) with which he was unacquainted until he caught him in his trap. How the old lady went with him to see him get the "black mink" as the mischievous son William told him it was, out of the trap and how they got away from him when the perfume began to rise, must be heard in his inimitable style and slight Irish brogue to be really enjoyed as it was by those present.

Some members recommended drowning the

skunk by pouring water into the barrel of which the trap is made.

Mr. Milliken came to the rescue of the skunk as the friend of the horticulturist and farmer on account of its great insect eating propensity. He claimed that there is no other animal in Kansas, equal to the skunk as hunter and devourer of insects, grubs, etc. It is true, he eats eggs and young chickens, but if the hen house is properly secured, there need be no trouble on this score.

I will send you a description and drawing of the rabbit trap, which I hope you will have illustrated for your paper, as it will save thousands of dollars to the tree-planters of the state, and does not cost, besides a half hour's work, to exceed twenty-five cents in cash, and in most cases, nothing.

The meetings were not very generally attended by the citizens, partly because there seemed to be a want of enthusiasm, but largely on account of some excitement over some railroad bond question that was agitating the public mind of Parsons.

The greater part of Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning were occupied in hearing the reports of the standing committee read and in discussing them.

The election of officers resulted in the retention of the same officers as last year, viz., president Prof. E. Gale, of Manhattan; vice-president, Robert Milliken, of Emporia; secretary, G. C. Brackett, of Lawrence; treasurer, Judge Fred. Wellhouse, of Leavenworth; and trustees, G. Y. Johnson, of Douglas county; H. E. Van Deman, of Allen county, and E. P. Deihl, of Johnson county.

New peaches were presented by H. E. Van Deman, C. G. Wickersham, and J. C. Teas, of Carthage, Mo.

It was shown that dozens, perhaps hundreds of peaches, ripening perhaps from two to four weeks in advance of the Hall, are springing up all over the country, many of which will be of no particular value except for their earliness. It is to be hoped that our fruit-growers will take such steps as will determine which are of value, and which of no special value and give the public either under the authority of the society or otherwise the result of their decision.

Quite a diversity of experience was given with the two leading candidates for public favor at this time, the Amaden and Alexander.

Mr. Wickersham, with trees from headquarters, of both kinds, showed that the Alexander is earlier, larger and of a much better flavor than the Amaden. On the other hand, Mr. Teas showed that the Amaden was as much superior to the Alexander in its native habitation as the latter was superior to the Amaden at Parsons. Mr. Teas adduced the testimony of a half dozen or more, who had fruit ed both in evidence of the superior merits of his favorite.

Here we see the importance of thoroughly testing in different kinds of soil and exposing these new things before any fixed value can be attached to them.

Another year, or perhaps two or three more will be necessary before we can tell just how these things are going to come out.

Prof. Gale submitted a report on the behavior of Deciduous Cypress, (*Cupressus distichum*) on the college grounds at Manhattan. The Prof. showed sections of the trunk, exhibiting a very fine growth of wood, for seven or eight years.

It seems to have gone through the drought and locust year of 1874 with but little injury, showing that the tree has great value for planting on the plains of Kansas. The wood is inferior to none of our natives for use in the arts, unless we except the red cedar.

Quite a lot of fine fruits, consisting mostly of apples, with two or three plates of pears, were shown. I have no list of the exhibitors, but can recall Mr. Brackett and G. Y. Johnson of Douglas county, Miller, Bardick, Milliken and Baysinger of Lyon county, Van Deman, of Allen county, Grubb, of Brown county, J. C. Teas, of Jasper county, Mo., and many others.

While, as before stated the local attendance was indifferent, the general attendance from abroad was far superior to that of previous years. A larger area of the state was represented than for six years past, parties being in attendance from as far west as Hayes City, on the R. P. R. R. and from Sterling, on the A. T. & S. F. R. R. and from nearly every county in the eastern part of the state.

Missouri was represented by Mr. C. W. Murtfeldt, of St. Louis, J. C. Teas, of Carthage, and Mr. Searle, of S. W. Missouri, I do not recall the county.

A very cordial address of welcome was given by a citizen, whose name I did not get, which was responded to at considerable length by Dr. Bohrer, of Rice county.

In conclusion I would say that the meeting upon the whole was one of more than usual value, on account of the greater general attendance of those particularly interested, and in the amount of matter in the form of papers, essays and reports presented for use in making up the annual report.

I forgot to mention in the proper place that Mr. Truitt, of Quincy, Ky., sent 96 varieties of apples for exhibition at the meeting, but which failed to reach us until Thursday afternoon, the last day of the meeting, too late to be of any use. However, they were turned over to the officers of the S. E. District Society, to show at its meeting at Humboldt, January 10th and 11th, 1878.

HORTICOLA.

THE KANSAS FARMER AND AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS sent postage paid one year for \$2.00.

Farm Stock.

IMPORTANT DISEASES THAT AFFECT SWINE.

The following is one of the Premium Essays issued by the American Berkshire Association. It was written by A. R. Colman, V. S., of Canada, and will be found of great value to our readers.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE—epizootic apthæ.

This is a contagious eruptive fever, affecting all warm blooded animals, and attacking man under certain circumstances, as readily as any of our domestic quadrupeds. The contagious matter is discharged in great abundance with the saliva, and from the vesicles which form in and about the mouth, also on the teats and feet. The virus adheres to the wood-work, litter, floors, roads and whatever the affected animals come in contact with, and is thence communicated to healthy animals coming after them.

Symptoms.—The disease is invariably characterized by a brief period of incubation, varying from twenty-four hours to three or four days. The earlier symptoms are usually ushered in by a shivering fit, succeeded by slight dulness. A vesicular eruption soon occurs in the mouth, and on the digits, and in female animals usually also on the teats. There is a tendency in young animals, when sucking the dam or drinking the milk from affected animals, to a similar eruption on the fauces and pharynx, with irritation of the larynx and of the whole digestive tract. Diarrhea in these cases tends to exhaust the young animals, whose sore mouths prevent the taking of food. The eruption in the mouth is first indicated by smacking of the lips, and champing of the jaws, and great salivation. The pain is evidently intense. If the mouth be examined, vesicles will be found on the tongue, and on the inner surface of the lips and cheeks. In a short time the vesicles burst, and the red painful spots thus exposed are soon covered by epithelium in favorable cases, whereas in others unhealthy ulcers develop. When the eruption occurs on the feet, it is observed around the coronet, and in the inter digital space. The intense pain, inability to stand, lameness, and the swelling above the hoof, are usually the first signs noticed. The animal is inclined to lay down the greater portion of the time, and to utter screams, accompanied with much champing of the jaws, and salivation, if compelled to move. There is a great tendency to sloughing of the hoofs, and pregnant sows frequently abort; emaciation occurs, the poor being unable to take food, owing to the intense pain in the mouth. There is also more or less constitutional fever, often attended by a cough. In favorable cases all symptoms of fever usually subside by the sixth day, the appetite is restored, and convalescence well established by the ninth or tenth day. In case of a fatal termination, the fever runs high, ulceration spreads, the animal becomes exhausted, the hoofs slough off, the blood becomes impure, and death generally occurs about the ninth or tenth day. In the majority of cases the disease is mild, though it is sometimes very virulent.

Treatment.—Although Epizootic Apthæ is not often a fatal disease, still attention must be paid to proper treatment. The use of laxatives and salines must be resorted to, and the affected parts should be dressed with chlorine water, or carbolic acid, one part to twenty or forty parts of water,—or antiseptic and healing dressings. It is hardly necessary to attempt to feed when the animals are suffering from this disease, except allowing them their slops or gruel. The preventative measures should be strict isolation of the affected animals from the healthy ones, the placing of suspected ones in quarantine, and the free use of disinfectants about the premises.

Keep all supporting surfaces clean, especially about the hoofs;—might use some of the following applications; as chloride of zinc, 2 drachms, tincture of myrrh, 1 ounce and water, 1 pint; or carbolic acid, 1 ounce, glycerine, 12 ounces, tincture of myrrh, 1 ounce, water, 1 pint; or Condy's Fluid, 1 teaspoon-full, water, 1 pint. Attend well to ventilation and cleanliness, and the general comfort. The Sulphite or hypo sulphite of Soda administered in $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm doses, three or four times a day, appears to act very beneficially. It is also a good antiseptic and healing gargle for the mouth.

CARBUNCULAR QUINCY—cynanche tonsillaris.

This is a disease somewhat similar to malignant sore throat, but chiefly manifesting itself on one side of the neck, and implicating the tonsil of that side.

Symptoms.—The bristles on the affected side are erected. There may be twelve or fifteen of them, sticking out, and firm, and if they be pulled, or even touched, the animal screams with pain. The surface over which they are implanted is depressed or cup-shaped, and of a dark bluish color. The animal becomes exceedingly dull, listless, deaf, and is continually lying; there is no desire to take any food, and if made to rise and move, it is very evident that the body is supported with difficulty by the extremities; the breathing becomes laborious, the expired air hot and fetid; the mouth hot and foaming, and the lower jaw is constantly moved from right to left, or left to right; the eyes are bloodshot; there is either extreme constipation or diarrhoea, and the evacuation of feces seems to afford some momentary relief. The animal usually becomes comatose, and may be asphyxiated in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, or linger on and die in convulsive fits, about the seventh, eighth or ninth day.

Post-Mortem Appearances.—Evidence of acute inflammation of the larynx and pharynx, and especially of the tonsil on one side. The other lesions are similar to those occurring in any animal that dies of anthrax or from acute inflammatory affection. Quinsey in the pig is often enzootic and epizootic, and some authorities assert that it is always contagious. The disorder is much favored by foul styes, bad food and exposure.

Treatment.—The affected animals should be instantly separated from the healthy ones, and, in the first stages, the affected tissues should if possible, be either extirpated freely with the knife, or very deeply cauterized. Cold water with vinegar and nitre in it, should be allowed to the animal. Gargling the throat frequently with chlorine water is beneficial. Administer an emetic, such as whitehellebore, 10 to 15 grains, or tartar emetic, 5 to 10 grains, or sulphate of zinc, 10 to 15 grains. Afterwards a brisk purgative—say Epsom salts, 3 to 6 ounces—if constipation is present, persisting in the free use of injection. Also give stimulants to support the animal through the attack. These constitute about the chief and only means that can be employed. Emetics in moderate doses—such as tartar emetic, 3 grains, ipocuanha, 4 grains—given frequently, are often very beneficial. All these medicines must be given in the form of a drench. In gargling the throat the fluid must be thrown in from a small syringe. This can easily be done when the mouth is opened, either by an assistant's hands, or by the insertion of a stick or other hard suitable instrument.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

SPAYING.

A correspondent writes for information on the above subject. He says: "I see the practice of spaying cows highly recommended in some of the agricultural papers. It is claimed that cows treated in this way lay on fat much faster, and that the meat is much sweeter and of a more delicate flavor than that of other animals. Is this true? and if so, why is not spaying more generally practiced by stock-raisers?"

There are several reasons why spaying is not more generally practiced. The practice itself is an old one; about as old as agriculture, in fact; and while it has had its earnest advocates, an equally large and respectable body have pronounced the practice a dangerous one, even in the hands of experienced operators, and of doubtful utility where successfully performed. The operation is a very expensive one, as no one but a professional ought to attempt it, and even in such hands falls five per cent. of all the animals operated upon die under the operation. We are well satisfied that spaying is not so generally practiced now as it was fifteen years ago, a fact sufficient at least to establish a presumption against the practice.

Like many other debatable agricultural questions, we greatly need accurate experiments to test the value of spaying. The mere fact that one farmer has found a given practice successful and another unsuccessful is worth something, but lack of accuracy in carrying out the details of the experiment greatly lessens the value of the experience.

In the matter of spaying, the most valuable experiments with which we are acquainted are those performed by the German veterinary surgeon Schmidt, in 1874 and 1875. This gentleman castrated, all told, 21 cows, and carefully compared them with an equal number of whole animals. The result of these experiments showed that for several weeks after the operation the animals lost flesh very rapidly, and even at the end of the fifth week the loss in some cases was as high as 155 pounds. From this time on, the castrated cows showed no advantages over the intact animals in laying on flesh; keeping pace with them, indeed, but doing no more. As to the quality of their flesh, Mr. Schmidt pronounced that from the spayed cows excellent, but no better in his judgment than that of others.

The experiment quoted above had for its object, also, to ascertain the effect of spaying upon the production of milk. The results in this regard corresponded very closely to the production of flesh. In all cases there was a considerable decrease in the quantity of milk for some time after the operation, in some cases this decrease being very great. "In many cases the quantity of milk never rose again; in others it reached the original amount, or thereabouts, in a few weeks' time, but only to fall off rapidly after a very short continuance at that level. In most cases the period of lactation was extended, in some cases to 14 or 15 and in one case to 17 months." The fact must be placed to the credit of this operation that the milk obtained from the spayed cows was greatly improved in quality, there being a very considerable increase both of fat and casein.

Our correspondent will, we think, see from all this why spaying is not more generally practiced by stockmen. Judging from the variety of opinions held by veterinarians upon this subject, we are decidedly of the opinion that the disadvantages of spaying much more than counterbalance the advantages, whatever they may be.—Prof. Shelton of Kansas Agr'l College.

DISEASES OF SHEEP.

As to a few of the diseases of sheep and their remedies, the old adage that an ounce of

prevention is worth more than a pound of cure is true with sheep as with other matters. Disease will sometimes come to the best-cared-for flocks. Swelled neck is one of the diseases with which I have often had to contend. In the spring of 1873 I had quite a large flock under my care, that were many of them attacked with this disease, which is a sort of enlargement of the thyroid glands that are situated on each side of the upper portion of the windpipe. After administering different remedies, and having had a few cases prove fatal, I cured a number of diseased animals with a medicine composed of spirits of turpentine and dissolved saltpetre, in about equal portions. I use four tablespoonfuls at a dose.

Laurel poisoning is another malady with which we sometimes have to contend on farms producing "sheep laurel," which is a slow but sure poison to all sheep when eaten by them. My remedy for this is a muskrat's tail cut into pieces about a quarter of an inch long, and steeped in hot water until soft. I use half a pint of water to one tail, and when cool I give a tablespoonful at a time, once an hour, until a cure is effected. I have never known this remedy to fail. If inconvenient to obtain this remedy give the patient about a tablespoonful of fine salt, and after the space of a few minutes, about the same quantity of castor oil. This will usually cause vomiting, and generally effects a cure.

The scab is a most troublesome disease when once established in a large flock, but if taken in time can be quite speedily cured. Like the itch in man, it is caused by a small insect, which buries itself under the skin, there propagating its young, which in turn do the same mischief, until the poor animal sinks under its tormentors. This affliction is comparatively unknown in this country, yet it sometimes does occur, and I have seen very bad cases.

Were I to discover the appearance of the scab in my own flock I should at once separate the infected ones; cut off the wool as far as the skin felt hard to the finger; then wash the scab with strong soap-suds, thoroughly applied with a shoebush and sufficient to cleanse and break the scab. I should then apply the following: A strong decoction of tobacco, adding one-third, by measure, of strong lye of wood ashes; a small quantity of tar, and about one-twelfth of the whole, by measure, of spirits of turpentine. Rub this compound thoroughly into the parts affected, allowing it to spread a little distance all around it. In three washings, with an interval of two or three days between, I think a cure would be effected in almost any case that might arise.

Diarrhoea is usually caused by a change of food, and is commonly more prevalent in spring, soon after turning out to grass, than at any other season. I have had animals attacked with it in winter. My remedy is, first, to keep the animal warm and comfortable; next, provide a supply of dry food; cleanse out their bowels by giving a dose of one ounce castor-oil in a pint of warm gruel; then, if the animal seems to be in much pain, I usually add from ten to twelve drops of laudanum.—Cor of American Cultivator.

TO ASCERTAIN THE WEIGHT OF LIVE CATTLE.

It is often important for those who are not experienced judges by the eye, to have some means beside the scales of ascertaining the weight of cattle while living, and by following these approved directions this can be done within a margin.

Take a string, put it around the breast, stand square, just behind the shoulder blade; measure on a foot rule the feet and inches the animal is in circumference; this is called the girth; then, with the string, measure from the bone of the rib which plumbs the line with the hinder part of the buttock; direct the line along the back of the fore part of the shoulder blade; see the dimensions on the foot rule as before which is the length, and work the figure in the following manner: Girth of the bulk, say six feet four inches, length, five feet three inches, which multiplied together makes thirty-one square superficial feet; and multiplied by twenty-three (this number of pounds is allowed to each superficial foot of cattle measuring less than seven and more an five feet in girth,) make 713 pounds. Were the animal measures less than nine and more than seven in girth, thirty-one is the number of pounds to each superficial foot. Again, suppose a big or any small beast should measure two feet in girth, and two along a back, which, multiplied together, make four square feet, that multiplied by eleven, the number of pounds allowed each square foot of cattle measuring less than three feet in girth, make forty-four pounds. Again, suppose a calf, a sheep, etc., should measure four feet six inches in girth, and three feet nine inches in length, which multiplied together make 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ square feet, then multiplied by eleven, the number of pounds allowed to each square foot measuring less than five feet and more than three in girth, makes 265 pounds. The dimensions of the girth and length of beef cattle, sheep, calves, or hogs, may be exactly taken this way as it is at all necessary for any computation or any valuation of stock, and will answer exactly to the four queries, sinking the old, a sum which every one who can get even a bit of chalk can figure.—Rural New Yorker

THE KANSAS FARMER AND AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS sent postage paid one year for \$2.00.

January 2, 1878

Patrons of Husbandry.

PROCEEDINGS KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

EMPORIA, KANSAS.
TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1877, 10 A. M.

Kansas State Grange P. of H., met in Grange Hall in the city of Emporia, in the 6th annual session, at 10 a. m., Dec. 11, 1877.

Wm. Sims, W. M., in the chair.

The roll of officers was called:

Responding—Wm Sims, W. Master; J. F.

Willits, Overseer; J. T. Stevens, Lecturer; W.

H. Jones, Chaplain; Geo. Amy, Gate-keeper;

Mrs. Hannah Sims, Ceres; Mrs. Helen M.

Barney, Pomona; Mrs. Bina A. Ode, Flora.

Absent.—W. D. Rippey, Steward; S. W. Fisher,

Assistant Steward; W. P. Popenoe, Treasurer;

Mrs. Amanda C. Rippey, Lady Assistant Stew-

ard.

Executive Committee.—W. H. Jones, Levi

Dumbauld. Absent: M. E. Hudson.

The Worthy Master appointed A. P. Reardon,

Steward; John R. Briggs, Assistant Steward;

Mrs. Helen M. Barney, Lady Assistant Steward.

Grange opened in due form. Roll of coun-

ties entitled to representation was called;

twenty-two responded. A quorum being

present, on motion it was ordered that a com-

mittee on credentials be appointed.

The Worthy Master appointed, as said com-

mittee, E. St. John, of Riley; W. H. Tooth-

aker, of Johnson; D. C. Spurgeon, of Coffey.

On motion, the Grange took a recess until

the sounding of the Master's gavel, to give

the committee on credentials time to do their

work and report.

Grange called to order by the Worthy

Master.

Committee on credentials made a partial re-

port, viz: That they find the following dele-

gates entitled to seats: Robert Cook, of Allen

county, E. R. Powell, of Butler county, L. P.

Gray, of Bourbon county, D. C. Spurgeon, of

Coffey county, C. Coon, of Cowley county, Wm.

Roe, of Douglas county, J. Jenkins, of Frank-

lin county, C. S. Worley, of Greenwood county,

W. H. Toothaker, of Johnson county, B. F.

Singer, of Jewell county, A. P. Reardon, of

Jefferson county, G. T. Watkins, of Jackson

county, H. H. Hart, of Labette county, J. S.

Payne, of Linn county, Mrs. Mary Stratton,

of Lyon county, G. M. Summerville, of McPherson

county, A. Noce, of Marion county, Wm.

Pane, of Marshall county, J. H. Martin, of

Miami county, Wm. George, of Neosho county,

John R. Briggs, of Osage county, Thos. Hays,

of Pottawatomie county, E. St. John, of Riley

county, Henry Busenbark, of Sedgewick county,

O. McConnell, of Shawnee county, G. F. Jack-

son, of Wilson county, G. S. Kneeland, of Wa-

baunee county, C. Hogue, of Washington.

On motion the report of the committee was

adopted.

On motion a Committee on Order of Busi-

ness was appointed, consisting of J. T. Willits,

of Jefferson, G. T. Watkins, of Jackson, G. M.

Summerville, of McPherson.

On motion the Grange adjourned until 1 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

EMPORIA, Dec. 11, 1 P. M.

Grange convened. Worthy Master in the

chair. Roll called. A quorum present.

Grange opened in due form in fourth degree.

The Committee on Order of Business made

the following report, which, on motion, was

adopted: 1st. Call of roll. 2d. Reading of

minutes of previous meeting. 3d. Report of

standing committees. 4th. Report of special

committees. 5th. Report of officers. 6th.

Calling roll by counties for the introduction

of new business. 7th. Miscellaneous business.

The Worthy Master then delivered the

following annual address: [Heretofore pub-

lished in the KANSAS FARMER.]

On motion the Worthy Overseer appointed

Wm. Roe of Douglas, Mrs. Helen M. Barney

of Riley, and E. R. Powell of Butler, a committee

to whom was reported the Master's address.

The Secretary of the State Grange made the

following report: "Worthy Master, officers

and members of Kansas State Grange: I have

the honor to submit the sixth annual report of

the secretary's office for your consideration

and action. In doing so, I need not refer to

the condition of the Order in this state, further

than the official statistics show, leaving all

discussion and speculation, as to the causes

and effects, to the members of this Grange.

STATISTICS.

No. of charters issued prior to Dec. 1,

1876..... 1,403

No. issued during 1877..... 4

Total issued..... 1,407

No. consolidations to date..... 104

No. of surrenders to date..... 107

Total No. returned..... 211

No. of charters outstanding..... 1,196

No. of dead and dormant Granges

reported to W. Master John D. Jones

of the National Grange, under date

of July 1, 1877, for revocation of

charter..... 561

Leaving the number that did not

fall under the rule..... 635

No. Granges reported for Dec. q. 76

No. Granges reported for Mar. q. 77

No. Granges reported for June q. 77

No. Granges reported for Sept. q. 77

No. Granges delinquent for Dec. q. 76

No. Granges delinquent for Mar. q. 77

No. Granges delinquent for June q. 77

No. Granges delinquent for Sept. q. 77

No. mem. paying dues for Dec. q. 76

No. mem. paying dues for Mar. q. 77

No. mem. paying dues for June q. 77

No. mem. paying dues for Sept. q. 77

Gains and losses of members to Subordi-

Granges, reporting from Dec. quarter, 1876, to

and including Sept. quarter, 1877:

Number of females initiated..... 183

Number of males initiated..... 233

Number admitted on cards and con-

solidations..... 317

Total gains..... 723

Lost by withdrawals..... 86

Lost by death..... 10

Lost by expulsions..... 53

Lost by suspensions..... 9

Dropped..... 939

Total..... 1,093

Under direction of the State Grange and

Worthy Master, I mailed the Worthy

Master's circular letters, during Feb. and

March, 1877, to 949 Granges.

FINANCIAL.

Balance cash on hand, Dec. 8, 1876..... \$438 40

Amount of fees and dues received

from Dec. 8, to April 1, 1877..... 1,533 17

From April 1, to July 1, 1877..... 1,125 98

From July 1, to October 1, 1877..... 550 92

From October 1, to December 1, 1877..... 396 20

Total..... \$4,020 67

DISBURSED.

By cash paid orders, 1876..... \$107 64

By cash paid 4-b. q. S. C. salary 1876..... 250 00

By cash paid W. P. Popenoe, Treas..... 2,885 23

By cash paid S. C. to Dec. 1, 1877..... 400 00

By cash paid expenses of office, 1877..... 218 92

By cash paid John Boyd, ex-treas. 77..... 6 04

By cash charged back to Subordi-

nate Grange account..... 5 23

By cash balance on hand Dec. 1..... 147 62

Total..... \$4,020 67

Supplemental report showing the actual re-

ceipts from Dec. 8, 1876, to and including Dec.

11, 1877, and the current expenses accruing

during the same time, leaving out of the ac-

count cash paid on accounts created prior to

December 8, 1876:

Total cash receipts from Dec. 8, 1876,

to and including Dec. 11, 1877..... \$3,673 87

Total expenses of current year..... 2,684 00

Balance of receipts over expendi-

tures for the year..... 989 78

Total..... \$3,673 87

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. B. MAXON, Sec.

A. T. Stewart, Kansas State Agent, sub-

mitted his annual report, itemized, which shows

the amount of cash received by that office for

the year to amount to a total of..... \$1654 76

Balance due agent..... \$91.19

By amount of cash disbursed as per

vouchers..... \$1745 95

Balance due agent brought forward

to new account..... \$91.19

On motion the reports of Secretary and S. C.

Agent were referred to the Auditing Com-

mittee.

The Worthy Master announced the follow-

ing Committees:

AUDITING.

J. H. Martin, of Miami county; E. St. John, of

Riley county; R. B. Cook, of Allen county.

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

D. C. Spurgeon, of Coffey county; A. Noce, of

Marion county; Wm. George, of Neosho county;

E. R. Powell, of Butler county; B. F. Singer,

of Jewell county.

CO-OPERATION.

W. H. Toothaker, of Johnson county; C. Coon,

of Cowley county; Wm. Roe, of Douglas county;

A. P. Reardon, of Jefferson county; G. T.

Watkins, of Jackson county.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

E. R. Powell, of Butler county; John Rehrig,

of Osage county; C. Coon, of Cowley county;

J. Jenkins, of Franklin county; B. F. Singer,

of Jewell county.

NEEDED LEGISLATION.

G. M. Summerville, of McPherson county;

C. Hogue, of Washington county; A. P. Rear-

don, of Jefferson county; R. B. Cook, of Allen

county; Wm. George, of Neosho county.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

L. P. Gray, of Bourbon county; O. M. McCon-

nell, of Shawnee county; H. H. Hart, of Labette

county.

INSURANCE.

G. S. Kneeland, of Wabaunee county; Thos.

Hays, of Pottawatomie county; J. S. Payne, of

Linn county.

GOOD OF THE ORDER.

Wm. Roe, of Douglas county; Mrs. Mary

Stratton, of Lyon county; J. H. Martin, of Mi-

ami county; H. Busenbark, of Sedgewick coun-

ty; C. S. Worley, of Greenwood county.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

G. F. Adams, Topeka, Kas.; S. A. Felter, To-

peka, Kas.; E. M. Shelton, Manhattan, Kas.

Bro. A. T. Stewart tendered his resignation

as State Agent, which was referred to the

Committee on Good of the Order.

Bro. P. B. Maxon made his annual report as

Secretary and Treasurer of the Patrons' Mut-

ual Life Assurance and Protective Association

which, on motion, was referred to the Com-

mittee on Insurance.

P. B. Maxon, Secretary and Treasurer of the

Patrons' Mutual Life Assurance and Protec-

tive Association, submitted the following an-

nuual report, to and including Dec. 11, 1877:

Total number of policies issued to date 146;

No. of deaths, 5; No. dropped, 2; No. forfeit-

ed by failure to pay assessments, 68; No. paid

up, 71.

FINANCIAL.

To cash received of G. Y. Johnson..... \$54.45

To cash received on account of

assessments made on occasion

of the death of Bro. H. D. Chan-

nel and Bro. R. S. Fithean, of

R. D. Vermillion Grange, No.

650; also the death of Bro. A.

Martin, of Plain View Grange

No. 888..... \$376 80

Received on ten policies issued

..... \$10 50

Total receipts..... \$287 30

Cr.

By cash paid expenses..... \$7 00

By cash paid commissions..... 2 25

By cash paid Sister Martin..... 61 65

By cash paid Fithean..... 61 00

By cash paid heirs of Bro. H. D. Channell..... 64 00

By cash to balance..... \$195 90

\$91 40

Assessments made on account of deaths No.

2, 3, 4 and 5, and not collected, are as follows:

No. 2..... \$13 10

No. 3..... 63 80

No. 4..... 57 10

No. 5..... 78 20

Total..... \$202 20

All of which is respectfully submitted, to-

gether with the records, books and papers of

the office.

P. B. MAXON,

Sec'y and Treas.

On motion the Grange adjourned until 7

P. M.

TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1877 7 P. M.

Grange met, Worthy Master in the chair.

Roll called, a quorum present. Bro. W. P.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MISS M. W. BURNETT

WINNING A PRINCESS.

The betrothal and marriage of the Princess Charlotte of Prussia with Nicholas, who was then a grand duke, but afterwards became Emperor of Russia, forms one of the sweetest and most romantic love episodes in the world of European courts, which is usually so devoid of love and romance, and would on that account deserve being remembered quite regardless of the historical interest which will henceforth adhere to all the members of the family of the conqueror of France.

Princess Charlotte was born in the year 1798 and was the oldest daughter of King Frederick William the Third of Prussia, and his beautiful and accomplished wife, Queen Louise. Her early childhood elapsed amidst scenes of terror and humiliation for the royal family of Prussia, and nobody at that time would have ventured to predict for her the brilliant career which Providence kept in store for this child, born and brought up under such fatal auspices.

We might, indeed, make an exception in favor of her mother, who, with that prophetic intuition which seems to have been the distinguishing feature of that high-minded woman, wrote one day to her father, the Duke of Mecklenburg, the following lines about her daughter:

"Charlotte is given to silence and reserve, but under her apparent coldness she conceals a warm and loving heart. Her indifference and pride are but the duldest outside of a diamond of the purest water, which some day will shine forth in its brilliant lustre. Her bearing and manners are noble and dignified. She has but few friends, but these few are warmly attached to her. I know her value, and predict for her a brilliant future if she lives long enough."

The young Princess, was, indeed, a very frail and delicate creature—one of those tender flowers which seem to wait for the kind hand of the gardener to transplant them to a warmer clime. She was charming and handsome; but her beauty was rather that of a pale lily than that of a blooming rose.

Charlotte was just sixteen when, in the year 1814, the Grand Duke Nicholas, on his way to the camp of the allied armies of France, passed through Berlin, and was warmly welcomed as an honored guest at the royal palace.

The description which those who saw and knew the Grand Duke at that time have given of the incomparable graces of his person and mind make it easy for us to imagine that the heart of a young girl just budding into womanhood was captivated and charmed by him almost at first sight.

Well, he might have said, like Cæsar, "I came, I saw, I conquered."

The Princess fell in love with him, and fortunately for her, the young Grand Duke returned her love fully as passionately.

The Grand Duke Nicholas had the reputation of being one of the handsomest, if not the very handsomest, man of the times; and his majestic and stately form, which measured no less than six feet and two inches, was considered unequalled in beauty, not only in Russia, but in all Europe.

He was vigorous, strong, and full of life and strength, with broad shoulders and chest while his small hands and feet were of the most aristocratic elegance.

His whole figure realized the perfect model of manly and commanding beauty, which the divine art of a sculptor of antiquity has immortalized under the features of the Apollo Belvidere.

His features were of the Grecian cast—forehead and nose formed a straight line—and his large, blue, sincere eyes showed a singular combination of composure, sternness, self-reliance and pride among which it would have been difficult for the observer to name the predominant expression.

Those who have looked closely and attentively into those remarkable eyes would have easily believed that their threatening glance would suffice to suppress a rebellion, to terrify and disarm a murderer, or to frighten away a suppliant. But there would have been but few to believe that the sternness of those eyes could be so entirely softened as to beam forth nothing but love and kindness.

Among the few, however, was the young Prussian Princess who had drunk deep in their intoxicating fervor. It is true that she was the only person in the world in whose presence the Olympian gravity of his features gave way to a radiant cheerfulness, which made his manly beauty perfectly irresistible.

In such moments his magnificent brow always the seat of meditation and thought, exhibited the serene beauty and Attic grace of a young Athenian; the serious Pericles seemed, by the wand of the magician, to have been transplanted into the youthful Alcibiades.

At this time, however, the matchless personal charms of the Grand Duke were enhanced by political prospects of the most exalted character. He was not even eventually considered an heir to the Imperial crown of Russia. It is true, Alexander the first, his brother, had no children, but in case of his death; which could not be expected soon, the Grand Duke Constantine was to inherit the throne of Peter the Great and to leave to Nicholas, at best, the position of a prince of the first blood.

Nevertheless, Frederick William, charmed alike by the beauty and intellect of his guest, and by the hope of uniting the sovereign houses of Prussia and Russia by the close ties of a family union, greeted the prospect of a marriage between the Grand Duke and his daughter with enthusiasm, especially when he discovered that the young folks themselves were fond of each other.

The king then delicately insinuated to his daughter that, if she had taken a liking to the Grand Duke, and had reason to believe that the Prince entertained similar feelings toward her, their marriage would meet with no objection on his part.

But the young Princess, although secretly delighted in a hope which fully responded to the secret wishes of her heart, was either

too proud or too bashful to confess to her father her love for the Grand Duke, who had not yet made any declaration to her.

In this manner the day approached on which the Grand Duke was to leave Berlin. On the eve of his departure, a grand gala supper was given in his honor at the royal palace, and, by way of accident or policy, the young Princess Charlotte was seated by the side of her distinguished admirer.

The Grand Duke was uncommonly taciturn during the evening. His high forehead was clouded, and his gloomy eyes seemed to follow, in the space, vague phantoms fitting before his imagination. Repeatedly he neglected to reply to questions addressed to him; and, when he was asked to respond to a toast which one of the royal princes had proposed in his honor, he seemed to awake from a proud dream which had entirely withdrawn him from his surroundings.

Suddenly, as if by a mighty effort of his will, he turned to his fair neighbor and whispered so as only to be understood by her:

"So I shall leave Berlin, to-morrow!"

He paused abruptly, and looked at the Princess, as if he was awaiting for an answer which expressed sorrow and grief on her part. But the Princess was fully as proud as the Grand Duke, and overcoming the violent throbbing of her heart, she said, politely, to him:

"We are all very sorry to see your Imperial Highness leave us so soon. Would it not have been possible for you to defer your departure?"

"You will all be very sorry?" muttered the Grand Duke, not entirely satisfied by the vagueness of sorrow which these words of the Princess implied. "But you, in particular, Madame?" he added, after some hesitation. "For it will depend on you alone whether I shall stay here or depart."

"Ah!" replied Charlotte, with her sweet smile; "and what have I to do to keep your Imperial Highness here?"

"You must permit me to address my admiration and homage to you."

"Is that all?"

"And you must encourage me to please you."

"That is much more difficult," said the Princess, with a deep blush; but at the same time her eyes beamed forth so much affection and delight, that the Prince could see in a glance that his fondest hopes had been realized beforehand.

"During my short stay in Berlin," the Grand Duke continued, in the same tone of voice, "I have taken pains to study your character and your affections, and this study has satisfied me that you would render me very happy, while, on the other hand, I have some qualities which would secure your own happiness."

The Princess was overcome by emotion, and in her confusion did not know what to answer. At last she said:

"But here, in the presence of the whole court, at the public table, and put such a question to me?"

"Oh!" replied the Prince, "you need not make any verbal reply. It will be sufficient for you to give me some pledge of your affection. I see there on your hand, a small ring, whose possession would make me very happy. Give it to me."

"What do you think of? Here in the presence of a hundred spectators?"

"Ah, it can be easily done without being seen by anybody. Now we are chatting so quietly with each other that there is not one among the guests who suspects in the least what we are speaking about; press the ring into a morsel of bread, and leave it on the table. I will take the talisman, and nobody will notice it."

"This ring is really a talisman."

"I expected so. May I hope to hear its history?"

"Why not? My first governess was a Swiss lady by the name of Wildermatt. Once she went to Switzerland in order to enter upon an inheritance which had been bequeathed to her by a distant relative. When she came back to Berlin a few weeks afterwards, she showed me quite a collection of pretty and costly jewelry, which formed part of her inheritance."

"This is a curious old ring," said I to her, as I put this little, old-fashioned ring on my finger. "Does it not look queer and cunning? Perhaps it is an old relic or talisman, and may have been worn by a pious lady who had received it from her knight, starting for the Holy Land." I tried to take the ring from my finger again, but I could not get it off; for I was a little more fleshy then than now," said Charlotte smilingly.

"My governess insisted on my keeping the ring as a souvenir. I accepted her present, and the ring has been on my finger ever since. Some time afterwards, when I was contemplating its strange workmanship, I succeeded in pulling it from my finger, and was much surprised at seeing engraved on the inside some words, which, though nearly rubbed out by wear of time, were still legible. Now, your Imperial Highness, what do you think were the words engraved upon it? I think when you hear them you will take some interest in the ring."

"Ah! and pray what were they?"

"The words engraved upon the inside were 'Empress of Russia.' This ring had undoubtedly been presented by an Empress of Russia to the relative of Mrs. Wildermatt, for I was told that both this lady and her mother had formerly belonged to the household of the czarine, your august grandmother."

"This is really remarkable," said the Grand Duke, thoughtfully. "I am quite superstitious, and I am really inclined to regard this ring, if I should be happy enough to receive it from you as a pledge of your love, as an omen of very auspicious significance."

In answer to this second and even more direct appeal to her heart, the Princess took a small piece of bread, played carelessly with it, and managed to press the ring into the soft crumbs. Then she dropped it playfully on the table, quite close to the plate of her neighbor. And after this adroit exhibition of her skill as actress, she continued to eat as unconcerned as if she had performed the most trivial action of her life.

With the same apparent coolness and indifference, the Grand Duke picked up the

bread enclosing the ring, took the latter out of its ingenious envelope, and concealed it in his breast, for it was too small to fit any of his fingers. It was this ring—both the pledge of Charlotte's love, and the suspicious omen of his own elevation to the Imperial dignity—which Nicholas wore on a golden chain around his neck to the very last day of his life; and which, if we are not mistaken, has even descended with him into the vault of his ancestors.

Three years afterwards, in 1817, Princess Charlotte, then only nineteen years of age, and in the full splendor of beauty and happiness, made her entry into St. Petersburg by the side of her husband, whose eye had never looked prouder, and whose Olympian brow had never been more serene than at this happiest moment of his life.

As he looked down upon the vast multitude who had flocked together from all parts of the vast empire to greet the young Princess with shouts and rejoicings, and then again upon his fair young bride, perhaps the inscription of the ring occurred to his mind; for, bending his head close to the ear of Charlotte, he whispered: "Now, Empress of the hearts, and some day, perhaps Empress of the realm!"

At this moment the procession reached the main entrance of the winter palace, where Alexander the First, the Emperor, came to meet his beautiful sister-in-law, and conducted her into the sumptuous drawing-room of the magnificent palace of the czars.

Who would believe that eight short years afterwards the brilliant young Emperor had breathed his last; and that Nicholas and Charlotte would succeed to the throne of Russia? Truly, the inscription of the engagement ring had proved prophetic!

THE HOUSEHOLD.

RAGS FOR RUGS.

Speaking of carpet-rugs, of course I mean rug-rags too. For I have it in my plan to make two or three rugs as soon as I can get around to it. Some of the Nova Scotia ladies, among whom I lately lived, make all their carpet-rags into rugs, covering a whole large floor with them, usually drawing their large rug into strong canvas, with a hook made for the purpose. Some of them are very nice, as most of my readers know. But a braided rug seems an easier thing to manage, and I believe I like this kind for every day use as well as any I have seen. I saw one the other day which a grandmamma made when she first began to keep house, and which had been in use more than a score of years. I saw also one that her daughter had begun to make, which might do equal service. The rugs were good, evenly cut, pieced together neatly, and braided so as to conceal all raw edges. The strands were rolled as they were braided so as to keep all raw edges out of sight, making a thick, firm, round braid. An oval piece (or a parallelogram with rounded corners) of Brussels carpeting (to be got at carriage shops) or other firm nice carpet or cloth, makes a pretty center to the rug. Line this with thick cloth. If the lining is glued to the piece of cloth, it makes all more firm. Bind it with strong braid, and sew the braided rug around this piece. The center may be of any size you like from 6 to 20 inches long, but the whole rug looks better when such a center piece is used, instead of beginning at the center with the braid. Strong carpet thread should be used for sewing.

Pieced rugs are pretty too, and very useful in some rooms. Good thick cloth may be cut in stripes, squares or diamonds, and laid in some simple pattern, using two or more colors. When these have been sewed together according to the pattern, and pressed, making a rug of whatever size you please, line the whole with some strong material, and tack it together in an ornamental fashion. Sew on small, fancy rosettes, cut from cloth that harmonizes with the whole, or make your tulle where the tacking together is done. A scalloped border, made with a pinking iron or without it, may be added. This is a good use for old, thick coats.

TWO PRETTY TIDIES.

A pretty and showy style of tidy, which is rather new, is made of a square of lace, or fine mosquito netting, with a border, which has the effect of a frame. This is made by running dark brown worsted all around the square, next a line of a shade darker, and so on till four shades had been put in, the last of which will be a pale brown. Then repeat the other shades with the same regularity until the darkest one is reached again. Put the needle in every other mesh of the lace, and have no space between the rows. Finish the edge with a small, gold-colored cord, made by twisting a few strands of worsted together. The centre may be ornamented by a group of three or four maple leaves, cut from olive-green or scarlet merino, caught down with blue silk of the same color and veined with yellow floss.

Another pretty tidy is made of colored ribbon one inch wide, cut into sixteen-inch lengths and woven in and out like the paper mats like the children make. The ends of the ribbon are doubled over in a loop, thus making an edge all around. Sometimes the ribbon is trimmed upon each edge with very narrow Valenciennes, which adds much to the effect. The imitation, which can be bought now for thirty or forty cents a piece, answers the purpose nicely.

RECIPES.

A CHEAP FRUIT CAKE.—In one quart of sifted flour, add a tea-cup of sugar, half a cup of butter, one cup of washed, dried currants, two heaping tea-spoons of baking-powder, and spice to taste; rub all thoroughly into the flour, then stir in cold water to make a stiff

batter. Bake an hour, first half hour quickly, then slowly.

OYSTER FILLING FOR TURKEY.—To one can of oysters add bread-crumbs until you can mould it like a loaf of bread; add also butter the size of two eggs, pepper, salt and a little pulverized sage. This is delicious.

A RELISH FOR BREAKFAST.—Take one-fourth of a pound of fresh cheese, cut in thin slices, put in a frying-pan, turning a cup of sweet milk over it; add one-fourth teaspoonful dry-mustard, a pinch of salt and pepper, and a piece of butter about the size of a butter-ut; stir the mixture all the time. Roll three Boston crackers very fine and sprinkle in gradually, then turn at once into a warm dish; send to table immediately.

BAKED SOUR APPLES.—Place them in a pan; pour in a tea-cupful of water and one of sugar; bake them slowly till done. Eat them with cream and the juice which cooks from them.

BAKED SWEET APPLES.—Place them in a pan with a very little water, that the juice may not burn, if they are to be cooked in a brick oven; then put the apples in a jar, cover them close and bake them five or six hours. Sweet apples should be baked long after they are tender.

TEA.—"Biting hair in a solution of tea will darken it," says an exchange; but some folks don't like to have their tea darkened in that way.

OYSTER SHORT-CAKE.—This is very nice, and the pastry can be made as for any other short-cake. While the cake is baking, boil one quart of oysters with half a cup of water, half a cup of milk and half a cup of butter, season with pepper, salt, and thicken with a spoonful of corn starch. When the cake is done split open and spread the oysters between the pieces and some on top.

FASHION NOTES.

A sweet thing in combs—honey. Novelties in linen cuffs and collars are shown, very large, and trimmed with Smyrna lace and insertion.

Among the novelties in feathers are those made of gold and as light as ostrich feathers. The latest Paris novelty in shoes is a shoe which have the high heels studded with small steel stars.

Light cashmeres in evening colors are combined with gros grain silks of the same shade for evening dresses.

A narrow side plaiting of light gray silk under the edges of the skirt of a black dress is effective.

Macadam ornaments are much worn this season. The most favorite form is two splashes on the right side of the skirt, with nineteen spangled spots on the left, and boots to match.—St. Louis Times.

LET THE WOMEN MANAGE IT THEMSELVES.—When the woman commissioner to the Paris Exposition comes to be appointed, should not Mrs. President Hayes be the appointing power? Let it be woman's work all round, without any man power in it.—Philadelphia Press.

"Woman have the mastery of color," said Sir Joshua Reynolds. But when a woman wears a green skirt, with a brown overdress, and a purple necktie, with a bow of yellow ribbon in her hair, then color has the mastery of women, we would say.

A Sunday school teacher in Albion, N. Y., asked her class the question: "What did Simon say?" "Thumbs up!" said a little girl.

GLOVES AND PIN-MONEY.—Gloves were introduced into England in the tenth century, but were only used by the wealthy people, and were considered very valuable. As New Year's gifts they were quite popular, or sometimes "glove money" in place of them. "Pin-money" originated in somewhat the same manner. Pins were so costly that money sent or laid aside for them was called "pin-money," and it became so important that it grew into the name of dower, which was settled upon a lady at her marriage.

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THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.

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SUPPLEMENT.

J. H. HUBBARD, Editor & Proprietor, Topeka, Kas.

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LABETTE COUNTY.
Organized in 1867. Named for the river Labette, a tributary of the Neosho, traversing the county. The name Labette is of French origin, and signifies "the best." Square miles, 649; population to square mile, 23.4. Population in 1870, 9,973; population in 1875, 14,771; increase in five years, 4,798.

Place of the County—Bottom lands, 20 per cent; upland, 80 per cent; forest, 10 per cent; prairie, 90 per cent. Average width of bottom—the Neosho one mile, others on half mile. In the eastern and northeastern parts the surface is rocky and bluff, and west undulating, and the bottom between the Neosho and Labette level.

Timber—Average width of timber belt along the Neosho two miles, other stream from one-half to one mile. Varieties: black walnut, hickory, pecan, hackberry, sycamore, red and white elm, red, burr, barren and Spanish oak, mulberry, willow, cottonwood, maple.

Principal Streams—Neosho river, running from north to south along the east line of the county. Labette river runs from the northern central portion of the county in a southeasterly direction, and unites with the Neosho three miles north of the south line of the county. Hackberry creek runs from west to east and empties into the Labette. Deer and Pumpkin creeks run southwest and empty into the Hackberry. Turkey creek runs northeast, joining the Labette. Saw creek, running southwest, empties into the Verdigris. There are but few springs in the county; well water is reached at a depth of from twenty to forty feet.

Coal—Coal has been discovered in two townships, underlying about 75 per cent of the area of those townships. Thickness, from 10 to 24 inches; depth below surface, 2 to 12 feet; quality, hard, black and yellow—no rock or sulphur; used for domestic and local manufacturing purposes, and large quantities shipped north. J. M. Cavanaugh, of Chetopa, locates this coal in township 34, range 21 east, and states that about 1,200 tons have been mined during the past year. It is bituminous coal, and sells for \$3 per ton.

Building Stone, etc.—An abundance of lime and sandstone of good quality is found near and south of Oswego; pottery clay is found to a small extent along the Labette river, also some gypsum.

Railroad Connections—The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad enters the county from the north-east and northwest, uniting at Parsons, whence it runs in a southeasterly direction, leaving the county near its southeast corner; the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad crosses the northwestern corner of the county. Principal stations on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas: Parsons, Labette, Oswego and Chetopa. —From Report of the State Board of Agriculture of 1875.

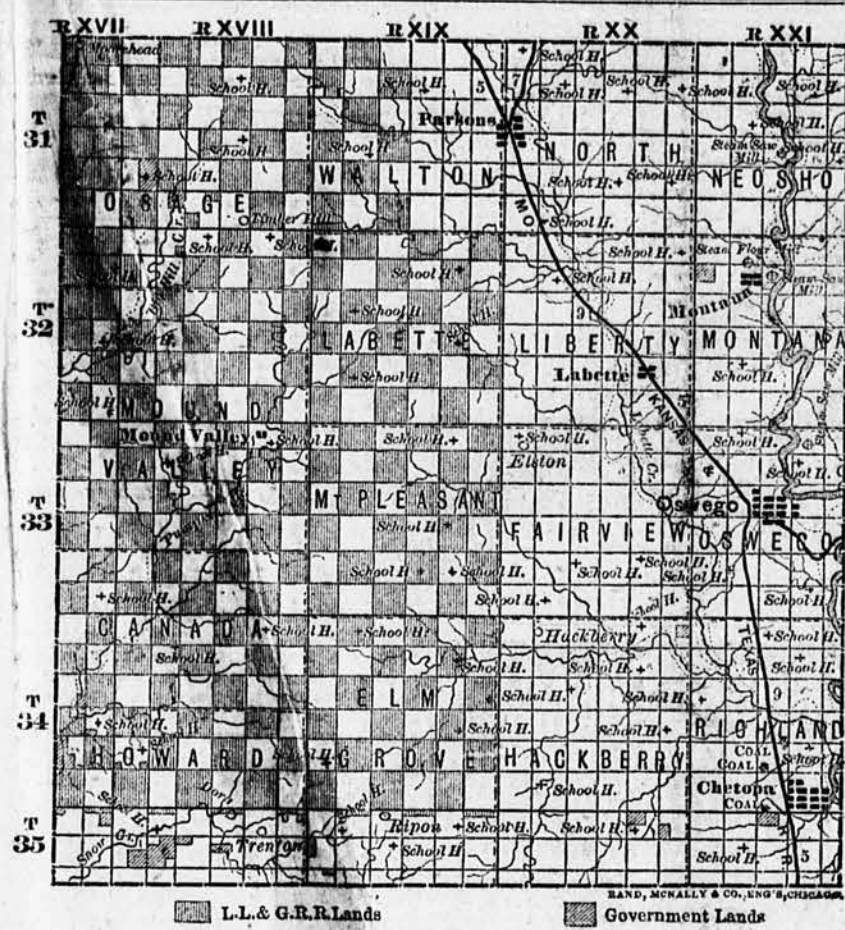
A Milwaukee editor says George Sand may have died from strong coffee, but there has been no mortality from that cause at his boarding house.

A Kentucky editor speaks of a young woman "with just tendency enough to freckle to look most bewitching." He is the fellow with just tendency enough to warble to a lady.—Burlington Hawk.

"When I die," said a married man, "I want to go where there is no snow to shovel." His wife said she presumed he would.

Mrs. Emily Elton Briggs, well known in journalism as "Olivia," has been appointed by Secretary Schurz a member of the Board of Visitors for the United States Hospital for the Insane. Mrs. Briggs is the first lady ever appointed on any of the advisory boards connected with the government institutions.

Mr. M. L. Bamberger, a wholesale wine dealer of Berlin, has lately published the component parts of the various brands of German, French, and Spanish wines on sale in Germany. All were analyzed and found to contain deleterious matter. But few were made from grapes, and two were found entirely destitute of any natural product.



SADDLEBAG NOTES.

NO. VI.

I was extremely well pleased with the country on the north and northeast of Burlington, Coffey county. The farms were well cultivated, the buildings were generally neat and substantial, though not large, the barns and fences were in good repair, the hedges and orchards were tastefully trimmed and cleanly cultivated, and the stock were of choice breeds and in good order.

In this vicinity the manure was hauled out to the orchards and along the hedges, instead of being carted off to fill up some ravine, is too often the case in many neighborhoods.

Five miles from Burlington is the stock farm Sherman Remer, Esq. This gentleman has a head of extra fine kept cattle, with about an equal number of Poland-China hogs. These hogs were ready for the market, but Remer is fortunate in being able to hold them for better prices. At this place I noticed that the hedges were trimmed like those mentioned in my last communication, as seen at Neosho Falls, except that the upright ends were two feet apart.

The corn crop in Coffey county the past year was 10 per cent poorer in quality than in 1876. The yield, however, will not be far from one and a half millions of bushels. The winter wheat is about six inches high, very green, and completely covering the ground.

The grange co-operative store at Burlington, under the management of E. Roberts, Esq. is doing a large business in the grocery and provision line; there are now forty-six of these co-operative stores in the state in successful operation. Not a co-operative store has failed within the last three years that has adopted the pure Rochdale plan.

There appears to be a considerable portion of the Neosho river "bottoms" that is too poor to make it profitable to cultivate. Some of the people here say that "hardpan" is the cause while speaking of hardpan I wish to say that the people of Kansas are not united on that hardpan. Let us hear from our subscribers in different parts of the state upon this subject.

Eight miles east of Hartford, Lyon county, resided a gentleman by the name of Geo. W. Hagan, a good farmer and a first-class stock raiser. He is fattening 74 head of choice three-year-old steers, which are nearly ready for market.

Ten miles east of Emporia I noticed a fine wheat field of 320 acres, owned by our U. S. Senator, Col. Plumb. The land was broken this winter, and the wheat was drilled in. The wheat was six inches high, and quite thick covering the ground. Hundreds of wild geese could be seen busily at work gaining livelihood on this green wheat field. The co-operative store at Emporia, was started March 1st, 1876, mainly through

the efforts of Charles Paine, Esq., the business manager. The plan of the association is nearly like the Rochdale plan. The capital, on the first of March, was \$500.00; the members loaned the money to the association at 12 per cent per annum. The members of the order are allowed to rebate on what they purchase in proportion to the amount purchased. On the 10th of October, this dividend or rebate had amounted to \$850.00; at this time the capital stock had increased to \$650.00. The bank deposit up to that time had been \$19,400 besides this the Carter trade amounted to a considerable amount.

While the Grange, as an order, is conducting these stores at present, I do not consider that it is necessary that the members of an association like the above shall be members of the order of Patrons of Husbandry. I believe that the people of any neighborhood where there exists a necessity for a store of this class can form themselves into an association, the members only having an interest in the rebate or dividend, although articles from the store are sold to members and others at the same price.

The corn crop for 1877, in Lyon county, will amount to not less than one million six hundred thousand bushels. The quality is five per cent poorer than the crop of 1876.

I noticed on this trip that the graveyards and cemeteries in almost every neighborhood are sadly neglected, and it is the case in nearly every part of the state. A noticeable exception to this rule is the cemetery adjoining the village of Burlingame, Oswego county. Here I found a neat fence enclosing the cemetery, which is located on a fine, rolling piece of land in a commanding situation. At the entrance is a large ornamental gateway; near it is a very neat little building painted white, and used as an office. Large evergreen and deciduous trees are scattered very profusely over the entire grounds; the trees are in a healthy condition and neatly trimmed. The grounds are kept in perfect order. The people in the vicinity of this little village are to be complimented for the taste displayed in the manner of arranging the last resting place of man. Without being morbid on this subject, I still think that I should view death with less dread if I lived in the vicinity of one of these beautiful cemeteries.

Before closing this letter I wish to correct a mistake in last week's letter. Neosho Falls was given as in Greenwood county, when it should be in Woodson county. W. W. C. Topeka, Kansas, Dec. 30, 1877.

From Reno County.
Dec. 28—We have had beautiful weather since this month began, except some hard winds on the 4th and 5th which made it chilly and very disagreeable; from the 5th till this time it has been quite still, and warm as spring. Wheat, rye, (and blue grass, timothy and clover, where any is sowed) are growing as in April. There has been a great deal of rain since Sunday night, Dec. 16th; but rains

never make very muddy roads on our sandy, porous sub-soils. Corn is nearly all cribbed, except that put in shocks. Farmers are busy plowing for spring crops, and others are preparing to sow Odesa wheat in February and March; there is a very great acreage in winter wheat. Stock of all kinds are doing well.

B. P. HANAN:
From Russell County.
Dec. 30—The prospects were never better for a good crop of wheat; there has been a much larger acreage sown than last year. The raising of all kinds of stock is profitable in our county. (Corn was good last season, averaging from 40 to 75 bushels. There are not many fine bred horses here yet, a good team of horses is worth \$125. Wheat is 75¢ @ 90¢, and as high as 94¢; corn 30¢; oats and rye about 30¢; cheese 22¢; butter 30¢. No disease among stock. We are just commencing to raise fruit. No insects since the grass hoppers. We want mills, mechanics and shops. We have good schools and churches. Land is worth from \$2.50 to \$15 per acre. Here is the place to make homes. P. M. DORRANCE.

RENO CO., Salt Creek Tp.—Fall wheat looks splendid. A large acreage was put in, nearly all with the drill. There will be a large acreage of Odesa spring wheat put in in February and March. The Odesa is a very good fall wheat as well as spring wheat. Corn, a good yield, potatoes, not one-half of a crop, and all the fall have brought from 65¢ to 90¢ per bushel; wheat from 65¢ to 95¢; oats, 15¢ and 18¢; corn 18¢ and 20¢; dressed pork, 4¢ to 4½¢; beef, 4¢ to 5¢ by the quarter. No disease among stock of any kind in this vicinity. One of my neighbors requests me to ask you if there is such a disease among pigs or horses as "black teeth." I contend there is not, he the reverse. This year more rain has fallen than any year since I came to Kansas, nearly thirteen years ago. It is generally claimed that of a wet season matched potatoes will not do as well as those that are not mulched, all other things being equal. My experience this year demonstrates the reverse of this theory. I mulched part of my potatoes and part I cultivated. The ground was all alike, and plowed at the same time and planted at the same time. Those mulched were decidedly better in quality and quantity. I planted in rows four feet apart and six to twelve inches in the rows, one piece of from one to three eyes in a place.

W. F. HENDRY.
MUSCATINE CO., Ia., Dec. 6th.—No winter wheat raised in this county. Spring wheat, less ground planted than usual; crop poor for some years, last year not over ten bushels per acre, year before about twelve. Oats tolerable; a great deal injured by storms. Corn, not much old held over; crop injured by storms and generally below an average; either very good or very indifferent; a great deal injured from want of dry weather to ripen it, much of it heating and moulding in the crib. Potatoes very good, but light yield. Fruit, poor crop; apples nearly a failure, trees very much injured, nearly all the joints killed. Pork good; no cholera in this neighborhood; prices from \$3.50 to \$4.00; not much packing, owing to the weather. Weather continues rainy; very warm for time of year; grass growing, buds swelling, etc. Bad outlook for fruit next year. No wild land. Improved farms low; prices, shrunk about 50 per cent; sales for cash, few. All kinds of farm stock low. All labor is low; price of farm hands from \$20 down to nothing per month; many offer to work through the winter for their board.

While so many of us are rejoicing in the mild, balmy, springlike weather of the past ten days, we are informed by our city exchange that in fact this unseasonable weather is most detrimental to every mercantile interest, especially to the great investors of beef and pork packing, and of putting up ice. Farmers also are unable on account of the midday roads to get their produce to market, and as tax paying time is close at hand it works great disadvantage to them. Farther, if this weather continues a week longer it will probably cause the buds to swell so as to endanger the fruit. However, Prof. Tice says we are yet to have the most severe winter that has been known for fifty years. So let us all get ready, so far as in our power lies, for a cold snap after Christmas, and be ready also to accept cold weather when it comes as a blessing.—Lawrence Tribune.

Flour, fall wheat, per cwt. \$3.75; flour, spring per cwt. \$4.00; winter graham flour, per cwt. \$3.50; corn meal per cwt., boiled, \$1.00; wheat, spring, No. 1, 80¢; No. 2, 76¢; No. 3, 70¢; wheat, winter, No. 1, 100¢; wheat, winter, No. 2, 90¢; wheat, winter, No. 3, 80¢; rye, No. 2, per bushel 30¢; barley, No. 3, 25¢; barley, reject-d, 15¢ to 20¢; corn, 18¢; mill feed per cwt. 60¢; prairie hay, per ton \$2.50; dressed pork, per bushel, \$1.75; cattle, butchers' stock, per lb. 2¢; hogs, live, fat, \$3.40.—Frankfort, Marshall Co., Record.

Wheat, fall, 75¢ @ 1.00; wheat, spring, 50¢ @ 70¢; corn, 40¢ to 45¢; oats, 30¢ to 35¢; barley, 50¢; rye, 40¢; potatoes, \$1.30; onions, \$1.50; sweet potatoes, \$1.00; butter, 30¢; eggs, 20¢; turnips, 75¢.—Kinley, Edwards Co., Leader.

Eldorado mills white rose, \$3.75; XXX, \$3.50; XXX \$3.50; Anchor mills, best quality, \$3.75; corn meal, \$1.00; wheat, 75¢ to \$1.00; corn, 15¢; oats, 25¢; best steak, 10¢; roast, 80¢;

fresh pork, 8 to 10¢; side ham, 10¢.—Eldorado, Butler Co., Press.

New wheat, No. 2 90¢; No. 3 82¢; No. 4 65¢; reject-d, 55¢; rye, 25¢; corn, 20¢; oats, 13¢; sheep pelts, 9¢ per lb; beef hide, a green, 5¢; beef hide, dry, 8 to 15¢; butter, 30¢ per lb; spring chickens, \$1.75 per doz; eggs, 15¢.—Hutchinson Interior.

Wheat, No. 3 \$1.00; No. 4 85¢; corn, 20¢; rye, 33¢ to 35¢; oats, No. 2 15¢; butter, 15¢ to 20¢; eggs, 15¢; chickens, \$1.50 to \$2.50; honey, comb 15 to 20¢; strained, 10 to 12¢; sorghum molasses, 30 to 40¢; dressed chickens, 5 to 7¢ per lb; dressed turkeys, 8 to 10¢ per lb; onions, 30 to 40¢ per bu; beets, 40¢; turnips, 15¢; cabbage 25 to 50¢ per d; navy beans, \$1.50; new potatoes, 50 to 60¢; apples, 50 to 65¢ for good shipping apples; butchers' cow, \$2.50 to \$3.00; shippers, \$3.75 to \$4.50; calves, \$5.00 to \$7.00; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.00; sheep, live, \$2.50 to 4.00.—Lawrence Standard.

Fall wheat, \$1.00; spring 75¢; corn, shippers pay 18¢; oats, shippers pay 12 to 15¢; rye, 20 to 30¢; barley, 15 to 25¢; hay, \$5.00 per ton; wood, \$3.50 to \$4.00; for soft and green wood, \$4.00 and \$5.00 for dry hard wood; coal, Lyon county and Fort Scott, \$5.00; O-gate shaft, \$5.00; McAllister, \$6.50; cattle on foot, butchers pay 2½¢ to 3½¢ for fat cows; 2½¢ to 3½¢ for fat steers, 3¢; sheep, 2½¢; hogs on foot, 3 to 3½¢; dressed, 4¢.—Emporia, Lyon Co., News.

Butter—choice, 12½¢; lower grades, 4 to 6¢; eggs, 12½¢; turkey, live, lb. 4¢; dressed, 5¢; chickens live, lb. \$1.25 to 1.50; wheat—winter, No. 2 95¢ to 1.00; No. 3 85¢ to 90¢; spring, No. 2 70¢ to 75¢; No. 3 60¢ to 65¢; oats, 15¢; corn in the ear, 18¢; shelled, 18¢; rye, 30¢; barley, prime, 30¢ to 35¢; dressed, prime, 75¢ to 80¢; medium, 60 to 70¢; castor beans, 70¢ to 85¢; Fat hogs, \$3.25 to 3.40; stock hogs, \$3.50 to 4.00; fat cows, \$3.00 to 3.50; fat steers, \$3.50 to 4.00.—Clay Co., Dispatch.

Wheat, No. 4, 60¢ to \$1.00; bu.; old corn, 20¢; new, 18¢; rye, 30¢; oats, 15¢; hogs, 3½¢; cattle, butchers', 2½¢; fat steers, 3¢; and a ½¢; cow, 9¢; lamb, per lb. 10¢; dried apples, 10¢; butter, 15¢; cheese, 11¢; potatoes per bu., 60¢ to 65¢; beans, \$1.50; chickens per d., \$1.50; eggs, 15¢; coal per ton, \$3.00 to 3.00.—Osgo Free Press.

Wheat, red No. 2 \$1.00 to 1.05; No. 3, 80 to 90¢; No. 4, 60 to 70¢; rye, reject-d, 40 to 60¢; white, 45 to 55¢; corn, 15¢; rye, 25 to 30¢; wheat, 35¢; shelled, 50¢; flour, "H S", \$3.25; XXXX \$3.00; XXX \$2.75; star, \$3.00; graham, \$3.00; corn and rye on each, 65¢; corn meal, 70¢.—Enterprise, Dickinson Co., Gazette.

We are requested to notify the patrons of the Sab-the cheese factory that a meeting will be held at Richmond's store to-morrow afternoon, at which time the patrons will be paid amounts due. The cheese has all been sold, the gross receipts amounting to \$5,500. There has been delivered at the factory 458,390 pounds of milk, and from this, 48,203 pounds of cheese have been made. The average number of cows which supplied this milk was 270.

FIFTH YEAR.

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The Kansas Farmer.

SUPPLEMENT.

J. K. HUDSON, Editor & Proprietor, Topeka, Kan.

TAKING A GOOD AGRICULTURAL PAPER HELPS TO MAKE GOOD FARMING.

EDITOR FARMER: I am almost sure I can get you up a club. Our farmers read and appreciate your paper, but assign as a reason for not subscribing, "hard times." My candid opinion is, if our farmers had read your excellent paper for the last four or five years, and given heed to its advice they would not now feel the pressure of "hard times" so much.

Our farmers now see the necessity of a diversity of crops, which can be fed to stock, returning alike to the owner, and the ground which produces. Wheat is looking exceedingly well—well rooted, and sufficient top to protect through the winter. The rain has packed the ground firmly around the roots, so we do not fear the wind which damaged our wheat so much last winter when the ground was so dry. Corn crop very good and bulk of it gathered and being fed to hogs, which our farmers are turning; their attention largely to.

When farmers begin to drive the products of the farm to market, instead of hauling so much, and thereby save the enormous expense of so much machinery, they will, in my estimation, be taking a step in the right direction toward prosperity.

JOHN HARBOTTLE.

Abilene, Kansas, Dec. 25, 1877.

Capt. Balch has a fine place which he has taken great pains to improve by planting trees. He has a large number of peach trees that are thickly set with fruit buds. The Captain has demonstrated that five acres of cottonwoods will, in five years, make all the firewood needed for a farm. He showed us a black walnut, four years from the nut, that was 12 feet high, and an ash four years from the seed, that was 11 feet high, and box elders of the same age that were shade trees. The Captain has lots of fine hogs and cattle, and will be rich in a few years—J. S. Turner, from Union county, Iowa, has a big field of splendid corn, and though he has only been here for a year, he has made it count. Joseph E. Lehman has a farm that will attract attention of all who pass that way. 10,000 fine young black-walnut trees and thousands of others, with an enormous pile of corn and fat hogs in every direction is the reason why. Wm. Young has the best stock yards we have ever seen in the county; they are sheltered by timber, have running water, good stone walls for fence, and contain some of the finest hogs in the county. He has 23 head of cattle, besides about one hundred hogs, and having come here poor, he thinks that if a man can't make a living here he can't anywhere. R. H. Patterson has a neat and roomy stone house, has 60 head of cattle, 200 sheep, which have increased to that number in two years, 80 hogs, and has put in a Fairbanks scale for farm use.—Jewell Co. Diamond.

The receipt of hogs at the Sabatha stock yards during the past week has been eight cars, or about 440 head, against three cars last week. The average for this week has been about 325 lbs and the quality excellent. At the close of our last week's report, the market was dull and exhibited very little life; but on Friday and Saturday, under more favorable advices from Chicago and St. Louis, buyers took hold and bought freely at an advance of from ten to fifteen cents, sales being made at from \$3 25 to \$5 00, owing to weight and quality. Well-nursed hogs, weighing 225, bring \$3 25; and 250 and over, \$3 25; 300 and over, \$3 45 to \$3 50. Farmers were ready sellers at the above prices until Wednesday, when the market dropped 20 cents lower, owing to the effect of the warm weather—it being too warm for packers. To-day (Thursday) shippers will make no price on hogs, but say they will tomorrow, when they expect a better feeling in the market. It seems now, as we said last week, that where hogs are well fattened and ready for market there is very little to be gained by holding them back. To-day wheat and corn are lower because they are talking about peace in Europe. Now if this comes, and grain weakens further, hogs must go lower. We think it better to sell now at current figures, and let the future take care of itself. The farmers can no doubt make more out of their corn by putting it into hogs at the present prices than in any other way they could dispose of it. Although the price of hogs may seem low compared with the high prices we have seen during the last few years, it must be said that hogs are now fully as high in proportion as is the price of any other commodity.—Nemaha Co. Republican.

Sedgwick county was organized in January 1870, and now contains a population of perhaps 15,000 people, and ranks as one of the foremost counties in point of enterprise and wealth. It has a territory of 1,008 sections, or 4,032 farms of 160 acres each. The number of sheep, according to Farmer K., is 2,146, or one half a million to a farm. We ask the President of our Agricultural Association if this is a creditable showing for one of the best stock counties in the state, for talk as you please, the best agricultural regions are always the best stock sections. Without fences we may hope to have at the end of seven years fully one sheep to the quarter section; with fences we would have an average of 50 to 100 to each quarter, or a total of two to four hundred thousand head. The increase of all other kinds of stock would be proportionately great. The following is the list: Fox & Well, 300; Ernberger, 300; Lumpkins, 300; Bradshaw, 35; Miner, 120; Piersont, 50; Vantage, 300; Mrs. McVicar, 80; Ransom, 53; Hunt, 80 head. Making a total of 2,147 head.—Wichita Beacon.

The last day of last week a fair degree of activity was manifested in the grain market. The prices were somewhat unsettled and value were favored buyers, who seemed, however, to have a feeling of weakness. A choice article sold for 90 cents. Lower grades, 80 to 85 cents. While this week scarcely any is offered on account of the weather, bad roads, etc., buyers are only offering 85, 80 and 75 cents, while a choice article is still quoted at 90 to 92 cents.—Wichita Eagle.

Flour—choice, \$3 25, XXXX; \$3 00, XXX; 02 75, XX; \$2 25. Corn meal, 45c. Corn, 20c.

Apples, 65c. Potatoes—Peach Blow, 50c; Early Rose, 45c. Butter—good, 18c. Eggs, 20c. Chickens—good, \$1 75; common, \$1 50. Oatmeal, 50c.—Olathe Progress, Dec 18.

flour, \$2 75. Peach-blow potatoes retail at 80 cents, and other vegetables as heretofore. Apples retail at \$1 and \$1 25. Butter, 20 cents per lb; eggs, 25 cents per dozen. Hay brings \$4 50 to \$5 per ton.—Emporia News.

Wheat, fall, 75c to \$1 00; spring, 50c to 70c; corn, 50c; oats, 17c to 18c; barley, 60c; rye, 40c; potatoes, 75c; onions, \$1 00; sweet potatoes, \$1 25; butter, 25c; eggs, 15c; turkeys, 75c; tomatoes, \$1 00.—Kinsey Edwards Co., Leader.

THE HARD-PAN CLUB OFFER.

With a list of 10 or more names send \$1 00 for each name, the Club Agent being allowed every eleventh copy for his trouble. Remember, 52 copies are given for a year. No weeks are missed on account of holidays. Mr. Coburn, of Pomona, author of "Coburn's Swine Husbandry," has made the following offer to club agents:

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The FARMER should reach a circulation of 20,000 in the next six months, and to add my mite for the encouragement of those who will exert themselves to that end, I will make the following offers:

To the person sending the largest club to the FARMER before February 1st, 1878, I will ship one model Berkshire pig (either sex) descended from my finest strains, worth \$20.

To the boy under 15 years of age, sending the largest club to the FARMER before January 1st, 1878, I will send postpaid, one copy of Coburn's "Swine Husbandry," (published by Orange, Judd, & Co., New York).

To the boy or girl sending the largest number of subscribers to the AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS before February 1st, 1878, Mrs. Coburn will ship a setting of 18 eggs from the matchless Light Brahma fowls, worth \$3 00. F. D. COBURN.

Pomona, Kas., Nov. 21, 1877.

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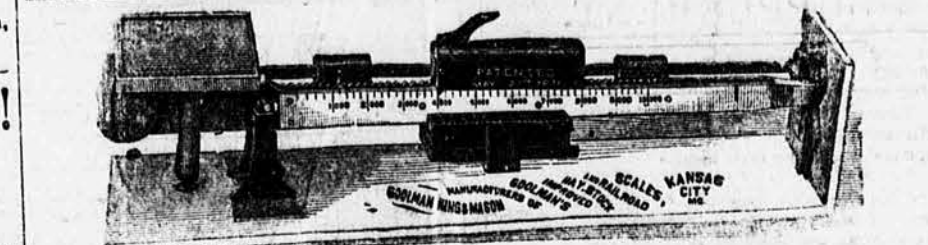
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Crop Notes.

There are dozen counties in Kansas that raised over 250,000 bushels each of wheat in 1877. McPherson heads the list of all the counties with 1,000,842 bushels. The twelve counties referred to, with acreage and production, are as follows:

County	Acreage	Yield
McPherson	58,844	1,000,842
Dickinson	53,411	699,485
Sedgewick	55,392	684,485
Sumner	19,118	521,850
Saline	58,497	409,439
Reno	26,486	370,290
Baron	18,891	315,630
Montgomery	34,967	279,736
Ottawa	19,960	265,930
Rice	17,751	266,365
Leavoy	29,184	261,656
Labette	25,557	255,670

There will be more than twelve of these counties having over 250,000 bushels in 1878. In the next list put down Ellsworth county for a quarter of a million bushels, and Lincoln county ditto.

Taxes in Kansas are paid semi-annually. The first half is due on 20th of December; the second half on the 20th of July. The annual tax budget in this county for the current year, amounts to \$160,537.50. Tax paying closed, for the first half year, at midnight on Thursday night last. The amount due, at that time, was \$80,268.75. The amount paid in was \$78,058.88.

Quite a number of taxpayers prefer to pay the whole of their taxes at the first payment, as they secure a rebate of about five per cent. for payment in full, so that the above total includes quite an amount of full payments.

The receipts of the county since the 1st of November last, have been \$323,077; the disbursements have been \$35,804.53.

The amount paid into the treasury up to the 20th inst., is fully up to the average of tax payments. The officers say that it would have been at least \$5,000 more if the roads had been in good condition, so that farmers could get to town with grain and stock. The wretched condition of the roads has materially interfered with the commercial activities of the county, by preventing the people of the country from marketing their produce and stock.—*Atchison Champion.*

Of Shawnee county, the *Commonwealth* says: At the close of the annual settlement of October, 1877, there was on hand, cash belonging to the county fund, \$16,273.57; there was paid during the year on the principal of the bonded indebtedness of the county, \$27,000. Of the taxes of 1876, there was collected \$131,400 in excess of the original amount levied. This amount came from excess of penalties overbates and delinquencies.

The total tax levied for county purposes on the rolls of 1877, amount to \$35,878.63. Of this amount, about \$37,000 is for interest and sinking fund for county bonds, and balance for general revenue. The \$6,000, balance of court house and jail bonds, will be paid from the levy of 1877.

The total tax levied in the county for all purposes in 1877, amount to \$176,146; or about \$32,000 less than for 1876.

The levy is distributed as follows:

County	Amount
State taxes	\$38,950.45
County	\$1,739.83
City of Topeka	\$8,209.44
Township and road	\$7,099.31
Schools—county and city	\$176,146.06

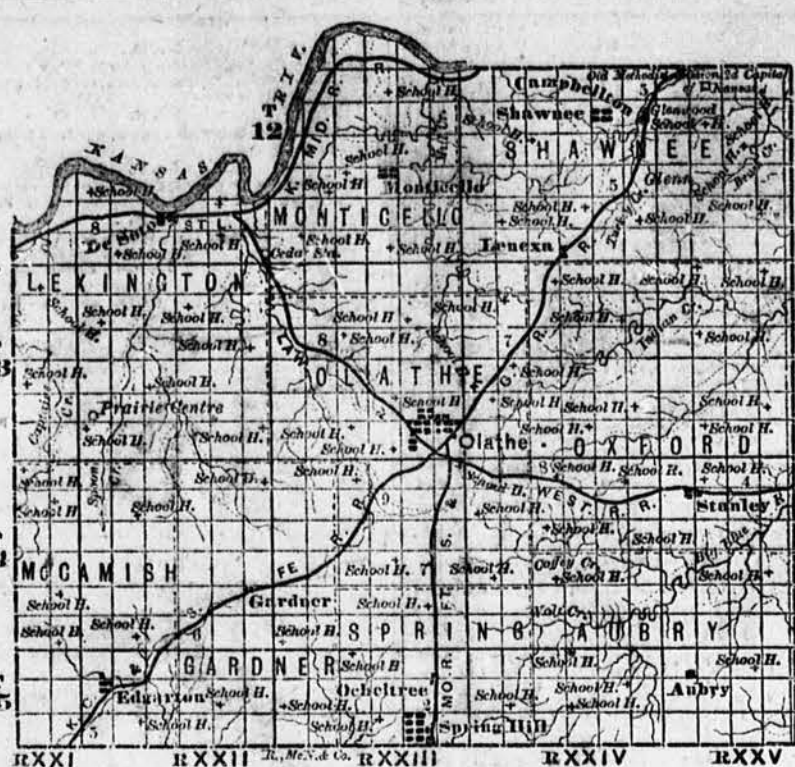
The following is a comparative statement of county expenses including bridge repairs, for the years stated:

Year	Amount
1874	\$39,916.71
1875	\$37,739.74
1876	\$28,814.61
1877	\$24,071.61

The items for bridges and repairs in 1877 is \$2,885 more than for 1876. Had this item been the same, the total for 1877 would have been but \$20,191.05.

We learn from a gentleman living in Beloit that the Central railroad intends to push up the North Solomon Valley as fast as possible. It is an opinion based upon conversations with the officers of the road that it will reach the point next summer. He thinks the road will reach Beloit or Cawker City early next spring. With the splendid prospects we have for a larger crop than ever of small grain, certainly no more inviting territory ever laid out before a railroad than is found in Phillips county. Not only would it be a great benefit to have a road, but it would also be a good investment for the railroad company. If it could get here in time, thousands of emigrants would use it for the transportation of themselves and their effects. We are now having a large immigration, but next year it will be multiplied many times over. The northwest country will be heavily populated within the next few years, and a railroad an absolute necessity.—*Kansas Progress.*

Wheat—winter, No. 3, 95a100; No. 3, 95a100; No. 4, 75a80; No. 5, 75a80; No. 6, 75a80; No. 7, 75a80; No. 8, 75a80; No. 9, 75a80; No. 10, 75a80; No. 11, 75a80; No. 12, 75a80; No. 13, 75a80; No. 14, 75a80; No. 15, 75a80; No. 16, 75a80; No. 17, 75a80; No. 18, 75a80; No. 19, 75a80; No. 20, 75a80; No. 21, 75a80; No. 22, 75a80; No. 23, 75a80; No. 24, 75a80; No. 25, 75a80; No. 26, 75a80; No. 27, 75a80; No. 28, 75a80; No. 29, 75a80; No. 30, 75a80; No. 31, 75a80; No. 32, 75a80; No. 33, 75a80; No. 34, 75a80; No. 35, 75a80; No. 36, 75a80; No. 37, 75a80; No. 38, 75a80; No. 39, 75a80; No. 40, 75a80; No. 41, 75a80; No. 42, 75a80; No. 43, 75a80; No. 44, 75a80; No. 45, 75a80; No. 46, 75a80; No. 47, 75a80; No. 48, 75a80; No. 49, 75a80; No. 50, 75a80; No. 51, 75a80; No. 52, 75a80; No. 53, 75a80; No. 54, 75a80; No. 55, 75a80; No. 56, 75a80; No. 57, 75a80; No. 58, 75a80; No. 59, 75a80; No. 60, 75a80; No. 61, 75a80; No. 62, 75a80; No. 63, 75a80; No. 64, 75a80; No. 65, 75a80; No. 66, 75a80; No. 67, 75a80; No. 68, 75a80; 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Johnson County.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

Organized in 1855. Named in honor of Thomas Johnson, who, in 1829, established a Methodist mission among the Shawnee Indians, within the limits of the county, where he continued to reside till the opening of the territory to settlement. He became a member and was chosen president of the upper branch of the first Territorial Legislature, in 1855, which adjourned from Pawnee, where it was convened by Gov. R. W. to Mr. Johnson's mission, where the session was held, and the first Kansas laws were enacted. Square miles, 480; population to square mile, 39.37. Population in 1860 4,304; in 1870, 13,694; increase in ten years 9,390; population to 1875 14,580; increase in five years, 896; increase in fifteen years, 10,210.

County Seat—Olathe, the county seat, is forty-eight miles in an air line from Topeka, in an easterly direction.

Face of the Country—Bottom land, 10 per cent.; upland, 90 per cent.; forest, 16 per cent.; prairie, 84 per cent. Average width of bottom, from one half to two miles; general surface of the county undulating.

Timber—Average width of timber-belts, one half mile. Varieties: oak, walnut, hickory, hackberry, sycamore, ash, and some others in small quantities.

Principal Streams—Indian and Blue creeks run east. Turkey, Mill, Cedar, Clear, Captain's and Kill creeks run north. Two forks of Bull creek run south. All the creeks have their source near the center of the county. The county is well supplied with springs. Good well water is obtained at a depth of from 10 to 40 feet.

Coal.—John M. Giffen, of Olathe, states that by boring to the depth of 530 feet, a three and one-half foot vein of bituminous coal has been found. It is not worked. A seven-inch vein of coal has also been discovered.

Building Stone, etc.—Building stone crops out at convenient places all over the county. It is claimed that hydraulic cement, red ochre, fire and pottery clay have been discovered, but the discoverers have not been utilized.

Railroad Connections.—The Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galesburg Railroad runs through the county from northeast to southwest. The Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad occupies the same track to Olathe, thence extends directly south through the county. The St. Louis, Lawrence & Denver Railroad (Pleasant Hill road) enters the county at its northwest corner and extends southeastwardly through the county. The Kansas Midland Railroad (Topeka & Kansas City) uses for the present the track of the Pleasant Hill road to D-Soto, thence to Kansas City. From the Report of the State Board of Agriculture of 1875.

PRESENT STATE OFFICERS OF KANSAS.

The postoffice address of the following State officers, is Topeka, Kansas:

Governor, Geo. T. Anthony, Lieut. Governor, L. U. Humphrey, Secretary of State, Thos. H. Cavanaugh, Auditor, P. I. Bonebrake, Treasurer, John Francis, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Allen B. Lemmon, A. Torrey-General, Willard Davis, Adjutant-General, Peter S. Noble, State Printer, Geo. W. Martin, Superintendent of Insurance Department, Orrin T. Welch, State Librarian, D. Dickinson, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, Alfred Gray, Chief Justice Supreme Court, Albert H. Horton, Associate Justice, Daniel M. Valentine, Associate Justice, David J. Brewer.

INSTITUTIONS AND RAILROADS HAVING LANDS TO SELL IN KANSAS.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS.

Office of Agent at Manhattan, Riley county, L. R. Elliott, Agent. Lands for sale in Washington, Marshall, Clay, Riley and Dickinson counties.

STATE UNIVERSITY LANDS.

Address, for information, State University, Lawrence, Kansas, 45,920 acres for sale in Allen, Anderson, Coffey, Linn, Wabunsee and Woodson counties.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD.

3,000,000 Acres of land for sale. Office of the Land Department at Topeka, Kansas. A. S. Johnson, Land Commissioner.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

2,916,144 Acres of land for sale. S. J. Gilmore, Land Commissioner, Salina, Kansas.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R. R.

I. T. Goodnow, Land Commissioner, Neosho Falls, Woodson county, Kansas.

MISSOURI RIVER, FORT SCOTT & GULF R. R.

375,000 Acres of Land unsold. Office of the Land Department at Fort Scott, Bourbon county, John A. Clark, Land Commissioner.

C. E. UNION PACIFIC R. R.

200,000 Acres of Land for sale. Office of the Land Department, Atchison, Kansas.

GOVERNMENT LAND-DISTRICTS OF KANSAS.

NORTHWESTERN LAND DISTRICT.

F. CAMPBELL, Register; J. M. HODGE, Receiver, Kirwin, Phillips county, Kansas.

Comprising the counties of Jewell, Mitchell, Smith, Osborne, Phillips, Rooks, Norton, Graham, Decatur, Sheridan, Rawlins, Thomas, Cheyenne, and Sherman.

There remain in this district, open for settlement at this time, about 4,750,000 acres that can be taken under the homestead, pre-emption and timber-claim acts.

(For further information, address J. M. Hodge, Receiver.)

WESTERN LAND DISTRICT.

L. F. EGGERS, Register; A. J. VICKERS, Receiver, Hays City, Ellis county, Kansas.

This district comprises the counties of Ellis, Russell, Ness, Trego, Clay, Lane, Scott, Wichita, Greeley, Wallace.

There are yet vacant and open for settlement in this district, under the various acts of Congress, about 3,020,650 acres. About 68,000 acres are settled upon and being improved. Only the counties in this district have settlements to speak of, to-wit: Ellis, Russell and Ness. There will, however, be considerable settlement and improvement in other counties during the coming summer.

(For further information, address the Register.)

SALINA LAND DISTRICT.

T. L. BOND, Register; D. R. WAGSTAFF, Receiver, Salina, Saline county, Kansas.

Comprising the counties of Davis, Morris, Chase, Morton, McPherson, Ellsworth, Russell, Lincoln, Ottawa, Dickinson and Saline.

The amount of government land in this district, subject to entry at this time, is estimated at 500,000 acres.

(For particulars, address the Register.)

TOPEKA LAND DISTRICT.

W. H. FITZPATRICK, Register; C. B. LINES, Receiver, Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas.

Comprising the counties of Marshall, Pottawatomie, Wabunsee, Lyon, Coffey, Osage, Shawnee, Jackson, Nemaha, Brown, Doniphan, Atchison, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Wyandott, Douglas, Johnson, Franklin, Miami, Anderson, Linn, Morris, Chase and Greenwood.

There are no vacant lands in this district worthy of mention.

REPUBLICAN LAND DISTRICT.

B. H. MCKEON, Register; E. J. JENKINS, Receiver, Concordia, Cloud county, Kansas.

The following counties are located in this district: Jewell, Republic, Washington, Marshall, Pottawatomie, Riley, Clay, Ottawa, Dickinson and Saline.

Estimated number of acres of government land in this district, subject to homestead, pre-emption, and timber-claim entry, is between 75,000 and 80,000.

(Additional information can be obtained from the Register.)

ARKANSAS VALLEY DISTRICT.

C. A. MORRIS, Register; ELI GILBERT, Receiver, Larned, Pawnee county, Kansas.

The counties located in this district are as follows: Barton, Rice, Pawnee, Edwards, Ford, Pratt, Harbison, Comanche, Clark, Hodgeman, Buffalo, Foster, McPherson, Sherman, Armstrong, Sequoyah, Kearney, Grant, Stevens, Kansas, Stanton, and Hamilton.

There are about 7,500,000 acres of land yet to be taken in the district.

(Address the Register for information.)

WICHITA LAND DISTRICT.

H. L. TAYLOR, Register; J. C. REDFIELD, Receiver, Wichita, Sedgewick county, Kansas.

Comprising the counties of Reno, Kingman, Harper, Sumner, Sedgewick, Cowley, Butler, Harvey, McPherson, Marion, and Chase.

There is a large amount of excellent land still open for settlers in this district. No report has been received from the officers.

(Desired information can be obtained from the Register.)

OSAGE LAND DISTRICT.

W. W. MARTIN, Register; H. M. WATERS, Receiver, Independence, Montgomery county, Kansas.

Comprising the counties of Greenwood, Elk, Chautauque, Montgomery, Wilson, Woodson, Allen, Neosho, Labette, Bourbon, Crawford, Cherokee, Linn, and Anderson.

A close estimate of land open for actual settlement shows as follows: Osage Trust and Diminished Reserve land, under act July 15, 1870, 650,000 acres; Osage Ceded land, act August 11, 1876, 500,000 acres. Homestead and pre-emption land in this district does not amount to very much—probably 50,000 acres, of an inferior quality, hardly worth settling upon.

(For further particulars, address the Register.)

EXEMPTION LAWS OF KANSAS.

The 9th section of article 15, of the constitution of the state of Kansas, is as follows:

"A homestead to the extent of one hundred and sixty acres of farming land, or of one acre within the limits of an incorporated town or city, occupied as a residence by the family of the owner, together with all the improvements on the same, shall be exempted from forced sale under any process of law, and shall not be alienated without the joint consent of husband and wife, where that relation exists, but no property shall be exempt from sale for taxes, or for the payment of obligations contracted for the purchase of said premises, or for the erection of improvements thereon.

Provided, The provision of this section shall not apply to any process of law obtained by virtue of a lien given by the consent of both husband and wife.

The statute of exemption of personal property provides:

Section 3. Every person residing in this state and being the head of a family, shall have, exempt from seizure and sale upon any attachment, execution or other process issued from any court in this state, the following articles of personal property:

1st. The family Bible, school books and family library.

2d. Family pictures and musical instruments used by the family.

3d. A seat or pew in any church or place of public worship, and a lot in any burial ground.

4th. All the wearing apparel of the debtor and his family, all beds, bedsteads and bedding used by the

debtor and his family, one cooking stove and appendages, and all other cooking utensils, and all other stoves and appendages necessary for the use of the debtor and his family. One sewing machine, all spinning wheels and looms and all other implements of industry, not exceeding five hundred dollars in value.

5th. Two cows, ten hogs, one yoke of oxen, and one horse or mule, or in lieu of one yoke of oxen and one horse or mule, a span of horses or mules, twenty sheep, and the wool from the same, either in the raw material or manufactured into yarn or cloth.

6th. T. necessary food for the comfort of the stock mentioned in this section for one year, either provided, or growing or both, as the debtor may choose, also one wagon, cart or dray, two plows, one drug or other farming utensils, including harness and tackle for teams, not exceeding in value three hundred dollars.

7th. The grain, meat, vegetables, groceries, and other provisions on hand, necessary for the support of the debtor and his family for one year, and also all the fuel on hand necessary for their use for one year.

8th. The necessary tools and implements of any mechanic, miner or other persons, used and kept for the purpose of carrying on his trade or business, and in addition thereto, stock in trade not exceeding four hundred dollars in value. The library, implements, and office furniture of any professional man.

The phrase "head of a family" includes any person who has charge of children, relatives, or others living with such person.

Section 4. The following property only shall be exempt from attachment and execution when owned by any person residing in this state, other than the head of a family:

1st. Wearing apparel of the debtor.

2d. A seat or pew in any church or place of public worship, and a lot in any burial ground.

3d. The necessary tools and instruments of any mechanic, miner, or other persons, used and kept for the purpose of carrying on his trade or business, and in addition thereto, stock in trade as provided in the preceding section.

4th. The library, implements, and office furniture of any professional man.

Section 5. Nothing in this act shall be construed as exempting any personal property from taxation or from taxes under the laws of this state.

Section 6. None of the personal property mentioned in this act shall be exempt from attachment or execution for the wages of any clerk, mechanic, laborer or servant.

Section 7. Nothing in this act shall be construed as exempting any personal property from taxation or from taxes under the laws of this state.

Section 8. None of the personal property mentioned in this act shall be exempt from attachment or execution for the wages of any clerk, mechanic, laborer or servant.

Section 9. Nothing in this act shall be construed as exempting any personal property from taxation or from taxes under the laws of this state.

Section 10. Nothing in this act shall be construed as exempting any personal property from taxation or from taxes under the laws of this state.

Section 11. Nothing in this act shall be construed as exempting any personal property from taxation or from taxes under the laws of this state.

Section 12. Nothing in this act shall be construed as exempting any personal property from taxation or from taxes under the laws of this state.

Section 13. Nothing in this act shall be construed as exempting any personal property from taxation or from taxes under the laws of this state.

Section 14. Nothing in this act shall be construed as exempting any personal property from taxation or from taxes under the laws of this state.

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tees of \$14 on \$1.25 land, or \$18 on \$2.50 land, or he forfeits all right to the land, and loses all his homestead rights. Therefore, no man ought to employ an agent to locate land unless he is certain to move on it in six months, and he must then reside upon it at least one year, no matter how long he served in the army or navy.

4th. That the widow if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then the minor orphan children of a person who would be entitled to the benefits of this act, may enter lands under its provisions; and if the person died during his term of enlistment, the widow or minor children may have the benefit of the whole term of enlistment.

The above includes all the changes made for the benefit of soldiers under the new law.

WHEN AND HOW TO PAY TAXES IN KANSAS.

As tax-paying time has come, the following information will be valuable to most taxpayers.

1. Taxes become due Nov. 1, and the whole or one-half of the same may be paid on or before Dec. 26, without penalty.

2. One-half of the taxes may be paid on or before Dec. 20, and the other half on or before June 10 following without penalty.

3. If the whole tax is paid, a rebate of five per cent. is allowed on the half that may run over to June 20.

4. On any property where half payment has been made by Dec. 20, the whole becomes due, and a penalty of five per cent. is added Dec. 21.

5. A penalty of five per cent. is added March 21, and another five per cent. on June 21, on all property where the first installment was not paid by December 20.

6. Warrants for delinquent taxes on personal property will be issued Jan. 1, and July 1.

7. Lands delinquent for taxes will be advertised July 10, and sold on the first Tuesday in September.

8. After the tax sales, the amount of the taxes and costs will be subjected to interest at the rate of fifty per cent. per annum.

9. At the end of the third year, tax-deed will be issued to the purchaser.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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