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# The Kansas Farmer.

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

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ication will be sent you one week in advan-ne your subscription expires, stating the fac-esting you to continue the same by forwar

# BREEDING, REARING AND CULTURE OF THE SILK WORMS.

BY S. CROZIER, SILKVILLE, KANSAS.

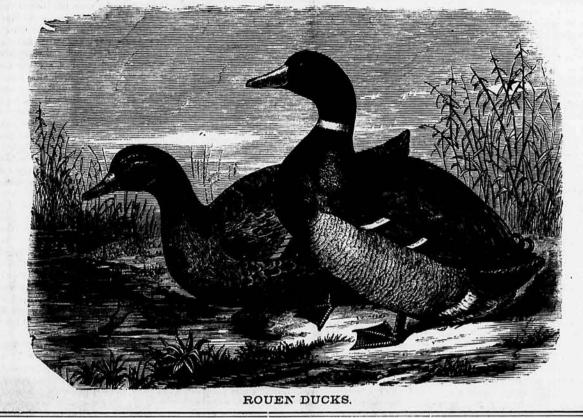
The following extract is taken from a pamphlet hav

Is there any need for me to demonstrate the immense advantage of the Silk-worm? These are too generally known and the limit of this at length on that part of the subject. I will that this culture brings into existence numbersure resource.

One of the peculiarities of this industry, is its aptitude to be divided and sub-divided inrich, for experience has proven, long ago events runs much less risk than breeding on a lar, that is net \$80 or \$140. The housewife large scale, which is the more exposed to disother advantage of a limited breeding is, that small quantity in the smallest room. it requires scarcely any expense. Every year, a few weeks in the smallest cottage with an There is nothing easier than to raise Silkonly for eight or ten days, when the work es, and last the wonderful work which precedneeds hurrying. Then money will come, truly es the transformation into chrysalis, in a silky low, green, and crossed yellow and green, sent

We call (Silk-worm) seed the eggs produced ladies participate in this interesting business, insect. School-boys and learned men, too, country a precious encouragement. as they would in a plaything making at the have tried curious and sometimes cruel experisame time realizing a nice little profit of \$90 ments on these harmless worms, such as to dip

is so easy that in silk growing countries you heat of 100°, and all that without being able the colors of the worms. see it multiply indefinitely and become the to kill them, or to prevent their spinning three-fourths of the general production of mere skein, which is wound of from end to less shades.



with the Silk-worm here.

SILK-WORMS. them into ice-cold water, to starve them dur-

Ing the above title and is published by permission of the number of times they the author who cannot at this season find leisure to finish the series of articles begun in issue of Dec. and is more exposed to failure than limited tems. There is no doubt but that the Silk-goons, both living the same number of days, big ding; this likely to succeed better here worms, when let alone off the mulberry trees, or if you like best, eating the same number of than in any other place in the world owing to are hardler, and produce a finesquality of allk; meals, and both of fine quality, too. the remarkable qualities of the climate. Fur-but the birds, ants spiders, etc., are against We find the Polyvoltines, breeding sub

branches, by bringing in the cash capital, and the most devoted to public progress and their pounds of most beautiful silk. Now, what Polyvoltines.

increasing four-fold the value of land. There own personal benefit have seen and handled affords me most encouragement is the fact, Experiments have proved that the crop of ture, not one but has a strong interest in it. direction. It will then happen with the culture, not one but has a strong interest in it.

The rich will find there profitable use for his read in France with the college of the Silk-worm in Kansas, as it happerature, those peculiar conditions, which in As for the varieties of cocoons, they multi-fruit whenever it suits him. A 'tree in his The rich will find there profitable use for his funds; the workmen a steady employment: pened in France with the culture of the potafunds; the workmen a steady employment: pened in France with the culture of the potafunds; the workmen a steady employment: pened in France with the culture of the potafunds; the workmen a steady employment: pened in France with the culture of the potafunds; the workmen a steady employment: pened in France with the culture of the potafunds; the workmen a steady employment: pened in France with the culture of the potafunds; the workmen a steady employment: pened in France with the culture of the potafunds; the workmen a steady employment: pened in France with the culture of the potafunds; the workmen a steady employment: pened in France with the culture of the potafunds; the workmen a steady employment: pened in France with the culture of the potafunds; the workmen a steady employment with the culture of the potafunds; the workmen a steady employment with the culture of the potafunds; the workmen a steady employment with the culture of the potafunds; the workmen a steady employment with the culture of the potafunds; the workmen a steady employment with the culture of the potafunds; the workmen a steady employment with the culture of the potafunds; the workmen a steady employment with the culture of the potafunds; the workmen a steady employment with the culture of the potafunds; the workmen a steady employment with the culture of the potafunds; the workmen a steady employment with the culture of the potafunds; the workmen a steady employment with the culture of the potafunds; the workmen a steady employment with the culture of the potafunds; the workmen a steady employment with the culture of the potafunds; the workmen a steady employment with the culture of the potafunds; the workmen a steady employment with the culture of the potafunds; the potafunds in t

Que acre of ground will do for 160 dwarf mine as simple and easy as possible. world over, and bought at the highest figures, brice (dresses). acre or two of young mulberry trees, will worms and get cocoons out of them. It is a under the name of "Kansas Cocoons." The Nothing will be spared at Silkville, efforts make first \$50 then \$100 or \$200 worth of co- mere pastime for school-boys, ladies or girls, marked superiority of our second crop over or care, in securing and naturalizing the very will not suffer from any change of climate. coons, without neglecting the other culture, as well as for men of leisure and science, all the first one, out of which it was bred, while best in the line of sliky materials, and I bebringing into usefulness the girls, children and soil offer us the soil and location are ready.

and the old during the first stage, and men rapid progress, the astonishing metamorphose eggs, affords a full evidence to the statement.

VARIOUS BREEDS OF SILK-WORMS.

are too generally anown and the himself and indispensible to impart that mode of breeding, and make it impractic divided as follows. the Bivoltines, hatching made, or in any cool, dry and rat-proof place. impulse to industry and to spread it in a new able. It is proved also that small breeding, twice a year, the first time in April or May, content myself with having you to observe county. It is not expected from a poor farmer of say 50 to 300 pounds of cocoms, are a suc- like the other breeds, the second immediately to go into planting mulberry trees and raising cess next to intallible when undertaken with after their eggs are made. The second breedless first class industries, and imparting life silk-worms in a country where he supposes sound eggs, while large, breeding requires ing only gives eggs for the crop of the next dry ventilated and rat-proof, remember that. and motion to all those great or small, already there is nobody to buy his cocoons, because particular conditions of space, ventilation and year. By no means can one keep the first for established in the country, and to the agricul. he does not know that he who has cocoons, se- heat, more difficult to procure, but by the use another spring, they hatch or die soon after ture as well, by drawing and settling in the cures the whole world for his market, that of which admirable results are obtained. Very being made. Trivoltines hatch three times, ture as well, by drawing and setting in the should his country refuse to buy them, Italy, often a favorable season brings together these giving three crops successively, the last only and traders who consume the products of the France, Spain and even England, will always conditions; and I have myself seen in my own being good to be kept for next year. Quadfarmer, and constitute at his very door a per send him gold for his goods. This the rich house (in France) in one cocconery 33 ounces rivoltines hatch four times, and the annual manent market, by reviving and increasing man knows, and he is to set an example and silk worm eggs yield us 33 times 100 pounds ones hatching but once; that would call for scientific principles. The raising of fruit the commercial movement in all its various take the lead. When the most intelligent, of cocoons, which, being spun, produced 320 another division or distinction in Annual and

is not one person in the country who can remain unconcerned in the progress of silk cul- ing the success is which await them in that State of Kansas, the more clearly I see it to duced by the other breeds, Bivoltines, Trivol-

s, etc., once so difficult to in- success; conditions which breeders in less both color and fineness will change with the the mining industry a powerful neip on account of the large amount of fuel used in the
troduce, and which afterward spread so rapidprivileged climates can secure only by increase
climate, or, more accurately, the same exporthope that they will change their minds, if factory and spinning mills and the farmer a ly, becoming a great resource for the whole ed care and costly means. The good qualities ed to six different countries would in the they take any interest in reading what I shall world. I say it will be the same story again of our climate do not require me to go into lapse of a few years show six distinct breeds, write on the subject. tedious particulars; it will make your task and differing in fineness, color or shade at least. Kansas can be a great fruit raising State if Such is the origin of the noted breeds: the properly attended to. The selection of good, its aptitude to be divided and sub-divided intrained mulberry trees, each of which, after
definitely. Silk is like a precious manna,
which every one may gather according to his
four years from planting, will average 10 to 12
which every one may gather according to his
rounds of leaves which makes 1 600 to 1 800

The most favorable conditions for the health
Milanese Italian breed small, fine, yellow cosound trees, the proper location, good prepafour years from planting, will average 10 to 12
of Silk-worms are dry atmosphere, plenty of air strength and ability to work. There is even pounds of leaves, which makes 1,600 to 1,800 and warmth, and an abundance of healthy coons, and the Brousse (Turkey), the unrival are all necessary to insure success. strength and ability to work. There is even something more than this, for the poor can pounds to the acre, enough to feed 30,000 or some thing more than this, for the poor can do 000 works. There is even something more than this, for the poor can do 000 works. There is even something more than this, for the poor can be do 000 or 1000 works. There is even something more than this, for the poor can do 000 or 1000 works. There is even something more than this, for the poor can be do 000 or 1000 works. There is even something more than this, for the poor can be do 000 or 1000 works. There is even something more than this, for the poor can be do 000 or 1000 works. There is even something more than this, for the poor can be do 000 or 1000 works. There is even something more than this, for the poor can be do 000 or 1000 works. There is even something more than this, for the poor can be do 000 or 1000 works. There is even something more than this, for the poor can be do 000 or 1000 works. The control of something more than this, for the poor can reach to it as easy and more surely than the something more than this, for the poor can add the poor can reach to it as easy and more surely than the something more than this, for the poor can add the cocoons,) which will weigh together 100 or season. I do not think that it is possible to while the common kind average 12 pounds of will give to the readers of the Kansas Farmand everywhere, that breeding on a small scale 140 pounds. Let us suppose the price of a better fill these conditions than our natural cocoons to one pound of silk, selling only at ER the benefit of his experience in the raising is almost always a sure success, and at all pound of cocoons to be from eighty cts. to a doltemperature does. The leaf particularly is of a \$8 per pound. Here we have a proof of the of small fruit. Before commencing, let me matchless beauty, and I have not the shadow change alluded to. In Andrinople and give a few words of warning to those who and children are all the hands needed to gath- of a doubt, not only of the success, but even of Brousse imported yellow breeds grew pale are going to set out orchards: case as the worms are more in number. An- er the leaves, and attend carefully such a seeing all cocoons, no matter what breed they more and more till they now produce silk of are, underge here such improvement, that the most beautiful white, used in its natural your neighborhood, if possible; if not, get they will be singled out on every market the state for the richest and most inimitable fa-

a discovered treasure for the poor family, com- grave, so well closed, so solid, that the great- by M. de Boissiere to the Chicago Fair, attract- or laid by that insect, when transformed into by selling you trees from other varieties, for ing in so fast it will seem as if it had been est exertions, the sharpest finger-nails could ed the attention of silk men, who were un a moth. On the good quality of that seed you will find it out in time to compel him to dropped directly from above. And why should not tear it open, though out of it emerges, ap animous in pronouncing every type to be No. success depends; hence the solicitude bestow. take them back. we not see done here what we see done in parently without effort, a tender and pretty 1. M. de Boissiere has been complimented by ed on that object by the most enlightened France? There even the highly educated white moth, the last metamorphosis of that the committee, and that must be for the whole men in the silk-growing countries, more so State, and not send our money all away as where they have been afflicted by hereditary, we are now doing; we must not be taken in epidemic diseases. Science at last gave them so easily by the advertisements of these stale There is in existence a boundless variety of sure means to secure sound eggs, which, nurserymen; their promises are like their breeds among Silk-worms, distinct of each spite of the plague threatening to anihilate show-bills, all glitter but no gold. To sum it up: Breeding on a small scale ing many days, or exposing them to a sun-other by the colors of the cocoons, ro even that industry in Europe, yield now crops as I will now proceed with my remarks on the bountifully as ever. Eggs or seed produced growing of fruit trees, commencing with the There are, as for the color, three main divi- in such a healthy country as this, do not need choice of true source of wealth, for they make at least their skein, for the cocoon is nothing but a sions: white, yellow and green, with number the same minute care they require in less fav-For more extensive breeding, which needs ing on very limited quantities of worms, worms are said to be of three, or four moult- where, in the preservation of these precious he fences and spoil the trees in order to get

eggs, from the laying to the hatching, ten to eleven months. A few words only will be needed to convey the necessary information. The Silk-worm seed is round, slightly flat-

tened, of lilac, violet or dark green color, according to the breed it comes from, and as small as turnip seed. Some will stick wherever they have been laid by the female moth, as if glued on pasteboard, paper, cloth or even the very cocoon. The seed of some breeds, on the country, will not adhere, such as some of Caucasus, Persia and European Turkey, among which are the white of Adrianople, the yellow of Caucasus, from Nouka. The eggs are by natural law submitted to a period of seemingly lifeless inaction, and so, during the whole summer, they will stand a degree of heat much greater than the one needed to hatch them in the spring. But from December it becomes possible, by giving them that same amount of heat, to secure a nearly perfect hatching. The experimental early winter breedings, so common in France and Italy, prove it every year. Therefore, if Silk-worms were kept in winter in a heated room, there is no doubt but what they would hatch or spoil. In shipping them by railroad or steamboat that same danger must be prevented by not placing these in heated cars of too near the boiler. The most intense cold does not hurt them, and it would be better for them to be buried in ice than to remain exposed to a high degree of heat after the month of October. In order to avoid any excess, persons having a dry, well ventilated cellar, will do well to hang their pasteboard, paper, or cloth, if loose, with a string to a nail in the ceiling, taking care to pass the string through a bottle-neck or a piece of tin, to keep away the rate or mice. If there is no such cellar, the eggs may be kept in a cupboard, for better still hung in a room or hall where no fire is Cloth used for bags muse be clean. If loose seed is kept in tin or pasteboard boxes, holes must be provided to secure ventilation. Cool, (To be continued)

For the Kansas Farmer.

ORCHARDS.

A great many items are written every day on this subject, but they are only suggestions on experiences, and have no foundation on trees is no more a work done on guessings but is, to-day, an established science. A learned Horticulturist can make his trees what he wants them to be; he has them entirely under his control; he can give them the shape he wishes, and make them bear

Buy your fruit trees from the nurseries in them from an honest nurseryman in this State. for the following reasons:

1st. A tree raised in your neighborhood 2d. You can take your trees up as soon as

3d. You will be able to select the trees vou like.

4th. The nurseryman cannot swindle you

5th. We must support the men in our own

ored districts. The same processes, however, It is a great error to locate an orchard alongside end with the greatest facility. Experiment- Aside from the difference in color the Silk- have to be followed exactly, minutely, every- a road, for it induces young people to break

the nice apples hauging there -so tempting to young and old

the rear of the house, for there the orchard animal heat, the balance produces milk or fat. will always be under the watchful eyes of the

The soil in Kansas is nearly everywhere good, and it is only where the soil is too sandy, or too swampy, that we must refrain not to risk it.

Having chosen a location, we must go to work for the

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

Although the trees will sometimes grow by at the beginning of all the work we have to perform; we have had already a great many examples of this neglect, in the building of railroad bridges and public edifices.

Having selected a location with good soil, we have to plow it as deep as we can by running the plow twice through the same furrow. Commence this work in the fall if you want a little extra work.

The soil having been well plowed, harrow smooth, and then mark the places where you want to plant your trees. In localities where labor is cheap and the price of land high, we would plant in quincunx, or, in plainer words. alternating the rows: but in Kansas, where land is plenty, planting in square rows is best, for it is easier to work between the trees with plow or cultivator.

The places having been marked, dig the holes, and do it with care; the size of the holes must be in accordance with the trees, and about one yard, cubic; for large trees they should be wider. Take up the topsoil about one foot deep and put it on one side; then again a foot deeper and put that on auother side; at last you dig a foot deeper and lay that bottom soil apart from the other two heaps; that makes the hole about one yard deep. Should that last soil be bad, you must throw it away and get a better one. If the subsoil should be of a wet Lature, don't make the hole so deep. These holes must always be made sometime before planting, so as to give the soil taken out time enough to under go the influences of the atmosphere.

Have a good heap of compost or well rotted manure ready for the planting; also, some small stones or bricks. When you are going to set out your trees, stir the ground at the bottom of the hole, put in some small stones; this is for draining; on the stones throw the soil taken from the top of the hole, and make it a little higher in the middle (rainbow shaped), so that the roots, after the settling of the soil, will be neither too near the surface nor too deep in the soil; put in the tree, and give the roots their natural inclination, excepting those that have a tendency to grow straight downward : they must all be laid in a slightly downward horizontal position; the compost is then put in between the roots and packed with the hands, and not with the feet as is usually done; then put the soil taken out at the second digging, and at last the one taken out from the bottom; heap it up so as to give a little elevation above the soil, on account of the packing of the soil, which will bring it to a level.

In the next I will give the reasons for this method of planting, and go through a series of articles, giving the scientific reasons for all the work necessary to the success ful growth of the orchard.

Written for the Kansas Farmer WINTER GOSSIP ABOUT THE FARM.

What a stormy New Year. We are having the most protracted storm we have ever witnessed in Kansas. After about 42 hours of in all the rivers and creeks, thereby creating almost incessant rain it has turned to snow which is now pelting down at a lively rate. It miles would make quite a large area of standmakes us feel for the stock which has been drenching and soaking for well nigh two of land within the banks of the rivers which days, now to be iced over with snow to make are now practically useless; and actually irritheir bed of ice, snow and water to night (or gating hundreds of thousands of acres; and else sleep standing) and freeze dry when the storm casses

Farmers will have no greater sin to answe for than keeping a great drove of half starved cattle without even a board or a straw to shelter them from the storm. And it is not only wicked but unprofitable also.

In our neighborhood it is the exception rather than the rule to see a calf that will sell of no use; these with the ponds in the creeks for as much at a year old as it would have done at 8 weeks of age. During summer it is sadly neglected and enters winter in a very poor condition. During winter it is poorly fed and nearly frozen and comes out in the spring barely able to navigate. It is turned out on the commons and just gets in good growing condition when winter returns. Then it is foddered with the older stock which drives it away and takes the fodder (for that is all it gets) and the second spring it comes out little bet. ter than the first, and at three years old it is worth no more than a good yearling ought to be worth. Better well care for one calf than to half care for two. The one would afford a profit while the two would work a loss of at least ten months feed the first year and each and government either State or United States every year of their lives, they will be worth- would have obviated this great calamity; and less in proportion to the cost of keeping them. I consider that the State or United States have The stunted half-sized calf of a year will sel- the same power and that there is the same dom if ever make a large animal. And farm- necessity for the government to build dams in ers don't seem to comprehend the "why" or these rivers and creeks for the purposes of irri-

many of them at least. It requires a certain gation to make the land productive that there amount of food to sustain the vital functions

Now animal heat is just as much the result of combustion as the heat that warms our rooms.

Combustion is a union of carbon and oxygen and the principle is the same whether the fuel from setting out fruit trees; with all the is in a stove or in an animal. The food suppains and care we could bestow on such an plies the carbon while the oxygen is supplied length of time, as during the past two months. orchard, it would never give satisfaction through the respiratory organs. Then if the Planting in a hill would do by deep working animal is not sheltered and is poorly fed, the of the soil, but being too much exposed to the supply of fuel is not sufficient to keep up the inclemency of the weather it will be better animal heat and the vital functions must languish.

all the fuel it could consume. And just so with the animal. It would be impossible for planting them without care or preparation, it it to eat enough to keep it warm with a conis not safe to adopt this method, for we must stant flow of ice upon it. But the simile is in always, when possible, take the greatest care point still further; while it would be almost impossible to keep the stove warm out in the storm, it would be very easily warmed in a tight room, and thus with the animal. The wastefulness of warming a cold open room is at once recognized and yet it is not more s than keeping stock exposed to the severity of the wintry blasts.

And this is specially pertinent in the case of to plant in the spring: don't be frightened at milch-cows, as before stated, the food not needed to sustain the functions of life go to fat or milk. Good milkers are seldom good fatters while giving milk. Their surplus food goes principly to milk, and every farmer has noticed how quickly a cow fails of her milk on the approach of a cold snap. The fact is, it requires nearly all the fuel she gets to keep up the animal heat and a proportionably small amount of her food goes to produce milk Then the warmer she is kept the less food it will require to sustain the vital functions and hence a correspondingly large flow of milk from a given amount of food must result. And this brings us to another point viz :

THE FEED QUESTION.

As with the calves so it is with the cows. It is better to well feed one than half feed two. Supposing it requires 2 quarts of meal and five lbs. of hay per day to keep up a cow's flesh and 2 quarts of meal and five lbs. of hav extra will produce 1 gallon of milk, per day then 4 gallons and 10 lbs. extra would produce 2 gallons of milk per day. Now if the 6 quarts of meal and 15 lbs. of hay be divided between two cows neither will get much more than enough to support life and both will not give as much milk as the one. What would we think of the manufacturer running twelve looms with twelve operators when six would do the work as well and yet that would be better economy than feeding (or half feeding) two cows for the milk of one.

In the first place get a No 1 machine and then run it to its full capacity. But to get a firstclass machine is a matter of no mean importance. The country affords but few if any strictly first-class cows. At least I can find none and have "sought diligently." We want a cow which, on good pasture will make fourteen lbe. of butter per week when fresh and will milk up to her time of calving. Is there one such in Kansas? But more,

LETTER FROM WESTERN KANSAS. MR. EDITOR:-I send your a few items from this locality. Notwithstanding we have had drawbacks, drouth, potato bugs, and grasshoppers, I still think it is one of the best sections of country in the United States; and we believe that this section of country will produce any and all kinds of grain, vegetables, fruits and flowers; and as much of them to the acre as any other section of country, except of some of the extreme Southern productions. But this country has its wants, and its needs, to make it a sure producing country. One of the wants is more rain and a more moist climate; and the way, I think this can be brought about and the climate changed and the air made more humid is by building dams a series of small lakes. These dams every six ing water covering some thousands of acres in a great many places the water may be brought from these ponds by lateral canais so as to irrigate almost every acre of land in the country. There are a great many streams or ravines in the sides of the hills which can be made reservoirs of water by building dams on the lower sides, some of them would contain four or five acres of land, which is now and rivers holding millions of gallons of water would, and must make a permanent change, in the climate of this country by so moistening the air that we certainly could not be troubled with the hot winds or drouth; and if we don't have these, we will not have the

grasshopper. Had these improvements been carried out when the country was first surveyed and opened up for the habitations of the white man, I think there would have been no drouths or grasshoppers, and consequently no want, and no call for the six hundred thousand dollars that has been used in charity in the State of Kansas alone; one half of hat amount of turning this into a first class county. Our money spent in a judicious manner by the

is to make a harbor safe—a river navigable; If the soil permits, the best location, is in of the animal, prominent amongst which is build a canal, or grant land to a rail-WM. MANNING. road.

Osborn City Kansas.

FARMERS HOLD ON TO YOUR PRODUCE. During a residence in Kansas of 18 years we do not recollect ever to have seen so much corn shipped out of the country in the same In our way of thinking this looks wrong. With the present prospect for better prices in the spring, it seems as though farmers are in too much of a hurry to get rid of their produce. The experience of the last three years What would be our success keeping the it would seem, ought to be enough for most stove warm out in this snow-storm, even with people; but it appears not, from the way they are rushing into market. People who borrowed money last spring at enormous rates of interest to buy corn with at \$1. per bushel to feed their teams on to raise corn and sell the same at 20 or 25 cts, per bushel need not expect to get rich or even in comfortable circumstan-

> ces by so doing. tI may be urged that debts and taxes must be paid. Granted, but it is evident that the amount going into market is far in excess of those items. Many a farmer was heard to boast last spring that he would never be again caught with empty cribs or part with his corn for a song.

Yet these same parties are now selling corn at 25 cents to dealers who are doubling their money on that same corn, thus making as much for once handling the corn as the farmer gets for raising and marketing the same. Topeka corn is now being sold in Baltimore for \$1.00@\$1.10 per bushel. Dealers having obtained special freight rates amounting to 49 cents per bushel all told, as the grain is at once elevated into a warehouse where it is sponted into vessels for England. Thus causing no expense for handling. This leaves a ble to obtain our remedies in that way. But very handsome margin for profit. We have heard Grangers talk loudly that they had an organization that would do away with extortionata middlemen.

Does this look like it? What has become of our County Council, or State Agent? PLOWHOY.

THE HERD LAW QUESTION.

In your valuable paper of December 22, read some remarks on the Herd Law which I think are calculated to make a wrong impre-

The author claims that a general herd lav is "a rich man's law and a poor man's curse. Now I am a poor man myself, a very poor homesteader, but thanks to a free State and a free Press my opinion is worth perhaps as sions of government and all abuse of position much as the learned doctor's.

I claim that the experience of those counties and communities which have given the herd | will determine. law a trial proves that-it is alike a blessing to both rich and poor.

His principal argument hinges upon the supposition that non-residents will take advantage of the law to prevent cattle feeding upon their lands.

I have made diligent inquiry on this point in an adjoining herd law county, (Marshall) and am unable to find one instance in which the railroad or non-residents charge anything for pasture or cutting hay, and I think the gentleman himself will find it difliculty, to prove any case of the kind.

No one would object to the cattle grazing apon those "vacant quarters" but the trouble is, they won't stay there! I have seen stock many a time, leave grass knee high to wander into standing grain and corn fields, seemingly from "pure cussedness.

His talk about citizens paying all the taxes is very good; but why are the non-residents not improving? In many cases, because they cannot fence their land. Pass a herd law and they will become citizens and help build those chools, ch the taxes!

The first settlers established themselves up on the bottoms and gobbled all the timber; so breeders have held in contempt the solid those coming in later were obliged to settle upon the prairie where they are thankful to get in search after the unattainable horse of greaton the bottoms and gobbled all the timber; a little knotty wood for fuel.

I fail to see the point in the Doctor's illustration of the merchant's store. To follow his argument logically, the merchant has no right to his goods unless he locks his doors and bolts his windows.

Perhaps my failure arises from obtuseness of vision which, the learned Doctor no doubt can relieve.

If the fences cost more than the towns, cities and villages, so be it.

That is a good deal like the dogma "whatever is must be!" Rather thin for this age and this free State. I would like to use a pet word of the Doctor's and say "absurd."

We protest against the gentleman's judging what is best for "small farmers" throughout the State. I would like him to come up here and try to support a family on a homestead with no fence and cattle roaming around day and night; his ideas would undergo a radical change. Truly etc.,

I. T. DUTTON. Leghorn, Kansas December 30, 1875.

EDITOR FARMER :-Your paper is read and appreciated. We have a large, number of energetic farmers, who, with the aid of your valuable paper are rapidly developing and wheat is looking excellent—is well rooted, with sufficient top to protect the roots.

For the success you have had, I congratulate you, and ever wish your efforts may prove beneficial to yourself and patrons.

Respectfully, Abilene, Kansas, January 5th, 1876 INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM.

A valued friend in a private letter writes: I appreciate the hurculean efforts that you must have made, and are still making, in the establishment and successful management of an independent journal. No one perhaps unless they have made the effort in that line, can fally appreciate the difficulties that present hemselves in the field of independent journa-

But the time has partially come, and is comng fast in its fullness, I earnestly hope and believe, for the complete success of such papers and magazines. They must become the fixed institutions of the future of our country, or else, our country will follow in its downward course the empires of the past that now live but in history and song. The truth presents itself to my mind in bold relief, and as Henry Clay once beautifully said, "I would to God that I could engrave it upon the hearts of the people with a ray of light snatched from the meridian sun," that independent journalism must take the field in the future and that we the people must support these noble efforts, or else be the vassals, the serfs, the tools of the debased and wicked who occupy the high places of trust, profit and honor of church and State, and by whose machinations and dishonest maneuverings, gigantic and wholesale robberies, planned and executed with the ntmost cunning and devilish skill, have found their way into all the departments of government finance, commerce and social life, until the burdens have become so great that the people can bear them no longer, and we look over the field of universal commotion and unest and involuntarily ask what next? And if I mistake not the signs of the times, the flags will soon be unrolled and this motto flung to the breezes, "Reformation or Revolution." And I would say by all means Reformation first, last and all the time, if it is possithe student of history sees plainly that the wrongs of the people are righted through the long centuries or years by one or the other of these methods, Reformation or Revolution, and let us ask curselves which will we take?

And right here is where the fearless, independent and outspoken voice and power of the press comes in. Independent journalism can stay the on-coming Revolution if it will take the field and the people support it.

The press according to its legitimate functions should be the educator and leader of the people. It should give us the people reliable information upon all subjects without fear or favor, and stand like a Gibralter in defense of the rights of the people against the oppresor power. I believe the FARMER will stand the test, but how many others will, time alone R. E. La F.

FARM HORSES.

It appears from a speech of Lord Ailesbury, at the Marlborough Agricultural Association, that there is not only a great scarcity of hunters but of farm horses fit for heavy work. They seem to be running, as in this country, more to the light roadsters. The scarcity he also attributes to the fact that farmers get quicker returns from breeding cattle and sheep, that can be turned into cash within two years, while horses require at least double that time before they can be marketed. He thought cart horses had deteriorated, and largely because farmers were not careful enough in breeding farmers were not careful enough in breeding them. In other words, the English farmer is not unlike his American contemporary, given to present expedients, rating what he can sell most readily. Sheep and cattle have been bred to such early maturity that the farmer gets quick returns for his labor. He proposed the introduction of better stallions and to offer tempting prizes for the best horses of various ages for agricultural purposes. The reason of the scarcity of good farm horses in the United States is that farmers have been too much car-States is that farmers have been too much cap-tivated by the fanciful, the fast horse, against the useful. But we predict a charge in this respect—that the farmer is to learn wisdom and breed the class of horses of which twenty. are wanted to one trotter. Everybody has run wild after the imaginary ten to forty thousand dollar trotter or runner. As every American bey is said to expect to reach the Presidency, est speed; and if every breeder could reach great speed there would be no sale for the pro-duct. Eight millions of draft horses are wanted, while there would be no favorable sale for eight thousand fast horses. There are not two thousand 2:40 horses in the country, yet every enterprising breeder has been seeking for 2:30 or under. We trust this monomania is run-ning out.—Live Stock Journal.

A CHEAP HYGROMETER FOR KANSAS.

In a recent number of the Mahufacturer and In a recent number of the manufacturer and Builder occurs a suggestion as to a very delicate but very simple little aparatus for measuring the amount of moisture in the atmosphere. The compound has often been made use of in our laboratory, and is so inexpensive and simple in its preparation, and still is said to be so sensitive in its indications—especially in an additional of the it may be a suggestion of the still attention. in an arid climate, that it merits a little attention from those interested.

The whole outfit need cost but a few cents. First is needed a solution of chloride of cobalt. If this cannot be readily obtained, it may be easily prepared by boiling a little finely powdered zaffre, in an ounce or two of muriatic acid, in a glass vessel. To the bright red solution thus obtained add a very little glycerine and a few grains each of common salt and gum arabic. Saturate in this colution a strip of unsized paper, light blotting paper is said to be best, and allow it to dry. It will at first of course be bright red, but during the process of drying it will pass through a variety of tints, becoming atlast blue when perfectly dry.

This compound, the chloride of cobalt, is quite remarkable for its hygroscopic properties. When the colored strip is exposed to the air it will tend to absorb moisture if any perceptible amount be present in the atmosphere, and the amount absorbed will be accompanied by a corresponding change in its color. If the air be very dry, it will retain its blue coler; if not excessively dry, it will become violet; it slightly moist, it will become of a pinkish If this cannot be readily obtained, it may be eas

blue; if decidedly moist, it will turn pink; and, finally, if satnrated, indicating rain, it will assume a bright red hue. Dr. Nichols, of Boston, recommends the use, with this colored strip, of a color scale which might be paint ed on a pasteboard strip in the following man

ed on a pasteboard strip in the ionowing manner:

Ex. Dry Dry. Moist Ex Moist. Sat'd, rain.

Blue. Violet. Pink.Blue. Pink. Red.

Any great degree of accuracy will of course not be looked for from such an apparatus, but in the superlatively dry atmosphere of Kannass its use may prove of some little interest and amusement.—W. K. Kedzie, in Industrialist.

ADULTERATED ARTICLES UNDER THE MICROSCOPE.

Dr. R. U. Piper lectured in Chicago recently on the subject of the adulteration of articles in common use as food or in the arts, and the use of the microscope in detecting the presence of improper substances: The lecture was illustrated by means of the microscope and magic lantern. We condence the following from the Chicago Later Power's report of the Lecture.

lantern. We condence the following from the Chicago Inter-Ocean's report of the lecture. Candies are colored with chromate of lead and other poisonous chemicals and drugs. Vermillon, a compound of mercury and sulphur, is used in large quantities for coloring fancy soaps, &c. One prominent firm in this city inform us that they sell hundreds of this margas are the success as the success are sellowed.

pounds for this purpose every year.

Cocoa is adulterated with lard and starch, certainly to the extent of more than than fifty per cent. Tea I have not as yet examined to any extent. Dr. Hassall, in his report before the British Parliament, before alluded to, says: "Tea is adulterated not only here but still more in China, while as to chocolate the processes employed in corupting the manufacture are described as 'diabolical.' It is often mixed with brickdust to the amount of ten per cent, ochre twelve per cent, and peroxide of iron twenty-two per cent, and animal fats of the worst description."

Chocolate is made up principally, of clay

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Chocolate is made up principally. of clay, carch, iron in some form, and some kind of starch, iron in some form hard grease; a pound of the mixture may cost about five or six cents.

The first article of paint I show is adulterat-

ed with potato starch. This pigment goes under the name of Chinese blue. This blue, which is a form of the so-called Prussian blue. is produced by mixing solutions of ferro-cyanide of potassium and per sulphate of iron. The articles I exhibit is sold for seventy-five

The articles I exhibit is sold for seventy-five cents a pound in the market, the starch is worth four cents, perhaps.

I also show sugar adulterated with starch. On this slide is seen American vermilion, bicomate of lead, adulterated with corn starch, red lead and suphate of barytes. I also find sulphate of lime in many sample of this pigment. I have examined samples of so-called English vermilion (mercury vermilion) in which there was not one particle of vermilion of any kind. This article varies in price from \$1 to \$2 or \$2 50 a pound, and indeed that used by artists costs several times this last amount. We should think that this last surely might be kept pure as it does not cost more amount. We should think that this last surely might be kept pure as it does not cost more to manufacture it than any good article of the kind. The only adulteration found in this vermillon, that is put up for artists' use, as yet is red lead, and this is the worst possible material for the purpose, as it is sure to blacken in time, and thus spoil the picture. The other forms of adulteration would merely weaken the color, and this might be obviated; indeed, the vermillon might be made more permanent by mixing some of the madder reds with it.

THE TWO GREAT DANGERS OF THE CEN-TURY.

Wendell Phillips declared in a recent Temerance speech at Boston a few days ago there are two great dangers to be apprehended the coming century, and they are these:

The first is the power of incorporated wealth. see that it is indispensably necessary for the management of great enterprises, but how shall you preserve the independence of legis-latures against it? The whisky ring, the railroad ring, and all the gigantic rings sit at Washington and enact laws. The other great danger is the government of cities. All the nineteenth century has been consolidated into the great cities. All civilization, enterprise, journalism, is concentrated in the great cities. Europe can govern cities on the principle of despotism; but we have never governed a city. All our governments in every large city from the Atlantic to the Pacific are elected by the criminal classes. The government has falled in New York, in San Francisco, in New Orleans, in Baltimore, and Boston is failing. No man can analyze the elements that go to make up Boston, and cipher out any other result.

NEEDED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

An exchange says:

How much more like a republic it would be, if, every four years, when the election for president cocurs, the people of the United States throughout their respective districts, could have the privilege of electing their own postmasters, United States marshals, district attorneys, revenue officers, etc., so that when the election was over the officers of the United States. the election was over the officers of the United States, for the next four years, would be settled—the people would have their choice, and these selections would not be in the hands of a select few, and all to be supervised and approved or disregarded by one man.

How, then, like a flash, would the formation

How, then, like a flash, would the formation of rings and cliques to control the offices of the people, this system that gives more room for, and is the cause of, more bribery, rascality, dishonesty and robbery than any other cause that exists, be swept sway. And the people would stand on the high ground of electing their own officers, instead of having them appointed to rule over them, without the governed being consulted. Of the changes or amendments that are necessary in regard to our constitution, this one is the most urgent.

PHONETICS.

EDITOR FARMER: I do wish you would devote a portion of your paper, each week, to the advocacy of the Phonetic system of spelling and printing. It shows the bigoted inclination of the human race (the English speaking portion of it) to persist in following in the old ruts, when a course so much better is known. However small a portion you might thus devote, it would be a beginning in the right way-and if the system can be successfully started in 1876, what will the people of 1976 think of the present system? A small space to excite inquiry at first, will (I think) grow into a ruling passion.

Yours truly, Irving, Marshall Co., Kan., Jan 6, 1876.

#### Latrons of Emsbandry.

The Patrons' Hand Book, which is mailed to any post office in the United States and Canada for 25 cts., is acknowledged to contain more practical grange information than any book yet published. Examine the testimony of the officers of State Granges all over the United States.

United States.

The use in subordinate granges of the sett of receipt and order books issued at this office will prevent confusion and mixing of accounts; they are invaluable in keeping the money matters of a grange straight.

The three books are sent, postage paid, to any grange, for \$1.50.

#### OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—John T. Jones, of Arkansas. Overseer—J. J. Woodman, of Michigan. Lecturer—A. B. Smedley, of Iowa. Steward—Mortimer Whitehead, of New Jersey.

Assistant Steward-G. W. Thompson, New

Assistant Steward—G. W. Hompsed, New Brunswick, N. J. Chaplain—S. H. Ellis, of Ohio. Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, N. Y. Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Leuisville, Ky. Gate-Keeper—O. Dinwiddie, Orchard Grove Lake county, Indiana.

Ceres—Mrs. J. T. Jones, Arkansas. Pomona—Sister Harvey Goddard, Connecti

Flora—Sister S. E. Adams, Minnesota. Lady Assistant Steward—Miss Carrie A Hall, Louisville, Ky.

#### COLORADO.

Officers of State Grange elected at last ses sion. J. E. Washburn, Master; J. Leggett, Overseer; L. Booth, Lecturer; J. Draper, Secretary; C. Jones, Treasurer.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

D. V. Chase, Master; I. A. Reed, Overseer S. Putman, Lecturer ; C. C. Shaw, Secretary D. M. Clough, Treasurer.

#### MARYLAND

J. T. Moore, Master; A. D. Woodruff, Overseer ; J. S. Robinson, Lecturer.

#### LOUISIANA.

Reports. 17,000 members and elected at their last annual meeting: R. H. Hyland, Master E. T. Sellars, Overseer; R. D. Bridger, Lecturer.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

The State Grange met at Lancaster. The Secretary reports 630 Granges and 25,000 members. The State Agent had saved to the members \$20,000. Grounds have been procured for an encampment for the Patrons of Husbandry at the Centennial Exposition.

Bro. Demming, of No. 42, offered the following resolution, which was adopted by an unanimous vote:

Resolved. That in order to replenish our state treasury, officers and members throughout the State be and are hereby earnestly requested to make special contributions as follows: each State officer, five per cent, on his salary; each Deputy in the State, two dollars; each Master and Past Master of subordinate Granges, one dollar; and each member in the State, ten cents; to be paid with the dues payable March, 31st, 1876.

KENTUCKY. The Patrons of Pendleton county are getting ready for a co-operative store. They have put the capital stock at \$50,000. Shares at \$5 each. Limit 100 shares.

The State Grange has appointed a committee of five to see that the Legislature pass an efficient dog law for the protection of the sheep industry of the State.

Brother Guthrie, State Agent, reported a the late annual State meeting that over \$74, 000 had been saved to the Patrons through the State Grange stere. Expenses of the agency being only \$4,500 for the year.

#### CO-OPERATION.

We have selected the following principal points in the Co-operative plan as recommended by the National Grange at its last Session

#### RULES-NAME.

This association shall be called the Co-operative Association, No. ---, of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, in the State

of-

The object of this association is to establish and maintain general trade in merchandise, farm products and machinery, for the mutual benefit of the shareholders and customers.

#### MEMBERS.

Any member of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry in good standing may become a member of this association by subscribing and paying for at least one share therein, and by signing his name and place of residence to the rules. But no Patron shall continue a member unless he purchase goods from this association to the amount of twenty collars per year.

#### LIST OF MEMBERS

A correct list of each member's name, place of residence, postoffice address, and name of Grange to which he belongs, shall be kept at the office of this association, signed by the secretary, and open to the inspection of any member: and no Patron shall be deemed a member for the purpose of receiving any interest on his shares or any division of profits, or of voting until his name appears on such

#### CAPITAL.

The capital of this association shall be--dollars, and shall be raised in shares of five dollars each, which shall not be transferable except to members of this association.

#### NUMBER OF SHARES.

No member shall hold more than one hundred shares in the capital of this association

NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL. Members may withdraw any sum above twenty-five dollars on demand, with the consent of the directors, but shall not have the right to withdraw more than five shares at any one time, unless ninety day's notice has been given, and a second notice shall not be given until the first has expired.

WITHDRAWAL OR EXCLUSION.

Any member may withdraw from this association, and any member shall be excluded who ceases to be a member of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry.

#### CAPITAL RETURNED.

Upon the withdrawal or exclusion of any member he shall receive payment of the capi tal advanced by him, with all arrears of interest and profits, if any, within six months after such withdrawal or exclusion.

#### PROFIT.

The net profits of all business carried on by said association, after paying the expenses of management, making the proper reduction in value of fixed stock, and paying the interest on the capital thereof, as aforesaid, shall from time to time be applied, by vote of the association at the quarterly meeting of the association, either to increase the capital or business of the association, or for any educational or provident purpose authorized by the association, and the remainder shall be divided among those who have purchased goods from this association during the preceeding quarter (to non-members one-half the proportion of members) in proportion to the amount of purchases during the quarter.

When a member assigns a share or shares the assignment shall be indorsed on the back of the certificate, and the same shall be surrendered to the directors before a new certificate can be issued to the assignee.

#### DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Each member shall receive out of the surplus profits of the association, after providing for the expenses thereof, in each quarter, interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum upon the capital standing to his credit on the books of the association, as is declared at the quarterly meetings of the association, provided his purchases from the association are not less than the following scale, viz:

If a member purchase-

\$5 per quarter, he be allowed int. up to...\$ 10 per quarter, 20 per quarter, 30 per quarter, 40 per quarter, .. 2 00 . 5 00 50 per quarter, OFFICERS.

The officers of this association shall consist of a chairman, secretary, treasurer, and either the transportation combinations and the grain four, six, or eight directors, and either two or four auditors.

The chairman and secretary shall be directors ex-officio.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The chairman, secretary, treasurer, one-half of the directors, and one-half of the auditors shall be elected at the quarterly meeting in January, or at the next regular meeting thereafter, and the remainder at the quarterly meeting in July, or at the next regular meeting thereafter, and shall hold their several officers for the term of one year and until others are elected.

#### MANAGEMENT OF BUSINESS.

The directors shall have the general management and supervision of the business of the association; shall appoint the salesman and other employees, and shall assign to them such duties and compensations as the directors may think fit.

The business of the association shall be conducted for cash. All persons trading with this association shall be furnished with checks representing the amount of their purchases.

#### ORGANIZATION.

Any Subordinate Grange may, by vote at a regular meeting, authorize the formation of a Patrons co-operation association within the limits of such grange; and no other co-operative association shall be organized within such limits without the consent of such grange. AMENDMENTS.

These rules may be amended at any regular meeting, notice thereof having been given in writing, signed by some member, at a previous

Patrons in different parts of the State of Texas are provoking one another to good works in the erection of cotton and flouring

THE QUESTION OF REPRESENTATION. On submitting some of the divisions at the secent session of the National Grange to a critical analysis it is found that the provisions for representation are in many instances as cumbrous as are those that govern the elec-tion of a President of the United States. The National Grange was built from the top in the first place, and by the inclusion of eligible members of the past class, who thereon became entitled to votes ex officio, was so completely loaded at one end that the actual representatives of the Brotherhood of the present time were largely deprived of the power which were largely deprived of the power should reside exclusively in them. restricting the representation of each State grange arbitrarily. Missouri with 80,000 mem-bers, and Connecticut, or Delaware with 500, cast precisely the same vote. At the last ses sion the District of Columbia with forty-five Patrons, out of 1,440,000, being entitled by membership to the one four hundred and forty-fourth part of one vote, cast five votes. It is not to be expected, especially in view of It is not to be expected, especially in view of the rejection of the amendment proposed last year to admit additional representatives on the basis of grange population, that any change will be made, nevertheless the fact remains, that a very large proportion of the members of the order are without a representation in its councils. And yet again the situation is still further complicated by the worthy sisters who shine with a light reflected from their husbands. If the Master of a State Grange be so unhappy as not to be married, or to have lost his wife, or if she have conscientious scruples against joining the ried, or to have lost his wife, or if she have conscientious scruples against joining the order, or if she fall sick and be unable to attend the grange, half of his constituency is disfranchised. This will appear, ludicriously from the recent proceedings. There were seventy-six voting members, or one for every 20,000 Patrons. According to the official reports this is the number of Patrons that in different

States it takes to secure a vote in the National Grange:

Alabama. Pennsylvania....

Besides this, experience will justify the assertion that in not a few instances the work of selecting a Master is complicated by the fact that he is married. The sister who would make the most desirable representative as the helpmate of the brother is not desirable, or, which is much the same thing, is not popular, and the best representative is either without a wife or is married to a sister less capable than some of her associates. One way to obthan some or her associates. One way to ob-viate this difficulty is to provide that the State Grange shall be represented by the Master and Ceres or by a sister specially designated by ballot. Still better would it be to make every member eligible to represent his grange in any superior grange—State or National—electing the brothers and sisters who are to act as delegates by special election. It would also be well, if as well as these delegates, an equal number of alternates were elected at the same time, so that in cases of death, accident or illness a large fraction of the membership of a State need not be disfranchised .- New

#### A SCATHER ON THE THIRD TERM. Harper's Weekly speaks of the third term

project as follows: "Republicans ought to see clearly that as Grant himself could not possibly be re-elected, so none of the Grant group can be elected. It is the administration which has endangered and defeated the party, and any candidate who would represent substantially a continuance of the administration in the general character of the administration in the general would be and spirit that we have mentioned would be surely defeated. The signs of the times upon surely defeated. The signs of the times upon the signs of the sign this point are absolutely unmistakable only man whom the Republicans can elect is only man whom the Republicans can elect is some man whom the administration coterie would strongly oppose because his career and character would be the guaranty of a total change in the tone of administration."

#### DON'T SACRIFICE YOUR GRAIN.

The increase in rates of freight to New York of 5 cents on the hundred, and 10 cents to Baltimore will operate against western farmers parlticularly in Kansas. We say to the farmers of the West do not sacrifice your grain crops-they will be Wanted within the next four to six months at good paying prices. All rings cannot maintain the present difference in price between corn and wheat.

A farmer writing to the South Kansas Tribune about sheep raising says:

I do not like to say much as to sheep raising in Kansas as yet, for my experience extends over one winter only. I can simply say that with protection and comfortable shelter they can be kept with very little expense. Last winter I fed nothing but the common prairie hay, and only lost three head from the effects of cold weather, out of a flock of 300 still I am satisfied they need better food; and this winter, in addition to prairie hay, I have 30 tons of Hungarian hay and have sown 25 acres of rye for winter pasture. I expect by these means to have better lambs and more twins, as from 180 ewes I only got five pair this spring, and I know of a neighbor who got from eleven ewes (which run on rye all the fall and winter) twenty-two lambs. I wean my lambs about the 20th of August, giving my ewes plenty of time to pick up before I put the bucks with them, which I do on the 20th of November; this brings the lambs in on the 20th of April, when there is plenty of grass for the ewes. I let my bucks run with the ewes six weeks.

A farmer writing to the Olathe News Letter discussing "What we shall sow and plant,"

There is no question that more interests the farmers of this State than what crops we can sow and plant that will yield the greatest income to the cost of producing them. In order to ascertain this fact it takes time, consideration, careful observation and no little expericonfirms me in the belief that the two crops are flax and corn. Taken altogether there is not much difference in the cost of raising and putting them upon the market, though I believe as a general rule that corn is the cheapest. There is, however, this advantage in the flax culture, it gives to the farmer earlier money in his agricultural pursuits and as a rule about the same amount per acre. The ques tion is often asked, does it not deplete the soil more than any other crop. This problem remains unsolved as far as I know, and perhaps will take several years experimenting before it can be satisfactorily answered. I have a piece of ground that was first sown to wheat, then to flax, followed with wheat and then followed with flax again this year. The crop is as good if not better than adjoining land equally good on which no flax has been raised. How far equal results have attended other experiments I have no means at hand of knowing. My own theory is that a crop of oats is more destructive to the producing qualties of the soil than a flax crop. I do not pretend to say that this theory is entirely correct or susceptible of demonstration to as full an extent as its interests demand, only in the way indicated above. My object in penning this article is to draw out others upon this and kindred subject. By this means we may obtain the ideas and experiments of others in different parts of the county. If such a course were to be followed up for a series of years who can tell the benefits that would result to those engaged in agricultural pursuits. Our agricultural journals are made useful by this same method, and if farmers would but familiarize themselves with jotting down their own thoughts upon given subject as well as their experiments in the line of farming it would not only be a benefit to themselves, but result in lasting good to others.

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Correspondence solicited.
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IT EFFECTS A PERMANENT CURE when other remedies fail. The MOST EMINENT PRESIDENT IN Europe and America indoorse. It is fast supersealing the use of drugs, and THOREACH. Who have worn it, and give their teatimory to the great curative powers. Pamphlets and testimonials forwarded on application.

what paper, and address, PAOLI BELT CO., 12 Union Square, New York. Beware of Baseless Imitations. Paoli's the only genuine patented Belt in the United

#### **Blackberry Plants** FOR SALE.

10,000 Kittatinny, - - 10,000 Black's Improved, - -Plants boxed and delivered in April at depot, free of charge. Warranted true and first-class. W. W. C...
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STUDEBAKER FARM & SPRING WAGONS, Little Giant Corn and Cob Crushers, Champion Fan Little Giant Corn and Cob Crushers, Champion Fan Mills, Challenge Feed Mills for grinding meal and feed, Curting Boxes, Gang Plows, and anything in the way of Standard Farm Machinery. Send for Catalogue and Price Liese. TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Farm Machinery and Seeds, 419 and 421, Walnut-st., Kansas City, Mo.

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THE Planters of Louisiana are anxious to furnish their Brother Patrons in the North and West with

# SUCAR, MOLASSES, RICE, etc., etc., directly from their platations. Send a Postal Card with your name and address to

N. D. WETMORE. State Grange Agent for Louisiana, and you will receive in return a pamphlet explaining the different grades of Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Coffee, etc., with advice as how to order. The circular vise contains a full list of freight rates from New Orleans to points in the North and West. Address, New Orleans, La.

#### A. HOUSTON & CO., State Agency

Patrons of Husbandry of Illinois, For the sale and purchase of Farm Products, family supplies, and Farming Implements, No. 304 North Commercial St.,

ST. LOUIS, MO. GOOD SEEDS

# grown with care and painstaking from selected stocks always pay. Try mine. See advertisement "All About Gardening." J. B. ROOT, Seed Grower, Rockford; Illinois.

Attention, Farmers! FOR SALE—A thoroughbred DURHAM BULL, two years old; color, deep red. Also, a three year old roan helfer and a helier calf. Blood pure and Pedigree of each perfect. Will be sold low. For particulars, Address Lamar, Barton County, Mo.

A Great Offer THE WEEKLY CHAMPION, \$2 per year, and THE KANSAS FARMER, \$2 per year. Both papers sent postage paid one year for \$2.75. Address, "CHAMPION," Atchison, Kansas, or, "KANSAS FARMER," Topeka, Kan.



Liberal terms of Exchange for Second-hand Machines of every description.

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4 Ton Hay or Stock Scales -All other sizes at great reduction. All scales WAR-RANTED. Full particulars upon application. 30 days' trial allowed parties who can give good references.

#### GRAPE VINES.

EXTRA ONE YEAR OLD.

Concord (\$33 per 1,000) \$1 00 \$4 00 Catawba, Ives 100 4 00 Delaware, Goothe 2 00 12 Martha 2 50 16 Lona 150 8 (6 Salem, Wilder 3 60 20 (6 TWO YEARS OLD, STRONG:

Concord. \$1 50 \$0 0 0 Goethe. 250 20 0 Facking done well in moss and no charges made for it. Terms cash. Orders to send C, O. D. must be accompanied by one-third of the smount in cash. SAUER & RAUE,

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s'to the interest of the people of Kansas to know the undersigned has the

Largest and Finest Herd of pure blooded Berkshire Pigs in the State. None but No. 1 breeders shipped. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. Sollon ROGERS. Prairie Centre, Johnson Co., Kansas.

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N. 1877

### The Kansas Farmer.

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

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|--|----|-----|
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other valuable contributors, who will assist in givting the farmers of Kansas a payer not equalled in
the country for originality and merit.
A special and interesting department of the paper
will be the short letters from farmers and breeders,
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branches of agriculture. The live discussions upon
the topics of the day, embracing full and complete
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#### OUR GREAT HARD PAN CLUB OFFERS

Over 2000 columns of reading matter, Postage Paid for \$1.25. We offer nei-ther bulls, jack-knives, washing mather buils, jack-knives, washing ma-chines, cheap jewelry or daubs, called chromos, for premiums. The FARMER is given for the lowest possible cash price and every subscriber can keep the money, he would upon the premium plan, give to buy somebody else a pres-ent. We pay the agent getting up the club ourselves. club ourselves.

THE FARMER 1 year (52 numbers) postage paid, in Clubs of 10 for \$1.25 per copy, with an extra copy THE PERSON GETTING UP THE CLUB. ress, J. K. HUDSON, Editor and Prop'r, Topeka, Kansas

The American Young Folks.—We wish to say to our young friends who may read the Farmes that the January number of the Young-Folks is in preparation. It will be as great an improvement over the Christmas number as it was better than the first number issued. Everywhere in all the States West of the Mississippi river the paper is going into many new homes. Kind words of commendation are coming with the subscriptions that every mail brings us. The engraver is at work on "Uncle Frank's" first lossons in penmanship as well as a valuable feature of the paper. The Pictures, Charades, Games, Stories, etc., etc., will delight not only every boy and girl, but every mas and woman who take an interest in having our youth furnished entertaining and helpful reading.—It must not be forgotten that the Young Folks and the Farrers do not go together for one price in 1876. The Young Folks sent one year to any address, postage paid, for 50 cents. Six copies to any addresses, postage paid, for 50 cents. Subscribers of the

Special Offer to Subscribers of the Farmer.—We will send the Farmer and Young Folksone year to any address, if ordered during January, for \$2, thus giving the Young Folks free to single subscribers.

#### A CORRECTION.

There is a strong likelihood that we shall hear more melancholy reports next season of the ravages of grasshoppers in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. Observations show that sas and Nebraska. Observations show that last year's grasshoppers deposited immense numbers of eggs, and when the warm weather comes and hatches them, devastation even worse than these sections have previously known will be pretty sure to follow. Yet the far mers in these states, who have been blessed this mers in these states, who have been blessed this year with abundant crops from the seed and supplies furnished by friends from without, are making it is said, no preparations for the expected pest, but are selling their crops and spending their money as usual, and if the grasshoppers come, they will have to make new appeals for help. In Utah, on the other hand, where the same danger is apprehended, the farmers, by order of Brigham Young are storing their crops in order to be in readiness for the possible losses of next season.—Boston Journal. Journal

The above paragraph has appeared in one form and another in many journals between St. Louis and Boston. We desire to relieve the anxiety of the Journal by stating concerning its paragraph, first :

There are few grasshoppers eggs deposited in the Territory named, and in fact in mostlof it absolutely none.

Second: There are no reasons for expecting an immediate return of the hoppers, according to the scientific observations of the best entomologists, as well as from their previous habits and history. In justice to the people of the grasshopper territory it should be said, that during the past two years no people eyer endured with greater courage the most disheartening losses, and overcame greater difficulties with such slight resources. The abundant crops secured have been husbanded with an economy and care never before known in the West. After the failures of two years many have been compel-

REPORTS OF STATE OFFICERS OF KAN

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

From Auditor Wilder's report we take the following figures:

| From taxes collected during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30.  Amount received from other sources.  Balance on hand Nov 30, 1874 | 307.218.63   |
|--|--------------|
| Total  | 1,167,054,49 |
| DISBURSEMENTS.   |              |
| Revenue fund disbursed   |              |

Total disbursements..... Balance in treasury December \$128,745.01

Of the entire amount of taxes levied for the year 1874, (\$773,438.72), seventy-nine per cent. has been paid in money (\$616,876.90); five per cent has been allowed the counties as commission and mileage, and double and erronecent. remains due and unpaid (124,217.28).

The total amount of unpaid taxes still due means should be devised to remedy the evil. commission and mileage to county treasurers, \$19,853.04; there has been credited to the various counties, on account of taxes refunded, and double and erroneous assessments, \$45,-539.92. We pass by the next 30 pages of fig. ures and come to the sinking fund account The bonded indebtedness of the State is \$1- I know of is, first, good keep, second, get some The last light frost of spring was on May 385,775. But in fact we have already paid nearly one-fifth of this amount. There is in grease, Frazer's for instance—this is hard to the treasury vaults bonds of the State and the melt and just as hard to freeze, keep the grease United States to the amount of \$227,525.00, soft and oily and the tar in it may be good belonging to the sinking fund, which shows that so much of the State debt has in fact with a rag-warm-and rub it in on both sides

| been paru.   |            |
|--|------------|
| NO. OF MILES OF RAILROAD   |            |
| Total number of miles in the State<br>Average value per mile<br>Total value of railroad property in the<br>State | \$4,786.09 |

We find that there were undrawn of the appropriations made last year the following 

| Norma<br>Blind Insanc<br>Insanc | t Judge department.  1 School, Emporia. Asylum. Asylum. Osawatomie Asylum building, Topeka.  University.  Printing. | 15.39<br>2.26<br>806.40<br>7,799.95 |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
|                                 | TAXES LEVIED.   |                                     |
| Amour                           | t of State tax  | 14,550.05<br>14,581.85<br>10,479.34 |
| To                              | tal amount for all purposes\$4,3  | 95,183.90                           |
| The a                           | verage per cent of taxation for all rooses  | 78 per ct                           |

Total amount of county warrants outstanding in the State.

Total amount of the bonded indebtednes of the various counties.

Total indebtedness of all counties.

Total valuation of taxable property in the State. ... \$416,453.64

SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE.

Mr. Orin T. Welch, in his report, gives the following figures: The amount received during the year was \$12,679.96. Of this, \$8,619.96 goes to the insurance fund, and \$3,800 to the school fund. The expenses of the department for the year were \$4,476.20. The income of the department for the past year was \$1,255.-21 more than the average income for the previous three years, and the expenses for the last year were reduced \$2,059.61 compared with the average for the same period. The receipts of the department are nearly three times the expenses. The Superintendent recommends that the fees now exacted from the company considerably reduced, but, provided the Legislature objects to this on the ground of reduction of the revenue of the department, he recommends that, to make up for the deficiency caused by such reduction, there be levied and collected from each fire insurance company two and one-half or three per cent. of the difference remaining, after deducting from the premiums received in this State each calendar year the losses actually paid in this State during the same time, and that such fees and per cent. be in lieu of all other fees or lienses in this State.

The Superintendent calls attention to the large number of fires caused by incendiarism, and recommends the adoption of a plan originally proposed by him, and accepted by the National Insurance Convention-viz: the keeping in the insurance department a full and complete official record of all the fires occurring in the State. It is claimed that one result of this plan would be the placing on record of individuals with a propensity for incendiarism.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. Cavanaugh has presented one of the best reports yet made from his office. It contains the following excellent recommendations. The Secretary says :

tions. The Secretary says:

I desire to offer a suggestion in reference to the written Journals, which have, up to and their crops to pay debts that were pressing and necessary to be paid. In many instances so far removed as much of this territory is from good cash markets, the extortionate price for transportation consumes the profit on the produce it is true, for which calamity farmers are less to blame than Eastern capitalists.

The Journal should further remember while giving advise on the subject that the farmers of the West are most of them Eastern men and represent on the average as much intelligence, sense and prudence as may be found alsowhere.

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The Journal should further remember while giving advise on the subject that the farmers of the West are most of them Eastern men and represent on the average as much intelligence, and including those of 1875. Of a number of the same than including those of 1875. Of a number of the desolated districts, yielded bountiful this result may be found alsowhere.

long-established rule.

A reform in this ma reform in this matter could be made by ontinuing the written copy, and reducing the pay therefor to the rate paid previous to 1872. It would be impossible, with the limited facilities now possessed by this office for the safe-keeping of any printed document, to preserve printed copies of Journals in place of

#### NEIGHBORLY TALKS NO. 4.

Why is it that no more of your correspondents, questions, are answered in the FARMER? I noticed one correspondent wanted to know about the Honey Locust-another, how to destroy lice on cattle. I wish to say a few words suggested by reading an article in a late issue of your paper about poor garden seeds. This last spring a seedsman J. F. Roby,

of Bureau County, Illinois, generously gave many packages of seed to our people. I received and planted some-and though they were not given as perfectly reliable seed yet mine mostly came up and did well. I reseived from him a paper of the New Russian ous assessments (\$33,156.87), and sixteen per Turnip. "Being of a peculiar growth and having no necks." They are a sort of Ruta Baga in shape, without the neck. The "pecuthe State, \$416,275.54. This is too much, and liar growth" I found to be an inclination to grow side roots. For the table it has no su-There has been allowed during the year, as perior. It has a very different flavor from other turnips. Farmers, in your prosperity give Mr. Roby a share of your orders for garden seeds; and if you get a paper of the New Russian Turnip I think you won't regret it. LICE ON CATTLE.

The best way to get rid of lice on cattle that -any way when I melt it all and apply of the back bone from tail to neck, and around eyes, ears, and around the neck etc, I find after a reasonable time the lice dead or disappeared.

THE HONEY LOCUST.

Some years ago I planted out a short piece of hedge with Honey Locust.

They grew well and if I had attended to them with a view of making a hedge, I think I could have succeeded—but I changed my mind and let them grow up thick, they are small or large according to their closeness. I got the seed from a Honey Locust tree with not a thorn on it that I saw. But the trees was the cloudiest month, mean cloudings that came from that seed are nearly all of the 54 84 per cent. The mean cloudiness at 7 a therny kind, perhaps one in 20 without m., was 47.67 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 48.32 per thorns

I buried the seeds over winter and from that spot grew (after removing the seeds in the spring) two locust trees now some 10 or 19 years old, one is bare of thorns and grows the seed pods, the other is full of its thorns and

The Honey Locust is of quick growth, good timber free from borers, a pretty shade tree of the many kinds that I have, it and the box elder are the only ones that stood forth in all their pride of leafyness when all others even the Alianthus were stripped by the hop-

For some time I have thought I would plant Honey Locust seeds in nursery rows and then when up so as to see which had the thorns pull them out and transplant the others, for they are hardy, good, and without destructive C. A. T. enemies.

Prof. F. H. Snow's Annual Report as Meterolo-gist to the State Board of Agriculture.

1875 deserve special notice : uary and February, and the generally low elevation, thus affording the means of mean temperatures of the remaining months determining the altitude of our station. of the year, except December, which was remarkably warm, being more than 12° warmer than the December average, and nearly 4° warmer than November.

the menths of August, September, October and November. The rains during the preced ing months had been abundant, though not excessive, so that the subsequent deficiency did not in the least interfere with the proper growth and maturity of immense crops throughout the State. We have here an excellent illustration of the principle to which attention was called in my report for the year 1871, that a comparatively small amount of rain well distributed is much better than a larger amount unfavorable distributed.

3. The extremely small amount of snow is

these facts I deem it unwise at this late day to make an innovation upon such an old and age the well-ripened ears. age the well-ripened ears.

The following is a summary of the weather for the year :

TEMPERATURE.

Mean temperature of the year, 50°.60, which is 20.53 below the mean of the seven preceding years. The highest temperature was 99° on the 22nd of June. The lowest temperature was 16°.5 below zero, on the 9th of January. Mean temperature at 7 a m, 449.2; at 2 p m, 60°.2, at 9 p m, 48°.8.

Mean temperature of the winter months, 25°62,-3°19 below the average; of the spring, 50°.60,--2°.70 below the average; of the summer 74°.87,-2°.17 below the average; of the autumn 51°.49,-1°04 below the aver-

The coldest month of the year was January -the coldest January and the coldest month on our record—with mean temperature 15°.60; the coldest week was January 8th-14th, with mean temperature 1°.94; the coldest days were January 13th and 14th, with mean temperature 70.7 below zero. The mercury fell below zero 12 times, 9 of which were in January and 3 in February.

The hottest month of the year was July, with mean temperature of 76°.63; the hottest week was June 19th to 25th, mean tempera ture 83°.41; the hottest days were June 22nd and July 16th, which each had a mean temperature of 86°.8. The mercury reached or exceeded 90° on 32 days, viz: 3 in May, 13 in June, 8 in July, 2 in August, and 6 in Septem ber. There were 58 such days in 1874. The mercury did not reach 100° during the year. grease and put with it 1/4 part at least of axle 4th; the first light frost of autumn was on September 18th, giving a period of 137 days entirely without frost. The last severe frost of spring was on April 17th; the first severe frost of autumn was on October 30th, giving a period of 196 days without severe frost. No cold weather during the year caused any damage to fruit.

FACE OF THE SKY.

Average cloudiness of the year, 44.81 per cent. of the sky, which is only 0.78 per cent. below the average. The number of clear days (less than one-third cloudy) was 162: half clear days (between one-third and twothirds cloudy), 115; cloudy (more than twothirds), 88. There were 26 days without a cloud, and an equal number without a trace of sky. June was the clearest month, with a mean cloudiness of 31,44 per cent. January cent; at 9 p m, 38.44 per cent. DIRECTION OF THE WIND.

During the (three observations daily) the wind was from the southwest, 330 times; northwest, 298 times; southeast, 161 times; northwest, 185 times ; south, 61 times ; east, 47 times; north, 38 times; west, 10 times; calm, 15 times. The south (including southeast, south and southwest ) winds outnumbered the north (including northeast, north and northwest winds in the ratio of 552 to 471.

VELOCITY OF THE WIND.

The number of miles traveled by the wind during the year was 145,316. This gives, a mean daily velocity of 358.12 miles, and a mean hourly velocity et 16,59 miles. The position of the anemometer cups at an elevation of 105 feet above the top of Mt. Oread, 325 feet above the river lelel, secures exposure to the full force of the wind. The maximum velocity attained was 75 miles an hour on Jan-METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR THE UARY 8th. The greatest daily velocity was 1,070 miles on February 3d. The strongest winds were in March and April; the lightest were in July and August.

BAROMETER.

Mean height of the barometer column, 29. Station, Lawrence, Kansas; Latitude 38° 58; 102 inches. Mean at 7 a m, 29.126 inches. Longitude 95° 16; elevation of barometer and thermometers, 884 feet above the sea level, and inches: maximum, 29.856 inches, at 7 a m, 14 feet above the ground; rain gauge on the ground, anemoneter 105 feet above the ground, anemoneter 105 feet above the ground, on the dome of the University building, 1,150 m, May 7th, giving a yearly range of 1,512 by the next Legislature. District No. 90 was formerly Wallace county, but the number has been dropped and there is no such district now. inches. The highest monthly mean was in The following features of the weather of January, 29.303 inches, the lowest was in May, 29,006 inches. The barometer observations 1. The very low mean temperatures of Jan- are corrected for temperature, but not for

RELATIVE HUMIDITY.

Mean for the year, 65 53; at 7 a, m, 77.85; at 2 p. m., 46.58; at 9 p. m., 72.68. The dampest month was January, humidity 78.10; the 2. The large deficiency in the rainfall for driest month was April, humidity 57.60. there were only 5 fogs during the year. The minimum humidity for any single observation was 9 per cent. of saturation, at 2 p. m., March 27th.

> The annual Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue of Gregory, the well-known seedsman of Marblehead, Mass., is advertised in our columns. We can endorse Mr. Gregory as both honest and reliable. The bare statement of the fact that he grows so large a number of the varieties of seed he sells, will be appreciated by market gardeners, and by all others who want to have their seed both fresh and

> We would call attention to the card of J. B. Watkins & Co., Loan Brokers of Lawrence, for a further reduction of their rates. They state that they are prepared to furnish money promptly upon well improved farms in any part of the State.

A Universal Remedy .- "Brown's Bronchial Troches" for Coughs, Colds, and Bronchiai Affections, stand first in public favor and confidence in the desolated districts, yielded bountiful this result has been acquired by a test of ma-

#### THE KANAS L BGISLATURE.

|        |            | SENATORS.  |                 |
|--------|------------|--|-----------------|
| Dist.  | County.    | Name.  | P. O. Address   |
| 1 De   | oniphan    | C. G. Bridges<br>G. W. Gillespie.                                    | Troy.           |
| 2 At   | chison     | G. W. Gillespie.   | Atchison.       |
| 2      | **         | S. P. Griffith<br>J. M. Miller<br>B. W. Williams.<br>John S. Hopkins | Pardee.         |
| 3 Ne   | maha       | J. M. Miller   | Seneca.         |
| 4 W    | ashington  | B. W. Williams.  | Washington.     |
| 5 Ja   | ckson      | John S. Hopkins  | Holton.         |
| # 9c   | nerson     | J. B. Shaeffer<br>J. P. BAUSERMAN                                    | . Valley Falls. |
| 7 Le   | avenworth. | T. L. Johnson  | Leavenworth.    |
|        | ::         | I A Haldorman  |                 |
| é w    | vandatta   | J. A. Halderman.<br>B. Judd<br>W. W. Maltby                          | Wyandotte       |
| 9 Jo   | hneon      | W W Malthu   | Olathe.         |
| 10 M   | iami       | Wm. Jones<br>R. B. McMillan  | Somerset.       |
| 11 T.  | nn         | R. B. McMillan.  | Blue Mound.     |
| 12 Rc  | onrhon     | J. W. Bainum   | . Mableton.     |
| 13 C   | e wford    | D. M. Davis  | Arcadia.        |
| 14 Ch  | erokee     | E. C. Wells<br>J. H. Crichton  | .Brownsville.   |
| 15 Ls  | bette      | J. H. Crichton   | .Chetopa.       |
| 16 N   | eosho      | W. L. Simons<br>Thos: Bartlett                                       | Osage Mission.  |
| 17 A   | len        | Thos: Bartlett   | Iola.           |
| 18 F   | anklin     | W. L. Parkinson.<br>C. Robinson                                      | . OLIAWA.       |
| 19 D   | onglas     | U. Roomson   | .Lawrence,      |
| 19 01  |            | J. C. Horton<br>Wm. Sims   | Toneke          |
| MU DI  | INWIEC     | C G Martin   | Osage City      |
| 99 W   | oodson     | C. S Martin<br>D. W. Finney  | Neosho Falls    |
| 93 W   | ilson      | W A Peffer   | .Coffeyville.   |
| 94 (3  | reenwood   | W. A. Peffer<br>Wm. Martindale                                       | Fredonia.       |
| 25 St  | ımner      | H. C. St. Clair  | . Belle Plaine. |
| 26 Cl  | 1850       | S. M. Wood   | .Cottonwood Fal |
| 27 R   | ilev       | H. P. Dow  | .Berlin.        |
| 28 M   | itchell    | Horace Cooper  | . Beloit.       |
| 29 M   | cPherson   | S. Stephens  | .McPherson.     |
|        | HOUSE      | E OF REPRESENTA  | TIVES.          |
| Dist.  | County.    |  | P. O. Addres    |
| D 861. | County.    | A S Campbell   | Quintana.       |
| 1 10   | onipnan    | M C Pavilla  | Trow.           |
|        | **         | A.I Mowrey   | Wathens         |
| 2 4    | tchison    | M C Reville<br>A J Mowrey<br>G W GLICK                               | Atchison        |
| 5      |            |  |                 |
|        | 60         | Z S Hastings   |                 |
| 7 B    | MWII       | John P Davis   | . Hiswatha      |
| 8 N    | emaha      | DR Magill  | .Seneca.        |
| 9      | 44         | S P Conrad   | .Capioma.       |
| 10°M   | arshall    | J D Brumbaugh.   | . Marysville.   |
| 11 W   | ashington. | A G Randall  | . Washington.   |

Glenwood. 28 Johnson. Hesper. Spring Hill. Rockville. Miami 53 Linn... Bourbon 41 Cherokee 48 Labette.

Fort Scott. Marmaton. Fort Scott. Walnut Station 45 Neosho. Thayer, Humboldt. Rois. Garnett. Allen... 52 Douglas

50 Osage ..

Chautauqua Greenwood. Lyon ..... Wabsum

79 Dickinsen.
80 Clay.
81 Cloud...
83 Republic.
83 Republic.
84 Saline...
85 Ellsworth.
85 Lincoln.
87 Mitchell.
89 Ellis...
99 Ellis... D B Long...
B S Pierce...
W L Warning
S E Wilson...
J A Moser...
Ansel R Clark
T A Hubbard
S B Farwell. 91 Rice.... 92 Sumner. 93 Osborne

Freat Bend. Bunker Hill. Phillipsburgh.
Norton Center.
Larned.
Stockton.
Dodge City.
Bik Falls.

Republican (in Roman)—; Opposition (in Italic)—; Democratic (in Small Caps).

\* Elk county is not numbered, but probably will be

#### MAMMOTH ENTERPRISE.

Kansas Land and Immigrant Association.—Some Interesting Facts Regarding This Stu-pendous Undertaking,

Since the organization of the Kansas Land and Immigrant Association, hardly a month ago, The Champion has printed for them 3, 200,000 circulars, beside the vast amount of other work necessary for the commencement other work necessary for the commencement of so stupendous an undertaking, and yester-day they sent in one order for 500,000 circu-lars. But few people have a definite idea of such an amount of circulars; piled one above the other they would reach an altitude of 500 feet, or more than ten times as high as The Champion office. A large portion of the month our presses were kept running night and day to supply the demand.

They receive on an average, two hundred

They receive on an average, two hundred and fifty letters per day, applying for shares and agencies. Three clerks are employed who have no other occupation than answering the hundreds of letters that arrive daily asking information.

Its name has extended from Maine to Cali-

fornia, and almost every day brings letters from the most remote parts of the United States making inquiries

Their general office is an indescribable busy scene, and the endless routine of receiving and answering letters, engaged in, as it is by a score of men, is a novel and interesting sight. That the distribution will take place on the day appointed there can be no doubt.—Atchison (Kansas) Daily Champion of Jan. 8, 1876.

DENTITION IN CHILDREN.

Is it true that dentition in children is a dangerous and often fatal process?

Ans.—If the child is healthy and properly reared, dentition should not cause much disturbance to the system. If the child is feeble and not rightly fed, there may be trouble and danger. It is very fashionable to ascribe to

teething nearly all the troubles that occur during its progress, but this must be received with much allowance. The following is the order of the appearance of the teeth:

From the fifth to the seventh month, the two lower front teeth. From the ninth to the eleventh month, the four upper front teeth. From the thirteenth to the fifteenth month, two more lower teeth, adjoining those which came first, and the four first pre-molars. This makes twelve in all. From the sixteenth to the twentieth month, the four canine teeth. Those in the upper jaw come first. From the the twentieth month, the four canine teeth. Those in the upper jaw come first. From the twentieth to the thirtieth month, come the

econd pre-molars.

In case of poorly-nourished children, the teeth de not appear as soon, or if they do they are apt to be bad. The second dentition beare apt to be bad. The second dentition begins about the sixth year. The best treatment is good hygienic care, rest, sleep, and caution about the diet, and the avoidance of all excitement.—Heratd of Health.

#### WHERE DOES IT ALL COME FROM?

Pints and quarts of filthy Catarrhal discharges. Where does it all some from? The mucous membrane which lines the chambers of ous membrane which lines the chambers of the nose, and its little glands, are diseased, so that they draw from the blood its liquid, and exposure to the air changes it into corruption. This life-liquid is needed to build up the system, but it is extracted, and the system is weakened by the loss. To cure, gain fiesh and strength by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical discovery, which also acts directly upon these glands, correcting them, and apply Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, the only method of reaching the upper cavities, where the discharge accumulates and comes from. The instrument and both medicines sold by druggists and dealers in medicines.

#### From Cloud County.

EDITOR FARMER.-Corn in this part about all gathered, yield from 60 to 100 bushels per acre. Fall wheat looking well, a greater amount sown, than ever before in this section. Stock looking well and feed abundant. There is a brisk demand for 2 year old steers at \$25. each for good. Fat hogs in active demand at \$5. per cwt. dressed, hogs \$6.50; butter 15c per pound, eggs 15c per dozen.

The Patrons of Husbandry are rather on the decrease, owing in a great measure to lack of business facilities. The FARMER is received regular and contains much valuable information. It's Grange articles have the right ring and should be read by every Patron.

#### R. E. BUTLER. From Greenwood County.

Dec. 31.-Winter wheat less acreage also rye, condition good on early sown, late dry weather has killed badly. Live stock in tip top order. Horses rule frem 25@\$100. Orchards in good condition ; peach rather forward. Wheat 75e, oats 20c, corn 20c, pototoes 25e, apples \$9.00; pork 8c, butter 15e, eggs 1216c, land no sales, only under mortgage.

Has been raining steadily since 8 o'clock last night the 30th, now 12 e'clock 31st. Money 2 per cent. per month and over, on one year and over 16 per cent, semi-annual. Imigration steady, two mills, linseed and castor oil, are both needed also a railroad. Health good. A. V. CHAPMAN.

Jan. 5.- Wheat and rye in fine growing Jan. 5.—Wheat and rye in fine growing condition, not very tall on account of dry weather, but recent rains and warm days are causing it to look well. Corn not all gathered yet. All kinds of stock in thriving condition. Warm dry weather since the last of November, until December 30th, when we had a heavy thunder shower, at present clear and warm. Markets, corn 20c per bushel; wheat No. 2, 80c to \$1.00; cats 15 to 25c; rye none in the market, hogs net 6@7c per pound; beef 4@6c (net); castor beans 80c, per bushel. December 30th, we had a storm of rain accompanied with a heavy thunder. It rained moderately hard for two days and resembled a erately hard for two days and resembled s summer shower. LUTELLUS BALDWIN.

December 28.—Wheat growing finely not-withstanding continued drouth. All kinds of stock in excellent condition. Farmers all busy in their corn fields. Weather warm but very dry, wells, springs and streams failing. Corn, 21 to 23c; Oats 25c; Butter 18c per lb: Eggs 18c per doz; Potatoes 20c per bu; Navy beans 18c per doz; Potatoes 20c per du; Navy beans \$2.25; Onions 80c. Chinch bugs plenty in corn fields; Taxes moderate, for the railroad refuse to pay tax, and Commissioners levied not tax to pay interest on bonds.

Recent rains make stock water more plen tiful, and has helped wheat and rye not a lit-tle, though twice as much more rain would do no harm. Considerable immigration look. ed for in the spring. There is a general awak ening among farmers on the subject of grad-ing up their cattle, horses and hogs. Hogs. 6@7c per lb. and healthy.

F. D. COBURN.

January 3.—Stock in good condition are bringing a fair price. On Friday the 31st of December some campers who were encamped on the Marias des Cygne river near Osawatomie, when they made a fire to cook their supper, the mosquitoes came buzzing around, and when they retired for the night sleeping in their wagon the mosquitoes attacked them as if it was spring, one of them remarked, I would not like to tell this outside of Kansas. We have had a fine rain which lasted 48 hours. The Potawattomie was past fording for one day. Stock water was needed very much.

JAMES HANWAY,

From Montgomery County. January 7.—The weather is the warmest that has been known at this time of the year. Wheat has made about two inches of growth in the last month. It began to rain on Thurs. day night at 12 o'clock Dec. 30th. and rained until Saturday noon, it rained the old year ont and the new year in. Hogs are down to 5140. gross. Wheat, 60c to \$1.00 per bushel, Corn, 20c. Potatoes 20c. All kinds of stock looking well.

M. A. BLACK.

From Republic County.

Weather fine and dry. Some are plowing. Orn all gathered, average through county 60 bushels per acre, price 15c. Fat hogs in good demand, stock hogs very scarce. There is a large quantity of barley in this county, but no price. There is a Grange store just started at

Belleville, it is doing a good business, immigration now small but good chance to get land, and get it cheap for cash, interest on money very high from 30 to 30 per cent. J. M. CARY.

From Washington County

From Washington County.

December 30.—Fall grain looks well, acreage about the same as last year. Stock is looking very well. Had a very fine rain the 23d. Markets; Spring wheat,60 to 70c; Fall wheat, 70 to 80c; Corn, 20c; Oats, 25c. Corn was very good, average per acre, 40 to 80 bushels. Hogs, sheep and cattle very scarce. Four flouring mills in Washington county, three of them are on Mill-creek, and one on the Little Blue—all doing a good trade.

M. P. ROBERTS.

#### From Lincoln County

Prom.Lincola County.

Prom.Lincola County.

Prom.Lincola County.

Prom.Lincola County.

In good condition. Weather warm, no ice to be seen. Wheat 60@75c; corn 20@25c; pork 6@7c; horses selling 40@\$100; cows 18@20; steers.2 year old \$20. On the 24th we had a good rain. No prairie fires yet. Improved lands selling at from 6 to \$10. per acre, unimproved lands to 88. per acre. Money matters close interest 12@20 per cent. Immigration light.

G. W: BRUCE.

Bates County Missouri

Bates County Misseuri.

Jan. 2. —Corn 18c; oats 20c; Wheat very scarce; hogs gross 5½c; fat stock hogs 6c; horses 40@80; cows 15@20; steer calves 7@ \$10, searce; peaches dried 9c per pound; apples green \$1. per bushel; butter 16%c; eggs 14%c. Condition of stock good; fall and winter very warm. Some rain, good plowing weather since the 18 of December.

THOMAS M. HARVEY.

Cass County Missouri.

Jan. 1.—A great deal of rain has made the winter wheat look well. It is now turning cold for the first time, it will likely make the live stock look bad. The losses by prairie fires are nothing. Beans \$2. per bushel; potatoes \$5c; corn 20c. The rate per cent. of meney is from 8 to 20 per cent. Emigrants are seen going both ways, there are but few settling here. An abundance of buckwheat raised. Mills are wanting water more than anything else, and store house customers.

D. E. Morrow. D. E. Morrow.

| Market Review.   |  |
|--|--|
| Topoka Grain Market.   |  |
| Corrected weekly by Keever & Foucht.   |  |
| Wholesale cash prices from commission men, ed weekly by Keever & Foucht.  WHEAT—Per bu: Spring,  Fall, No. 1  No. 2  No. 2  No. 3  No. 4  CORN—Per bu: Mixed.  Waite, No. 1  Yellow,  OATS—Per bu: No. 1  BARLEY—Per bu: BARLEY—Per bu: BARLEY—Per bu: No. 2  No. 3  No. 3  Buckwhest. Low Gredes. | .80<br>1.10<br>1.00<br>.80<br>23<br>23<br>20325<br>.65<br>3.75<br>4.00 |
| CORN MEAL—Per 100 lbs.<br>Corn Chep<br>Rys Chop.<br>Wheat Chop.  | 1.10<br>95<br>1.35<br>1.75   |
|  | -  |

| 1 | CORN MEAL-Per 100 lbs  | 1.10                           |
|---|--|--------------------------------|
| A | Corn Chep  | 1.3                            |
| r | Rye Chop   |                                |
| - | A STATE OF THE STA |                                |
| , | HIDES, SKINS AND PELTRY  | - strivens                     |
|   | Corrected weekly by Bisckoff & Krauss,   | Dealers is                     |
|   | Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather<br>HIDES—Green   | .05@461                        |
|   | Dry Flint  | .1341                          |
|   | Dry Salt   | to twenty a                    |
| ľ | Calf, Green  | .0                             |
| ï | Kip. Green   | .00                            |
| ٩ | Sheep, Pelts green   | .6                             |
|   | Damaged Hides are bought at % off t  | he price                       |
|   | TALLOW in Cakes  | .0                             |
| • | BKINS-Timber Wolf  | 1.50@1.7                       |
| f | Prairie Wolf   | 2.5004.0                       |
| 1 | Otter  | 5001.0                         |
| ī | Raccoon  | .1503.3                        |
| ì | Badger   |                                |
| : | Wild Cat   | .2                             |
| • | Skunk, Black   | 1.0                            |
| ; | " Short Striped  | .2                             |
|   | " Long Striped   | .1                             |
| _ | Pole Cats  | .0                             |
|   | Opossum  | .9                             |
|   | Deer, dry, per lb  | .75@1.0                        |
|   | Muskrats   | 1                              |
|   | DL COMPANY.  |                                |
|   | Topeka Produce Market.   |                                |
|   |  | CHARLES AND ADDRESS OF THE RES |

|     | Muskrats   |           |
|-----|--|-----------|
|     | Topeka Produce Market.   |           |
|     | Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by                           | J. A. Lee |
| of  | Country produce quoted at buying prices                                  |           |
| y   | APPLES-Per.bu  | 1.50a1.78 |
|     | BRANS-Per bu-White Navy  | 1.50      |
| y   | Medium   | 1.20      |
|     | Castor   | .90       |
| 8   | BEESWAX-Perlb  | .20       |
| 8   | BUTTER-Per lb-Choice   | .10       |
| 1   | Common Table   | .15       |
|     | Medium   | .06       |
|     | Common   | .00       |
| 0   | EGGS-Per doz-Fresh   | 1         |
|     | HOMINY-Per bbl   | 5.25@5.50 |
|     | VINEGAR-Per gal  | .200.30   |
|     | POTATORS-Per bu  | 35@ 40    |
|     | POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz  | 200@3.00  |
| -   | Chickens, Dressed, per 1b  | 814       |
|     | POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per dos<br>Chickens, Dressed, per lb<br>Turkeys, | 10        |
| d   | BACON—Per lb—Shoulders   | .93       |
|     | BACON—Per ID—Bhoulders   | .1        |
|     | Clear Sides  | 28 .10    |
| 900 | Breakfast  | .10       |
| ٠   | LARD-Per lb  | .1314     |
| 8,  | CARRAGE-Per head   | .00       |
| М   | ONIONS-Per bt  | .70       |
| ĺ¥. | SEEDS-Per bu-Hemp  | 1.4       |
| 0   | Millet   | 54        |
|     | Blue Grass   | 1.2501.50 |
| θ   | Timothy, prime   | 2.00      |
| f   | Corn   | .80       |
| d   | Onion Setts, per bu  | 3.60      |
|     | Turnips—Per bu   | .10       |
| 9   | Rutabagas—Per bu   | .30       |
| d   | Hubbard Squash   | .00       |
| a   | TITODATE Demonstration   |           |

## Kansas City Market.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 11, 1876 GRAIN. The fellowing are wholesale cash prices from commis sion men.
WHEAT—Per bu—Spring Red.
Fall, No. 4.
Fall, No. 3.
Fall, No. 2.
CORN—Per bu—New White.
OATS—New per bu

|        | RYE-New per bu—No. 2 .50@50<br>BARLEY—Per bu—No. 3 .50@60 |
|--------|---|
| 200    | No. 2   |
| NO COL | PRODUCE.  |
| ì      | APPLRS—Per bbl. 2.50@3.25                                 |
|        | BEESWAX—Per lb  |
|        | CIDER—Per bbl   |
|        | Lard. 13@14 TALLOW  |
|        | Prime Live Geese  |
| 100    | XXX 2.400.3.60<br>XXXX 2.90 3.00<br>CORN MEAL—Per cwt     |
| i      | Kiln deled, per bbl 2.0002.15                             |

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While the best contributed matter that can be procured for the pages of the FARMER will continue to give it a high place as an original journal, we shall not hesitate to copy from the Agricultural press of the whole country, the best articles we may find upon the various topics related to Agriculture, thus presenting the best contributions to all the departments of Agricultural Knowledge.

#### A New Departure.

Our Commercial Department will be one of the leading features of the FARMER for 1876. Our plan, as will be found elsewhere in this paper, differs from any similar department in any journal of the country. We believe the plan will be found to give the most satisfactory results to our readers, interested in such reports. This department will require a great deal of study, labor and expense to fully develop the plan of bringing together the producer, manufacturer and shipper-each contributing information absolutely necessary for all to know to form an intelligent opinion. The best commercial papers of the country will be consulted and drawn upon for any articles of value to our readers.

Literary and Domestic Department will continue to be the favorite with the whole household, but more particularly with the mothers and daughters. The original and selected stories, contributions upon household and social subjects, and all that goes to make up a bright, entertaining and useful page will be found in Mrs. Hudson's Department.

#### A Few Hours' Work

on the part of our friends, in every community, will secure a club at the very low rate at which the paper is offered. A club of ten entitles the person who takes the trouble and expense of sending the club to a free copy. Give the old FARMER a "boost."

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#### Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

Written Expressly for the Kansas Farmer. PAUL WORDEN'S FEAST.

BY MRS. MAREL STRATTON BEERS. BY MRE. MARKL STRATTON BEEFS.

Beth call in the men, for we must to bed:
To-morrow you know I've a journey ahead.
One whole week of hurry, of business and men,
Then back to the rest of your smile again—
And to celebrate in a quiet way.
The nineteenth return of our wedding day.
Just call in a few, my mother and thine,
And the dear old pastor, who made thee mine
With a few short words, I scarcely half heard,
My senses with joy so strangely were stirred.
There's Rachel and Mary, who stood you know,
As waiters for us, with Bicelock and Snew:
Poor boys! they'e gone where death's secrets
known.

While Rachel and Mary tread Lite's paths agone:

While Rachel and Mary tread Life's paths alone; while facing and any treat this spatis alone.
These must be remembered, and Brother Ben
who soon must be off to his ships again.
Ah! never a wave of his sun-kissed sea,
Is happy as I, that my wife loves me:
That our love has deepened with lapse of time;
That our hearts still thrill when wedding
chime;

chime; That, bright as each gem in Night's Coronet, Are the visions of blies which await us yet, This side of the River, whose restless tide, Alone can our hearte and our lives divide.

Let the wedding feast be at even-tide,
For that was the hour you became my bride;
Most fitting time when the glad strong Lugar.
Clasps hands with the silent and dreamy Night.
Now wife let us read, and then we will pray.
For many returns of that blessed day,
When our hearts we do consecrate anew,
To be true to each other oh, so true!
And the wife's brown eyes looked "Aye"! to it all,
As she hied to the kitchen the men to call.
Solemn and stil, were the two stout men,
All through the prayer, to the hearty Amen!
Solemn and still up the stairs to their bed.
When one to the other thoughtfully said.
"Did you mind that prayer Jack? I know 'twas
heard

And the week flew by as a week can fly,
When a wife with her loving sophistry,
Is planning suprises for her absent one,
Who soon from his warderings is to come:
A week, in which fingers and feet kept pace
With rushing old Time in his flecting race,
As the table laid in the dining-hall,
Would give proof to the doubting one and all.
There were mountains ef cake, white as the snow;
And wondrous dishes—which fond wives know,
Just how to prepare, to please their Lord best—
There was turkey and pudding long with the rest

Such a prayer as that must go up like a bird."

Both mothers, the pastor, Rachel and Mate,
With Ben and some others in through the gate
Came with jesting, and laughter to welcome home
The journeying husband, when he should come,
And the busy wife with cheeks glowing red
Looked sweet and fair as the girl he had wed.
But the swallows chirped in the dreamy air
And the swallows chirped in the dreamy air
And the hour passed by when he should have come
To the merry crowd, and his darling one.
While with dewy eyee she ruefully thought
"It is all in vain! this work I have wrought"
Then oh, so human! i though the tears she smiled
"Gruel man! to be by business beguilled.
Leaving as waiting ready to starve.
Draw up to the table, the turkey we'll carve,
And we'll be merry as merry can be,
(Tho' what could have kept him, is strange to me.)"
They gathered at the sumptious feast,
And all were merry, in eccuring at least,
The jovial jest and the laugh went round.
But the good wife started at every sound.
"For a wedding feast with no bride-groom said she,
Is the strangest of all strange things to me.
As she spoke, up the walk a neighbor came
And in the door halting spoke softly her name.
She sprang from her seat; "thrice welcome friend
Ray
You see this is our aniversary day:
The titernoon train should have prought Paul home.

She sprang from her seat; "thrice welcome friend Ray
You see this is our aniversary day;
The tifternoon train should have brought Paul home,
But failed in so doing for reasons unkninv:
Just come! sit you here, you're famished I know
And she pointed a seat, her checks still aglow
With rosy flush of expectancy sweet,
Of the blissful hour when her Paul she would greet.
But the neighbor sighed, and shook his grey head;
"I have come with news, dear woman." he said,
"Of a broken bridge; and a shattered train."
There's a list of the dead, and on it, Paul's name."
Sho stood as one dazed, then slowly she turned.
But her checks no longer with gladness burned;
"Am I dreaming! she said, "surely not death
Hath breathed on my bridegroom his poleonous breath;
I thought we were merry and laughing so.
And here's my heart breaking, breaking I know!
Such joy! and such sorrow! to be in one breath!
Oh, woe! thou art bitter! and wrought by death.
Oh! hones of glad feasting, to mourning turn!
Oh, dear dead darling! for thee I do yearn!
But this thing I know, this thing at the least,
I'd a spirit bride-groom to winces our feast
While I never guessed it, eo dear and bilind
Are these mortal senses, to spirit kind!
Poor heart take this knowledge to comfort thee
Tho' my eyes are blinded, my love sees me.

### THE STEWARDESS'S STORY.

It was Christmas-eve, I was spending it not in the sweet circle round the home fireside. but in the saloon of a Southward-bound steamer, where there was nothing to remind one of the blessed season of peace and good-will save a solitary cross of evergreen which one passenger had fastened over her state room door. It was a wild night. We were just off Cape Hatteras, and the vessel was rolling like a plaything in the hands of the stormy sea. A violent snow-storm was raging, and on deck the scene was dreary and arctic. Snow and ice covered every thing, and the muffled forms of the sailors passing to and fro under the glare of the lanterns appeared like the weird ghosts of dead arctic voyagers. I was glad to seek the warm saloon and gather myself into a corner of a lounge. To watch the movements of the passengers was amusement enough, and served to prevent me from thinking too tenderly of the home circle where I was missed from the festivities of Christmas-eve.

The usual crowd was collected which one always sees on a steamer Southward bound in the winter-time. Here around a table were gathered a group of men, probably sugar merchants, striving, in spite of the motion of the ship, to play a quiet game of euchre. Stretched on the sofas were ladies in all the stages of seasickness. A few children not yet put to bed were crouching on the floor with their nurses, and in a warm corner hear the heater lay a poor consumptive girl, carefully watched over by her mother and brother. She was going to die under the orange tree. Only the old story repeated over and over again every winter.

Moving round among all those who were sick was the trim, plump figure of the old stewardess. She was carrying bowls of broth. tumblers of chopped ice, and all those little delicacies so welcome to a sufferer from sea. was almost helpless. It was about two in the sickness. The quiet, placid face of the old lady interested me, and in those few days already passed since leaving port we had become There I saw, gleaming through the fog, two firm triends. With the quick instinct of a woman who had had to do with all kinds of peo- eyes looking from heaven to me. I've passed

quiet chat with me the last thing at night af- ings and clear spring mornings, but I never id are we sometimes, ma'am, so blind to God's

to arrive, for I saw a strange tenderness in the ing there on the headland and pointing to old lady's face, and felt sure that the season heaven. was arousing old memories in her heart, which to lead the conversation to what I felt was up. Pepita in my mother's arms. permost in her mind, "It's a rough night for Christmas-eve."

"Yes, ma'am," she replied, smoothing the folds of the kerchief across her breast; " but I've seen many a rougher night at sea in my day, and"-thoughtfully-" sadder Christmaseves too."

"Have you spent many years on the ocean?" asked.

"Yes, ma'am, but not in this way. I used to have my own little cabin in my husband's ship-a cosy little place, where I used to be always at his side, and never felt afraid of storm nor wind."

"Tell me about it," I said. "Surely a life like yours has had much of interest in it.

"Well, ma'am, I've been thinking it all over to night, and if you don't mind I'll tell you some of the things a sailor's wife has to pass through, and how her heart gets wrung very hard sometimes.

"I hadn't much knowledge of those things when I married Charlie, for I was a slip of a girl then and knew no more of the sea than one learns in watching the vessels sail out of and into a quiet land-bound harbor. So when Charlie asked me to be his wife and go to sea with him-for although he was young, he had a ship of his own—I said yes with all my heart, for I loved the honest hearted sailor, ma'am, ever since we were little children together. I only thought then of all the strange sunny lands Charlie had told me about, and to go to see them with him was to take a trip to paradise. Well, we were married just before he was to start on a voyage to Brazil. I mind me so well of that voyage, ma'am, just as if it all happened yesterday. It was late in November when we started, and right here off Hatteras we had a terrible gale. I was so frightened when the wind howled and whistled through the rigging, and almost wished myself back in the old cottage with mother-for I had a dear mother then, God bless her memory !

The old lady's voice broke, and she stopped to wipe away the tears which ran down her cheeks.

"But when the wind blew the wildest, Charlie only laughed, and at last I cried myself to sleep in his arms like a frightened child.

" And when we came down into the warm tropic seas I was so happy watching the schools of flying fish and the great floating fields of gulf-weed; and at night, when the sea was shining and the ship seemed passing through were realized.

"Then came the foreign land, with its strange swarthy faces, and words I didn't know, and odd fruits, and all manner of queer things. Charlie was never tired of bringing me new and curious trinkets, and I made my little cabin as fancy as a Chinese toy

"When we came home from that voyage my little Minnie was born. She was a darling blue-eyed baby, and Charlie was so anxious for her comfort that he persuaded me to stay at home with mother, and he went on the next voyage alone.

"But I couldn't bear it; so when he came home again, I begged him to let me go back to my home in the little cabin. He had found it desolate enough without me, so he said and, and we went again together.

zilian port, and before we sailed for home, another baby was in my arms. We called her Pepita, after our dear old ship, and it was hard to say which the sailors petted the most, the ship or the baby.

"All went well with us until we were within three days sail of New York, and then a terri- what she was watching for. ble storm came on. It was in the winter, and for eight long days we were tossed at the mercy of the tempest. It was an awful time, ma'am, Charlie didn't laugh then: and although he tried to speak cheerful words, I could see he was almost wild with anxiety I'll never forget that time, when I sat day and night on the cabin floor, with Minnie clinging to my dress and poor little Pepits in my arms. listening to the waves crashing against the ship as if every moment must be our last. The sailors would come down now and then for a drop of hot coffee and to warm their frozen fingers, for everything on deck was covered with ice. They hadn't the heart, poor fellows, to speak to the children, and I saw more than one tear on their rough cheeks when they looked at them, and Pepita would smile and stretch out her little hands in her unconcious baby way.

"But God saved us after all. In the evening of the eighth day the wind changed, and we drifted into calmer water. If it hadn't been for the east wind blowing, we might just as well have drifted the other way, for the ship morning when Charlie rashed into the cabin and almost carried me in his arms to the door. great shining lights. They were like angels' ple, she felt that I liked her company, and she those Highland lights many a time since, ad already formed the habit of coming for a ma'am. I've seen them in soft summer even-

ter all the seasick charges were safely tucked see them without my whole heart going out mercy hanging over us. in their berths and her duties for the day in thanksgiving and praise. No one to whom they have not shone as they did to me that I was impatient to-night for her leisure hour night, can know what they really mean, stand-

"Well, we saw the lights from other vessels perhaps I could induce her to tell me. So all around us, and at daybreak a tug was when at last she came and sat down on one end alongside taking our forlorn, nearly wrecked of the lounge where I was lying, I said, trying ship up the harbor, and before night I laid

> "After that Charlie wouldn't hear of my going to sea again. He said he could bear anything if the children were not suffering too; so, for the sake of my little ones, I consented to stay behind. Charlie bought a little cottage on the Jersey coast, where I could overlook the sea, and I settled down quietly to take care of the children while he went on his voyages.

"He kept on going to Brazil and back for a long time. Twice I left the children with mother-for she had come to live with us in the cottage-and went with him, for it hurt me to pass all my life away from Charlie's side. So everything went well with us. We owned our cottage and a bit of a garden, where mother and Minnie used to pass long summer days weeding and watering and tending the beds of poppies and marigolds and astersold-fashioned flowers such as mother loved Pepita was her father's own girl. She loved the sea, and would leave Minnie to take care of the garden, and go and sit for hours on the beach watching the waves tumble in among the stones and beat against the foot of the cliff. When Charlie came home she was always the first to see him far down the road, and I'll never forget how her pretty face used to look as she would come dancing up the garden path pulling him with both her hands and he laughing and calling her all manner of tender names.

"Those were sunny days, ma'am, and I'm sure there never was a happier family than the one gathered round our little table while Charlie was at home.

"We had saved a good bit of money, too, for Charlie wasn't like some sailors, who throw every thing about when they are on shore. Every penny we could spare he laid by for the little girls; for they were always little to him, and always will be.

"But our day of anxiety was to come. An opportunity was offered Charlie to go on a long voyage to the East Indies. The chance, as we looked at it, was too good to be thrown away; so he sold the Pepita, which was getting to be an old ship, and went off as half owner of another bark, the Arago. It was hard to let him go for so long a time. South America seemed like home, but the East Indies was an unknown world. He was so full of hope that he tried to go off in his usual jolly way, kissing Minnie and telling her she would be a little woman when he came back-she was fourteen then-and promising Pepita no end of curious things from the foreign lands ; a lake of silver, all my dreams of paradise but there was a heaviness in my heart, and when he came and put his arm around me and said, 'keep up your courage, Maggie; I'll soon be back' I couldn't look at him. I hid my face in my hands and sobbed like a baby.

"After he was gone we settled back into the old ways; the children went to school, and mother and I kept the house tidy. But I was uneasy; I didn't dare to say any thing to troub le the girls, but I never lay down at night without dreaming of shipwreck, and when the time came round when we could expect news from Charlie, it seemed as it my heart would burst with anxiety. The news never came. Day after day we waited, and little by little s sad silence settled down on our cottage. When word would come of the arrival of ships which sailed long after Charlie's did, we would look in each other's faces and never speak a word "This voyage we lay a long time in the Bra- heart. Only little Pepita never gave up. 'My but each knew what sorrow was in the other's father will come back: my father will come back,' she used to say, until I couldn't bear to hear her, because I couldn't believe it : and when she used to stand for hours, shading her eyes with her hand and gazing off over the water, it drove me almost wild, because I knew

> "A summer and winter and another summer had passed since Charlie went away, and when Christmas came round again I laid my poor mother in the church-yard, and come back alone with my children to the cottage.

> "How I got through the next year, ma'am, can never tell. As I look back it appears like an awful dream, but I do remember the Christmas-eve, the third without Charlie. Minnie. Pepita, and I sat huddled round the fire talking in low tones about our lost; for we could bear now to speak of him sometimes, and it soothed me to hear the children talk and to see how much they loved him, Pepita tried that night to sing one of the sailor songs he had taught her, but she couldn't do that. Her voice broke down, and we couldn't one of us speak another word.

"It was a sad Christmas-eve, ma'am-the first one when all hope had really gone out and when I lay down to sleep that night I felt that, except I must live for the children's sake, it would be such a blessing to die.

"Christmas morning was very clear, and I remember how the sunlight danced in our little kitchen. It fell like a blessing on Minnie's pretty hair, making it sparkle like gold, and and reflected on the picture of Charlie's ship -not the lost one, but the dear old Pepita which hung on the wall.

"The children kept busy preparing our little "The children kept busy preparing our fitted Christmas dinner, but I couldn't do a thing Journalist & Special Advertis'ng Agi that morning. My heart was like lead-so stup-

"The table was spread, and we sat down to our sad repast, Minnie folded her hands to say grace, when-oh, ma'am, I can hardly tell you about it, even after all these years-Pepita screamed like one mad with joy. I sprang to my feet. I couldn't tell what had happened to me. I saw looking in at the window-Charlie-Charlie alive and well?

"I don't know how it all was; I know couldn't move. I saw as in a dream Charlie in the room and Pepita's arms around his neck; then I fell on his shoulder like one dead.

"There are no words to tell you, ma'am, of the joy and happiness we knew in our little cottage that Christmas-day. We couldn't realize it ourselves. I didn't dare to take my eyes from Charlie for a moment, lest I should look back and find him gone. Minnie and Pepita both sat clinging to him and caressing him. He had a long story to tell us of shipwreck upon shipwreck, of long waiting upon lonely islands, watching month after month for sails which seemed never to come-adventures through which many a poor sailor has

on board the ships in from foreign ports; and sometimes he would sit on the cliff for hours with his spy-glass, watching the passing vessels, and more than once I heard him sigh as if his heart was bursting; but I would never listen when he spoke of going to sea again, until at last his health began to fail, and it seemed there was nothing for him but to research the spoke of going to sea again, and it seemed there was nothing for him but to return to his old life or die. But I couldn't bear to let him go alone, and he couldn't bear to leave me behind. We were both too old to begin life over in the long trading voyages; and as Charlie had the offer of the place of first mate on this ship—the captain is an old friend of his, ma'am-I got the situation as stewardess, and for three years Charlie and I have been traveling back and forth together, and we will continue to do it as long as God gives us health and strength to bear the jour ney."

The old lady stopped and looked hesitating ly at me and at some other passengers who had gathered near to listen, as if she feared we were wearied by her long family history.

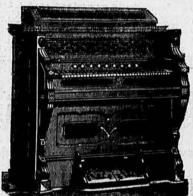
I hastened to re-assure her by thanks for the pleasant way she had entertained us during the long Christmas eve at sea.

"And so Charlie is really here on board with you ?" I said.

"Oh yes, ma'am," she replied, smiling. would not be here without him. Did you mind the man who was speaking to me at the cabin door to night-the tall, stout man with a gray beard? Yes, you saw him, did you? That was Charlie."—Harper's Weekly.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements n the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state it in their letters to advertisers.



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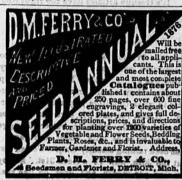


passed, and from which many a one has never come back to tell the story as Charlie did.

"That night, sitting by the fire after the children had left us alone, I made Charlis promise me that he would never leave me again, leut would give up the sea and stay with us in the cottage.

"I didn't realize till long afterward how hard it had been for him to promise me that. I had come to have such a terror of the sea that I couldn't realize how a sailor's heart delighted in it. When years had passed, and Minnie and Pepita had both married and left us alone, I began to feel how hungry Charlie was for the he had loved so much. He used to spend his time wandering about the dockrand going on board the ships in from foreign ports; and season in the course when the sunder the ships in from foreign ports; and season in the course when the ships in from foreign ports; and season in the course when the sunder the ships in from foreign ports; and season in the course fast and fast hould be in the hands of every owners and breader, as Orange Co. Proce. Mailed or \$1.3 copies for \$2.50. Address IAVIDOR ACTOR.

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#### THE STRAY LIST

Stray List for the week ending Jan. 12. Allen County-H. A. Needham, Clerk.

STEER-Taken up by D D Spicer, Geneva Tp, one 3 yr old steer, dark red, branded on right hip with circle."If." Valued at \$27.
STEER-Taken up by J D Carter, Elm Tp, one white 1 yr old steer, cars red, crop off cach ear. Valued at \$13.
COW-Taken up by J J Campbell, Iola Tp, one red and white cow, short horns rather tured in, marked with crop and under slope in left car, 9 yrs old. Valued at \$18.
STEER-Taken up by J N Wool lomes, one red and white pled steer. I yr old last spring. Valued at \$18.

Atchison County-C. H. Krebs, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Thomas Frable, Grasshopper Tp, Elingham P O, Nov 1s, 1815, one light gray horse, collar narks, about 15½, fids high. Valued at \$50.

GOW—Taken up by Mrs Mary Cummings. Mt Pleasant Fp, Mt Pleasant PO, Nov 22, 1873, one light colored brindle cow, white under the belly, crop and silit in each ear, or 7 yrs old. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Thomas Flattre, Laucaster Tp, Lancaster PO, Nov 16, 1875, one red steer, some white about head, 4 yrs old. Valued at \$15.

about nead, a yra old. Valued at \$15.

Butler County—V. Brown, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by .! K Skinner, Sycamore Tp, one roan filly, pony. 3 yra old.

PONY—Also, one bay mare colt, pony, 1 yr old last spring, stripe on nose, no other marks or brands. dark brown hereis by ... white ster in forchead, branded on left hin, about 6 or 7 yra old.

Brown County-H. Isely, Clerk. COLT.—Taken up by Peter Troxel, Powhattan Tp, Nov 12, 1875, one sucking mare colt, dark brown, star in fore-head; left hind foot white. Valued at \$20. PONY.—Taken up by Thos Burns, leving Tp, Nov 37, 1875, one bay horse colt pony, biaser face, branded with the letter "C" on left shoulder, supposed to be 2 yrs old. Val-ued at \$15.

1875, one yearling steer, red roan, 1 yr ou mass springs 1875, one yearling steer, red roan, 1 yr ou mass springs one brown cow, with young call, cow about 7 yrs old, branded 1 1 onoship, Ysinged at \$16.

HEIFER—Taken up by Lewis C Dunn, Irving Tp, Dec 1, 1876, one 2 yr old heifer, red spots on sides and about the head, bush of tail off, Valued at \$12.

Coffey County—Job Throckmorton, Clerk.
STEER.—Taken up by J T Lawrence, of Pieasant Tp.
Nov 12, 1875, one while steer, unknown brand on lett hip,
brush of tail gone. Valued at \$30.
Filly—Taken up by W A Bownsan, California Tp. Nov
8, 1875, one bay filly, 2 yrs old, 14 hds high, itew white hairs
on forehead. Valued at \$40.
STEER—Taken up by William Ball, Ottumwa Tp. Nov
9, 1875, one 3 yr of red roan ster, anoth crop and unden Tp. one are the ster of the ste Coffey County-Job Throckmorton, Clerk

Bouglas County-T. B. Smith, Clerk COW—Taken up by Robert Hastle, Wakarusa Tp, Dec 1, 1875, one red cow, supposed to be 6 yrs old, underbit nd hole in right ear. Valued at \$18. COW—Taken up by Chas E Brown, Wakarusa Tp, Dec 1, 1875, one white cow, about 4 yrs old, some red and ack hairs on her body, black nose. Valued at \$15.

Greenwood County-L. N. Fancher, Clerk. aken up had rope around the neck broken off short. Val-ied at 450. MARE—Taken up by Geo Dame, Lane Tp, Nov 20, 1875 one brown mare, about 14 yrs old, 14 hds high. Valued at

MARE—Taken up by Geo Dame, Lane Tp, Nov 20, 1875, one brown mare, about 14 yrs old, 14 hds high. Valued at 425.

MARE—Taken up by Benton Linzey, Salt Springs Tp, Dec7, 1875, one iron gray pony mare, 2 yrs old past, 18 hds high. Valued at 825.

PONY—Taken up by Geo West, Twin Groves Tp, Dec 3, 1875, one dark iron gray horse pony, light gray streak down face, 3 yrs old past. Valued at \$40.

COLT—Taken up by A.A Baldwin, Otter Creek Tp, Dec 1871, 1972, 19

STEER—Taken up by Assister, line back, 2 yrs old. Var21, 1875, one red half Texas steer, line back, 2 yrs old. Varued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by J C Walton, Salt Springs Tp, Dec
20, 1875, one dark bay mare, 1 yr old past, 12 luds light. Valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by G M White, Pleasant Grove Tp,
Nov 25, 1875, one sorrel pony mare, small star in forchead,
supposed to be 3 yrs old. Valued at \$30.

HHIFEL—Taken up by J H Hoggatt, Pleasant Grove
Tp, Nov 25, 1875, one 3 yr old heifer, spotted red and white,
under stope of right car. Valued at \$13.

Jackson County-E. D. Rose, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Rob Pallock, Straight Creek Tp, one black horse peny, blind in right eye, left hind foot white, branded "B" on left hip, sear or brand on left for leg. Valued at \$15.

MULE—Taken up by M B Parrott. Liberty Tp, one large mare mule, 8 yrs old, saddle and harness marks. Valued at \$20.

MOST of the pen in p by G T Watthes, Whiting Tp, one dark bay mard ooit, 1 yr old, small star in forehead. Valued at \$20. COLT—Taken up by G T Watkins, Whiting Tp, one dark bay mars coit, 1yr old, small star in forehead. Valued at \$30.

COW—Taken up by G W Brassbridge, Franklin Tp, one black and white spotted cow, 12 yrs old, branded "K" on left hip. Valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by James Rings, Grant Tp, one red 1 yr old steer, white face. Valued at \$12.

COW—Taken up by H Kroth, Grant Tp, one white 9 yr old steer, white face.

COW—Taken up by H Kroth, Grant Tp, one white 9 yr old steer, white face.

COW—Also, one for one of or 7 yrs old, Valued at \$15.

COUT—Taken up Thos Miner, Franklin Tp, one black horse coit, 2 yrs old, white strip in forehead. Valued at \$35.

Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.

HORBE—Taken up Dec 2, 1873, by John A Coffey, of Rock Creek Tp, one dark brown horse pony, white strip in the face, left hind foot white, some kind of a brand on right shoulder, very dim. Valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up Nov 20, 1875, by Wm H Turner, of Rock Greek Tp, one white holier, 1 yr old last spring, red care, the right ear half goons, supposed to have been frozone to the strip of the st

some kind of brand on igner, and the states at \$25.

MARE—Also, one black mustang mare, it has high about 5 yrs old, ball face, left hind foot white to the hock right hind foot white to the pastern, white spot on the inside of right fore foot, saddle marked. Valued at \$25. Linn County-F. J. Weatherbie, Clerk.

THER—Taken up by A McLean, Blue Mound Tp. Nov., 1875, one white steer, 4 yrs old, branded "U" on right ip, swallow fork in right ear, crop off left ear. Valued at his, swallow fork in right car, 2 yrs old past, crop off right STEER—Also, one red steer, 2 yrs old past, crop off right car, some white on the belly and fore legs. Valued at car, some white on the belly and fore legs. Valued at \$16, STEER.—Taken up by J A Davis. Blue Mound Tp, Nov 29, 1976, one spotted red and white steer, 2 yrs old, brush of tail off, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$18. STEER.—Taken up by S J Hagelbaker, Paris Tp, Dec 1, 1375, one pale red and white steer, 2 yrs old, white on belly and brush of tail, both hind feet white, white streak in forelead, lower part of face roan. Valued at \$12. HORSE—Taken up by C S Montange, Paris Tp, Dec 6, 1375, one light bay horse, 8 or 9 yrs old. about 14 hids high, some white on left fore foot and a few white hairs in forhead. Valued at \$30. STEER.—Taken up by James T Bunch, Lincoln Tp, Dec 9, 1875, one red and white spotted yearling steer, crop of left ear. Valued at \$21. HEIERR—Also, one white helier, 3 yrs old. Valued at \$15. \*Interest Associated and the control of the control

Lyon County-J. S. Craig, Clerk.

COW-Taken up by Wm Jacob. Jackson Tp. Dec 3, 1875, ne red Texas cow, about 6 yrs old, branded "E" on right lp, has a white spotted calf following her. Valued at 157. EER.—Taken up by Milton Lindlev, Pike Tp, Dec 9.
1375. one 2 yr old steer, red and white, or rather dun and
white, but principally white, sits in right ear, imperfect
brand on right hip. Valued at \$30.
FILLY—Taken up by J L Coffman, Pike Tp, Dec 8, 1875,
one 2 yr old dark bay filly, small star in forehead, no
marks or brands percelvable. Valued at \$45.
out Taken up by Ross Thomas, Pike Tp, Dec 3, 1875,
out of the star of the star

1875, one black filly, 2 yrs old last spring, small white spot in forehead, both hind feet white, rather raw boned. Valued at \$20. 1875 - Taken up by Rees Davis, Emporia Tp. Dec 7. 1875, one 2 yr old red steer, part red and white, white back and white belly, branded "T" on right hip. Valued at

STEER-Taken up by Rees Davis, importa 1p, Dec 1, 1975, one 2 yr old red steer, part red and white, white back and white belly, branded "T" on right hip. Valued at \$1.875, one light roan steer, 1 yr old past, underbit in each ear, very small size. Yalued at \$12.

BULL—Taken up by James McCaw, Americus Tp, Dec 4, 1975, one red and white spotted bull, 2 yr sold, one-third of right hora broken off, left ear spilt. Valued at \$15.

BULL—Taken up by Wm P Lewis, Americus Tp, Dec 17, 1875, one speckled roan bull, 3 yrs old, red neck, medistream of the property of the property

COLT-Taken up by Patrick Riley, Guillard Tp, Nov 18 875, one 2 yr old sorrel horse colt, both hind legs white star in forchead. COLT—Also, one roan yearling horse colt, pony stock, MARR:—Taken up and posted before Thomas Hynes, J P of Guillard Tp. Dec. 1, 1875, one bay mare, about 10 yrs old, left fore and left hind foot white, star in forchead, po-ny stock.

stock. Morris County—H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk. STEER-Taken up by John Jonke. Clarke Creek D. Dec 16, 1975, before Fred Baxter, J.P., one 2 yr old red steer, white on belly, top of shoulder, forelead and the of tail. Yalued at \$16.

Doc 11 Ed. Taken By Joseph Mays, Clark Creek Tp. Dec 11 Ed. Taken By Joseph Mays, Clark Creek Tp. Dec 11 Ed. Taken By Joseph Mays, Clark Creek Tp. Dec 11 Ed. Taken By Joseph Mays, Clark Creek Tp. STEER-Also, one roan yearing steer, line back. Valued at \$10.

Nemaha County—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Wm Rouchbe. Clear Creek Tp.
Dec 8, 1876, one sorrel 2 yr old mare colt, white stripe in
forelead, white spot on end of nose, both hind feet and
left fore foot white. Valued at \$15.

COLT—Also, one dark brown horse colt, 1 or 2 yrs old,
1876, the white. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Value, Valued at \$15.

STEER—Stripe of the cold past, some white on bush of
tail. Valued at \$17.

GOLT—Taken up by David Armstrong, Home To. Dec
21, 1875, one dark, iron gray mare colt, one yr old, Valued
at \$20.

Riley County-Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk RHey County—Wm. Burgoyne, Cierk, Fill.Y.—Taken up by Jesse White, Grant Tp, Dec 14, 1875, one bay yearling filly, 12½ hids high, no marks or brands. Valued at \$20 HORSE—Taken up by Samuel Edelblute, Grant Tp, one black horse, 9 yrs old, 15 high sligh, star in forehead, nip on nose, one white hind foot. Valued at \$60, HEIFER.—Taken up by W H Blundel, Ashland Tp, one 2 yr old white heifer, both cars notched. CALF—Also, one red and white calf with said heifer. Both animals valued at \$20.

Rice County-W. T. Nicholas, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Jamos Oniel, Raymond Tp, Nov 19, 1875, one black mare, 15 hds high, white spot in face white strip on nose, right hind foot white, small Mexican brand on left hip and shoulder.

Strays for the Week Ending Jan. 5, 1876

Atchison County-Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk STEER—Taken up by Fred R oach, Grasshopper Tp. Muscotah P O. Nov 1, 1875, one black-sided line-back steer, nip out of right ear, 3 yrs old. Valued at \$20.

CW—Taken up by Samuel Johnson, Walnut Tp. Atcheson P O. Nov 22, 1875, one pair ead cow, white face, crop son P O. Nov 22, 1875, one pair ead cow, white face, crop the date by C. Doth cars, points of horns sawed off, 7 yrs old. Valued at \$24.

Chase County-8, A. Breese, Clerk HEIFER-Taken up by Wm Foreman, Toledo Tp. Nov 39, 1875, one stray heiter, red roan, brand on right hip un-distinguishable, swallow fork in both ears, supposed to be 2 yrs old. Valued at \$12.

Doniphan County-Charles, Rappelye, Clerk. Doniphan County—Charles, Rappelye, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Loyd Hartsock, and posted before
J N Norman, J P. Nov 18, 1935, one red cow, 5 yrs old next
spring, white on left law, both flanks some waite, split in
right ear. Worth \$16 or \$18.

The strength of the strength

Jefferson County-D. B. Baker, Clerk. Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up Dec 1, 1885, by R P Beeler, Kaw Tp,
one dark roan yearing steer, white face, a dark spot on
nose below the eyes, slender made, no marks or brands.
Valued at \$2.

HEHFER—Taken up Nov 18, 1875, by W R Johnson, Sarcoxic Tp, one red-brindle heifer, some white spots, one
white spot on forehead, white under belly, small crop off
of right ear, about 2 yrs old. Valued at \$12.

MARE—Taken up Nov 1, 1875, by R G Elilott, Sarcoxic
Tp; one chestnut sorrel mare, 3 or 4 yrs old, star in forehead, about 14 hds high, no marks or brands. Valued at
\$35. Tp: one chestnut sorrel mare, 3 or 4 yrs old, star in fore-head, about 14 hds high, no marks or brands. Valued at \$35.

HORSE—Also, one chestnut horse, 15 hds high, 3 or 4 yrs old, fax mane and tail, left hind and right fore foot white, wrended on right hip and shoulder with Indian brand. V. 's tax on left side of face. Valued at \$25.

PONY—Taken up Dev 2, 1875, by John A Coffey, of Rock Cleft hind foot white, some kind of brand on left shoulder, very im. Valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up Nov 29, 1875, by Wm H Turner, of Rock Creek Tp, one helfer, 1 yr old last spring, white, red ears, the right ear half gone, supposed to have been frozen off. Valued at \$25.

BYEER—Taken up Dev 7, 1875, by W J Weatherholt, of Delaware of yre old, six and white Texas stee, supposed to lave been frozen off. Valued at \$20.

MULE—Taken up Dec 4, 1875, by Benedict Myers, Delaware Tp, one bay mare mule, 1 yr old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$30.

MULE—Also, one bay mare mule, spring colt, no marks or brands. Valued at \$30.

MULE—Taken up Dec 4, 1875, by A Griffin, Delaware Tp, one bay mare mule, 1 yr old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$30.

MULE—Taken up poor of off left ear. Valued at \$30.

Or brands. Valued at \$15.

FIERE—Taken up Nov 27, 1875, by J L Bruntz, Delaware Tp, one bay mare mule, spring colt, no marks or brands. Valued at \$30.

HOUSE—Taken up Nov 27, 1875, by J L Bruntz, Delaware Tp, one brown horse, some white hairs mixed through, 14 hds high, 8 or 9 yrs old ball face, both hind feet white to the hock, white spot just below the right fore knee, some kind of brand on right hip, saddle marks.

MARS—Also, one black mustang mare, 14 hds high, about 5 yrs old, ball face, left hind foot white to near the hock, right hind foot white to the pastern, left fore foot white to the pastern, white spot on inside of right fore foot, saddle marks. Valued at \$14. Linn County-F. J. Weatherbie, Clerk.

25.
ETERR—Taken up by John W Thompson, Paris Tp,
fov 19. 1875, one 2 yr old red brindle steer, not marked.
COW—Taken up by Lewis N Shaffer, Lincoln Tp, Dec 4,
COW—Taken up by Lewis N Shaffer, Lincoln Tp, Dec 4,
ars. Valued at \$10.

Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk. EB—Taken up by D W Holderman, Emporia Tp., 1876, one road steer, 2 yrs old, branded "CD" orn, no other marks or brands perceptible. Val-

STEEB—Taken up by D W Holderman, Emporia Tp. Nov 22, 1575, one road seer. 2 yrs ejd. branded "U D" on right horn, ao other marks or brands perceptible. Valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by C H Fratt, Jackson Tp. Nov 7, 1875, one white heiler, red ears, narked with a crop off both cars, underbit in left ear. 2 yrs old last spring. Valued at \$13.

PONY—Taken up by B 8 Hess, Jackson Tp. Nov 27, 1875, one roan borse ponv. 10 or 12 yrs old, glass eyes white under fanks, white foreleast, branded "H H" and crow C BTEER—Also, one 2 yr old steer, spotted white and red, crop off left ear, sill in right ear. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up be 4, 1876, by 8 imon Gaither, Fremont Tp, one 3 yr old red and white spotted steer, (neck and head mostly red) small size, branded indistinctly on eft hip, brand fliegible, no other marks of brands discernible. Valued at \$15.

GULT—Taken up by N F Ames, Emports Tp, Nov 28, 1876, one yearling horse coil, dark bay color, some white on left hip did foot, small star in face, black mane and tail. Valued at \$15.

COV—Taken up by David M May, Emporta Tp, Dec 9, 1875, one pale red cow, white face, some white on both hind feet, black mane and tail. Valued at \$15.

COV—Taken up by David M May, Emporta Tp, Dec 9, 1875, one pale red cow, white face, some white on belly, about 4 yrs old. Valued at \$20.

FILLY—Taken up by Javid M May, Emporta Tp, Dec 9, 1875, one pale red cow, white face, some white on belly, about 4 yrs old. Valued at \$20.

FILLY—Taken up by Lowely Rec, Emporia Tp, Nov 9, 1875, One Dav pearling filly, small and pony built, with a slight enlargement of the bone on right side of the nose, no other marks or brands perceivable. Valued at \$15.

15. PONY—Taken up by Lewelyn Rees, Emporia Tp, Nov 9, 1875, one roan horse pony, about 12 yrs old, white strip on forehead, four white feet, branded with the letter "G" on the left shoulder; Valued at §18. Morris County-H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk.

STEER-Taken up by Charles Owens, of Diamond Val-ley Tp, Dec 20, 1875, one yearling steer, dark brindle, no marks or brands. Miaml County-C. H. Giller, Clerk, STEER-Taken up by O L Gardner, Wea Tp, Nov 24, 1875, one spotted roan steer, 2 years old. No marks or

ists, one spotted roan steer, 2 years old. No marks or brands.

STERIL—Taken up by JF Bradbury, Valley Tp, Nov X, one light roan steer, 2 yrs old, marked with under half crop in right ear, hole in left ear.

STERIL—Taken up by John Windler, Valley Tp, Nov 16, one white steer, 2 yrs old, marked with an under half crop on the right ear.

STERIL—Taken up by John Windler, Valley Tp, Nov 16, one white steer, 2 yrs old, marked with an under half crop on the right ear.

STERIS—Taken up by Thos Rilley, Richland Tp, Nov 16, and 1

B. SHOUGH.



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HEIFER—Taken up by Arthur Williams, Middle Cree p, Dec 13, one roan yearling helfer, white star in for HEIFER—Taken up by Arthur Williams, Middle Creek
Tp, Dec 13, one roan yoarling beifer, white star in forehead, white belly.

HEIFER—Taken up by Isaac Johnson, Mound Tp, Dec
1, one red roan heifer, 3yrs old, crop off right car, right
horn a little drooped.

HEIFEIL—Taken up by Wisson Palmer, Osage Tp, Dec
0, one paler od heifer, with smooth crop off left car. No
0, one paler od heifer, with smooth crop off left car. No
0 MARE—Taken up by Cornellus selly, Miami Tp, Nov
25, one sorrel mare, 12 yrs old, blaze in ince, left hind foot
white, branded with "E W" on left shoulder, shod all
round. white oranges with Trium. Stranton Tp, Nov 22, One dark bay filly, 2 yrs old, small white spot on the back part of left hind foot D Pittman, Wea Tp, Nov 22, one bay filly, 2 yrs old, both hind feet white, small white spot in forchead, about 14 hds high.

Nemaha County—J. Mitchell, Clerk. COLT—Jaken up by John Thompson, Rock Greek Tp. tov 22, 1855, one bay yearling mare colt. Valued at £23. COLT—Also, one black yearling horse colt. Valued at

STERIL-Taken up by Wm Mayhew, Home Tp. Dec 15 1875, one red and white yearling steer. Valued at 810. CALF—Taken up by John Minger, Washington Tp. Dec 7, 1875, one white heifer calf, with red care, 1 yr old pact Valued at 810. CALF—Also, one white yearling bull calf. Valued at COLT-Taken up by Geo A Allen, Wetmore Tp. Nov 17, 1875, one bay mare colt, 1 yr old past, small white spot in torelead, mane, tall and feet black. Valued at \$20, BULL-Taken up by Jason Brown, Home Tp. Nov 15, 1875, one red yearling bull, some white between the fore legs, star in forchead, right ear clipped. Valued at \$10, BTEER-Also, one red and white spotted yearling steer, left ear clipped. Valued at \$10, STEER-Alse, one pale red and white yearling steer, right ear clipped. Valued at \$10.

Osage County-Wm. Y. Brew, Clerk old, black mane and tall, about 12 hds high. Valued at \$10.

FILLY—Taken up by Geo McCullough, Junction Tp. Nov 19, 185, one bay filly, about 2 yrs old, black mane and tail. Valued at \$11.

FILLY—Also, one bay filly about 1 yr old, white spot in face, white on end of nose, black mane and tail. Valued at \$1.

Valued at \$1.

Valued at \$1.

Also, one light roan or strawberry roan filly, about 2 yrs old, white strip in face, one hind foot white, light mane and tail. Valued at \$6.

HEIER—Also, one 1 yr old steer, light red, white spot on right and left shoulders, white spot in face, short tail, right ear cropped. Valued at \$9.

HEIFRA—Taken up by M J Ban, Arvonia Tp, Dec 13, 1855, one red heigr, 1 yr old, slit in each car, line back, MARR—Taken up by M Js M A Jones, Arvonia Tp, Nov 17, 1875, one sorrel pony mare, 1½ yrs old, white strip on forebead. Valued at \$12.

Woodson County—I. N. Holloway, Clerk.

Woodson County—I. N. Holloway, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by J J Howard, Everett Tp, Nov 15,
1875, one sorrel horse colt, supposed to be 1 yr old, star
in forehead, right hind foot and left fore foot white,
small white spot on upper lip. Valued at \$30.
MARE—Taken up by Chas Weldes, Liberty Tp, Nov 13,
1875, one black mare, branded "O" on left shoulder, suppored to be 3yrs old past. Valued at \$30.
MARE AND COLT—Taken up by Free Frevert of Owl
Cow white, no brands Walued at \$30.
STEER—Taken up by John R Gilbert Belmont Tp,
Nov 22, 1875, one 2 yr old steer, red and white spotted, no
ear marks or brands. Valued at \$30.

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### Strayed! Strayed!

# STRAYED OR STOLEN

\$25 REWARD: TRAYED or was stolen from the undersigned, on Or about Nov. 14, 1875, one span of Horses, 16% hands high. One a dark gray, 6 years old, foundered, and one a light gray, 7 years old, with slight brand of "W" on left shoulder; also collar bunches on shoulders, right side of mouth cut with bit. Both shod in front. The above reward will be paid to any person giving information that will lead to the recovery of above described horses.

WM. BATTELIA, Dunlap, Morris Co., Kan.

# \$30 REWARD

FOR the recovery of the HORSE, strayed or stolen from the stable of 4he Shawnee Mills, on the night of Dec. 8th, 1875. DESCRIPTION:—A dark brown horse, 8 or 9 years old, about 16 hands high, heavy mane and tail and rather large head. No marks or spots about him, but when in motion has a peculiar habit of hanging his tongue out of the side of his mouth. The above reward will be paid for his return. SHELLABARGER, GRISWOLD & CO. Topeka, Kan., Dec. 14, 1875.

#### NOTICE.

STRAYED—From D. B. Hines, on the Republican river, near Lawrenceburg, Cloud Co., Kanens, on the 1st of October, 1875, one small sized bay mare mule, 3 years old, about 13 hands high. Has been both worked and rode. Said mule was raised in Missouri, and when last heard of was going easterly in the direction of Atchison, Kansas. A liboral reward will be said for any information of such mule. Address,

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#### HIS OBITUARY

It was a very sad woman that came into our sanctum, the other day. Not to put too fine a point upon it, she wept. "I am Mrs. Briggs," she murmured, sadly. The sub-editor said he was glad to know it, and inquired after Mr. Briggs. "You don't seem to keep the run of our eminent citizens much," she said with asperity; "for, you know, he died last Friday." The sub stammered out that he had indeed overlooked it. "That's just it," said the grief-stricken one. "I want an obituary rit on him, something strong, you know." "Ah! precisely," said the sub-editor; "I will just take down the points, He was public spirited, of course?" "Certainly," sighed the widow. "Respected, influential, high-toned?" Way up," sobbed the relict. "Fine feelings, self-made, rich?" "Well, no," said the mourner; "he would have been rich; his partner was just elected supervisor, but he didn't wait for the first day even. He fased away, faded away," "All right, madam, we will get up a notice that will make all the other bereaved families in your part of town howl with envy." "On the front page, mind, she sighed. "Just so, m'am. It will bell eight dollars." "Eight dollars for an obituary, with sugar at thirteen cents" "But reflect, madam, that you will have an article that will make Andrew Johnson and Henry Wilson ture over in their graves." "Eight dollars—and Johnny's shoes will be four dollars—and Johnny's shoes will be four dollars and Jane's pull-back—well. mister, I guess the old man will have to slide through on his merits. The regular four-bit send-off will about do, I guess," and depositing that coin on the deak, she sobbed herself down stairs.

#### A WONDERFUL CLUCK.

A strange clock is said to have once belonged to a Hindoo prince. In front of the clock's disk was a gong swung upon poles, and near it was a pile of artificial human limbs. The pile was made up of the full number of parts necessary to constitute twelve perfect bodies; but all lay heaped together in apparent confusion. When the hands of the clock indicated the heave of one out from the pile graw! but all lay heaped together in apparent confusion. When the hands of the clock indicated the hour of one, out from the pile crawled just the number of parts needed to form the frame of one man, part coming to part with a quick click, and when completed, the figure sprang up, seized a mallet, and walking up to the gong, struck one blow. This done, he returned to the pile and fell to pieces again. When two o'clock came, two men arose and did likewise; and at the hour of noon and midnight, the entire heap sprang up, and marching to the gong, struck one after the other, his blow, making twelve in all; then offers for sale at reasonable rates a large and fine stock of pure bred Poland-China Pigs of all agree. Choice Pigs, 18 to 1825 each. Also, a number of returning, fell to pieces as before. returning, fell to pieces as before.

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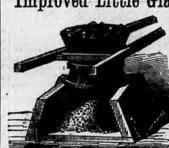
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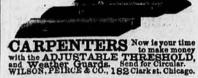
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