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

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BREEDING, REARING AND CULTURE OF THE SILK WORMS.

BY S. CROZIER, SILKVILLE, KANSAS.

The following extract is taken from a pamphlet having the above title and is published by permission of the author who cannot at this season find leisure to finish the series of articles begun in issue of Dec. 29th, 1875.

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 small treatise too narrow for me to explicate at length on that part of the subject. I will content myself with having you to observe that this culture brings into existence numberless first class industries, and imparting life and motion to all those great or small, already established in the country, and to the agriculture as well, by drawing and settling in the country a considerable population of workmen and traders who consume the products of the farmer, and constitute at his very door a permanent market, by reviving and increasing the commercial movement in all its various branches, by bringing in the cash capital, and increasing four-fold the value of land. There is not one person in the country who can remain unconcerned in the progress of silk culture, not one but has a strong interest in it. The rich will find there profitable use for his funds; the workmen a steady employment; the mining industry a powerful help on account of the large amount of fuel used in the factory and spinning mills and the farmer a sure resource.

One of the peculiarities of this industry, is its aptitude to be divided and sub-divided indefinitely. Silk is like a precious manna, which every one may gather according to his strength and ability to work. There is even something more than this, for the poor can reach to it as easy and more surely than the rich, for experience has proven, long ago and everywhere, that breeding on a small scale is almost always a sure success, and at all events runs much less risk than breeding on a large scale, which is the more exposed to disaster as the worms are more in number. Another advantage of a limited breeding is, that it requires scarcely any expense. Every year, a few weeks in the smallest cottage with an acre or two of young mulberry trees, will make first \$50 then \$100 or \$200 worth of cocoons, without neglecting the other culture, bringing into usefulness the girls, children and the old during the first stage, and men only for eight or ten days, when the work needs hurrying. Then money will come, truly a discovered treasure for the poor family, coming in so fast it will seem as if it had been dropped directly from above. And why should we not see done here what we see done in France? There even the highly educated ladies participate in this interesting business, as they would in a plaything making at the same time realizing a nice little profit of \$80 or \$100.

To sum it up: Breeding on a small scale is so easy that in silk growing countries you see it multiply indefinitely and become the true source of wealth, for they make at least three-fourths of the general production of silk.

For more extensive breeding, which needs

costly buildings and other expenses, though it requires more care, more practical instruction, and is more exposed to failure than limited breeding, it is likely to succeed better here than in any other place in the world owing to the remarkable qualities of the climate. Further, it is useful and indispensable to impart impulse to industry and to spread it in a new country. It is not expected from a poor farmer to go into planting mulberry trees and raising silk-worms in a country where he supposes there is nobody to buy his cocoons, because he does not know that he who has cocoons, secures the whole world for his market, that should his country refuse to buy them, Italy, France, Spain and even England, will always send him gold for his goods. This the rich man knows, and he is to set an example and take the lead. When the most intelligent, the most devoted to public progress and their own personal benefit have seen and handled the results and proved how easy and surprising the success is which await them in that direction. It will then happen with the culture of the Silk-worm in Kansas, as it happened in France with the culture of the potato, tame grasses, etc., once so difficult to introduce, and which afterward spread so rapidly, becoming a great resource for the whole world. I say it will be the same story again with the Silk-worm here.

One acre of ground will do for 160 dwarf trained mulberry trees, each of which, after four years from planting, will average 10 to 12 pounds of leaves, which makes 1,600 to 1,800 pounds to the acre, enough to feed 30,000 or 40,000 worms, (that means 30,000 or 40,000 cocoons,) which will weigh together 100 or 140 pounds. Let us suppose the price of a pound of cocoons to be from eighty cts. to a dollar, that is net \$80 or \$140. The housewife and children are all the hands needed to gather the leaves, and attend carefully such a small quantity in the smallest room.

SILK-WORMS.

There is nothing easier than to raise Silk-worms and get cocoons out of them. It is a mere pastime for school-boys, ladies or girls, as well as for men of leisure and science, all equally fond of following day after day the rapid progress, the astonishing metamorphoses, and last the wonderful work which precedes the transformation into chrysalis, in a silky grave, so well closed, so solid, that the greatest exertions, the sharpest finger-nails could not tear it open, though out of it emerges, apparently without effort, a tender and pretty white moth, the last metamorphosis of that insect. School-boys and learned men, too, have tried curious and sometimes cruel experiments on these harmless worms, such as to dip them into ice-cold water, to starve them during many days, or exposing them to a sun heat of 100°, and all that without being able to kill them, or to prevent their spinning their skein, for the cocoon is nothing but a mere skein, which is wound of from end to end with the greatest facility. Experimenting on very limited quantities of worms,

learned men have sometimes, on the results so obtained, built up absurd and ruinous systems. There is no doubt but that the Silk-worms, when let alone on mulberry trees, are hardier, and produce a finer quality of silk; but the birds, ants spiders, etc., are against that mode of breeding, and make it impracticable. It is proved also that small breeding, of say 30 to 300 pounds of cocoons, are a success next to infallible when undertaken with sound eggs, while large breeding requires particular conditions of space, ventilation and heat, more difficult to procure, but by the use of which admirable results are obtained. Very often a favorable season brings together these conditions: and I have myself seen in my own house (in France) in one cocoonery 33 ounces of silk-worm eggs yield us 33 times 100 pounds of cocoons, which, being spun, produced 320 pounds of most beautiful silk. Now, what affords me most encouragement is the fact, that the more I become acquainted with the State of Kansas, the more clearly I see it to combine year after year regularly that temperature, those peculiar conditions, which in France have brought out years of memorable success; conditions which breeders in less privileged climates can secure only by increased care and costly means. The good qualities of our climate do not require me to go into tedious particulars; it will make your task and mine as simple and easy as possible.

The most favorable conditions for the health of Silk-worms are dry atmosphere, plenty of air and warmth, and an abundance of healthy food. From May 10th to June 10th is a period which will soon be called here the cocoon season. I do not think that it is possible to better fill these conditions than our natural temperature does. The leaf particularly is of a matchless beauty, and I have not the shadow of a doubt, not only of the success, but even of seeing all cocoons, no matter what breed they are, undergo here such improvement, that they will be singled out on every market the world over, and bought at the highest figures, under the name of "Kansas Cocoons." The marked superiority of our second crop over the first one, out of which it was bred, while the first was out of direct imported Japan eggs, affords a full evidence to the statement. Samples of four different breeds, white, yellow, green, and crossed yellow and green, sent by M. de Boissiere to the Chicago Fair, attracted the attention of silk men, who were unanimous in pronouncing every type to be No. 1. M. de Boissiere has been complimented by the committee, and that must be for the whole country a precious encouragement.

VARIOUS BREEDS OF SILK-WORMS.

There is in existence a boundless variety of breeds among Silk-worms, distinct of each other by the colors of the cocoons, or even the colors of the worms.

There are, as for the color, three main divisions: white, yellow and green, with numberless shades.

Aside from the difference in color the Silk-worms are said to be of three, or four multi-

plies, according to the number of times they change their skin before they spin their cocoons, both living the same number of days, or if you like best, eating the same number of meals, and both of fine quality, too.

We find the Polyvoltines, breeding subdivided as follows: the Bivoltines, hatching twice a year, the first time in April or May, like the other breeds, the second immediately after their eggs are made. The second breeding only gives eggs for the crop of the next year. By no means can one keep the first for another spring, they hatch or die soon after being made. Trivoltines hatch three times, giving three crops successively, the last only being good to be kept for next year. Quadrivoltines hatch four times, and the annual ones hatching but once; that would call for another division or distinction in Annual and Polyvoltines.

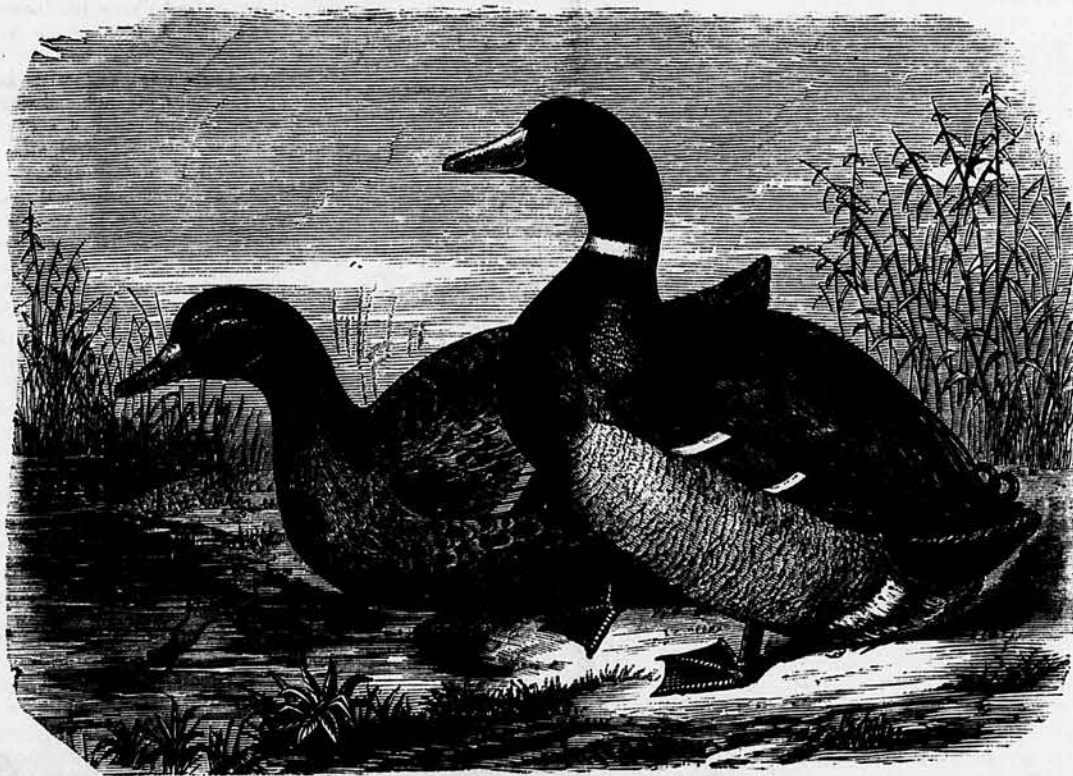
Experiments have proved that the crop of the Annual is much better than the many produced by the other breeds, Bivoltines, Trivoltines, etc, with much less trouble.

As for the varieties of cocoons, they multiply with the propagation of the worms, and both color and fineness will change with the climate, or, more accurately, the same exported to six different countries would in the lapse of a few years show six distinct breeds, differing in fineness, color or shade at least. Such is the origin of the noted breeds: the Milanese Italian breed small, fine, yellow cocoons, the Ardeche (France) large yellow cocoons, and the Brouse (Turkey), the unrivaled, white cocoons, of which nine pounds make one pound of silk, selling at \$12 per pound, while the common kind average 12 pounds of cocoons to one pound of silk, selling only at \$8 per pound. Here we have a proof of the change alluded to. In Andrinople and Brouse imported yellow breeds grew pale more and more, till they now produce silk of the most beautiful white, used in its natural state for the richest and most inimitable fabrics (dresses).

Nothing will be spared at Silkville, efforts or care, in securing and naturalizing the very best in the line of silky materials, and I believe our experience, climate and soil offer us a sure guarantee of success.

SILK-WORM EGGS OR SEED.

We call (Silk-worm) seed the eggs produced or laid by that insect, when transformed into a moth. On the good quality of that seed success depends; hence the solicitude bestowed on that object by the most enlightened men in the silk-growing countries, more so where they have been afflicted by hereditary, epidemic diseases. Science at last gave them sure means to secure sound eggs, which, spite of the plague threatening to annihilate that industry in Europe, yield now crops as bountifully as ever. Eggs or seed produced in such a healthy country as this, do not need the same minute care they require in less favored districts. The same processes, however, have to be followed exactly, minutely, everywhere, in the preservation of these precious



ROUEN DUCKS.

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 flattened, 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 Andrinople, 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 spool. 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 rats or mice. If there is no such cellar, the eggs may be kept in a cupboard, or better still hung in a room or hall where no fire is made, or in any cool, dry and rat-proof place. Cloth used for bags must be clean. If loose seed is kept in tin or pasteboard boxes, holes must be provided to secure ventilation. Cool, dry ventilated and rat-proof, remember that. (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 scientific principles. The raising of fruit 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 fruit whenever it suits him. A tree in his hands is as pliant as wax.

I will find many incredulous readers, but I hope that they will change their minds, if they take any interest in reading what I shall write on the subject.

Kansas can be a great fruit raising State if properly attended to. The selection of good, sound trees, the proper location, good preparation of the soil, and great care in planting, are all necessary to insure success.

I shall only give some articles on the growing of fruit trees, for I hope that Mr. Burns will give to the readers of the KANSAS FARMER the benefit of his experience in the raising of small fruit. Before commencing, let me give a few words of warning to those who are going to set out orchards:

Buy your fruit trees from the nurseries in your neighborhood, if possible; if not, get them from an honest nurseryman in this State, for the following reasons:

1st. A tree raised in your neighborhood will not suffer from any change of climate.

2d. You can take your trees up as soon as the soil and location are ready.

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

4th. The nurseryman cannot swindle you by selling you trees from other varieties, for you will find it out in time to compel him to take them back.

5th. We must support the men in our own State, and not send our money all away as we are now doing; we must not be taken in so easily by the advertisements of these stale nurserymen; their promises are like their show-bills, all glitter but no gold.

I will now proceed with my remarks on the growing of fruit trees, commencing with the choice of

LOCATION.

It is a great error to locate an orchard alongside a road, for it induces young people to break the fences and spoil the trees in order to get

the nice apples hanging there—so tempting to young and old.

If the soil permits, the best location, is in the rear of the house, for there the orchard will always be under the watchful eyes of the owners.

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 from setting out fruit trees; with all the pains and care we could bestow on such an orchard, it would never give satisfaction. Planting in a hill would do by deep working of the soil, but being too much exposed to the inclemency of the weather it will be better 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 planting them without care or preparation, it is not safe to adopt this method, for we must always, when possible, take the greatest care 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 to plant in the spring; don't be frightened at 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 another 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 nature, 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 undergo 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 successful growth of the orchard. G. B.

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 almost incessant rain it has turned to snow which is now pelted down at a lively rate. It makes us feel for the stock which has been drenching and soaking for well nigh two days, now to be ice over with snow to make their bed of ice, snow and water to-night (or else sleep standing) and freeze dry when the storm ceases.

Farmers will have no greater sin to answer 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 for as much as 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 better than the first, and at three years old it is worth no more than a good yearling ought to be worth. Better sell 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 every year of their lives, they will be worthless in proportion to the cost of keeping them. The stunted half-sized calf of a year will seldom if ever make a large animal. And farmers don't seem to comprehend the "why" or

many of them at least. It requires a certain amount of food to sustain the vital functions of the animal, prominent amongst which is animal heat, the balance produces milk or fat. 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 is in a stove or in an animal. The food supplies the carbon while the oxygen is supplied through the respiratory organs. Then if the animal is not sheltered and is poorly fed, the supply of fuel is not sufficient to keep up the animal heat and the vital functions must languish.

What would be our success keeping the stove warm out in this snow-storm, even with all the fuel it could consume. And just so with the animal. It would be impossible for it to eat enough to keep it warm with a constant flow of ice upon it. But the simile is in 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 so than keeping stock exposed to the severity of the wintry blasts.

And this is especially pertinent in the case of milk-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 principally to milk, and every farmer has noticed how quickly a cow falls 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 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 hay 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 first-class 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 lbs. of butter per week when fresh and will milk up to her time of calving. Is there one such in Kansas? But more, ANON.

LETTER FROM WESTERN KANSAS.

MR. EDITOR:—I send you 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 in all the rivers and creeks, thereby creating a series of small lakes. These dams every six miles would make quite a large area of standing water covering some thousands of acres of land within the banks of the rivers which are now practically useless; and actually irrigating hundreds of thousands of acres; and in a great many places the water may be brought from these ponds by lateral canals 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 of no use; these with the ponds in the creeks 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 that amount of money spent in a judicious manner by the government either State or United States would have obviated this great calamity; and I consider that the State or United States have the same power and that there is the same necessity for the government to build dams in these rivers and creeks for the purposes of irri-

gation to make the land productive that there is to make a harbor safe—a river navigable: build a canal, or grant land to a railroad. WM. MANNING. 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 length of time, as during the past two months. 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 it would seem, ought to be enough for most 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 circumstances by so doing.

It 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 40 cents per bushel all told, as the grain is at once elevated into a warehouse where it is spouted into vessels for England. Thus causing no expense for handling. This leaves a very handsome margin for profit. We have heard Grangers talk loudly that they had an organization that would do away with extortionate middlemen.

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

THE HERD LAW QUESTION.

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

The author claims that a general herd law 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 much as the learned doctor's.

I claim that the experience of those counties and communities which have given the herd 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 difficult, to prove any case of the kind.

No one would object to the cattle grazing upon 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 schools, churches, etc., and pay their share of the taxes!

The first settlers established themselves upon the bottoms and gobbled all the timber; those coming in later were obliged to settle upon the prairie where they are thankful to get 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 "what-ever 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.

Lehigh, 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 turning this into a first class county. Our 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, J. H.

Ableton, Kansas, January 5th, 1876.

INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM.

A valued friend in a private letter writes:

I appreciate the Herculean 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 fully appreciate the difficulties that present themselves in the field of independent journalism.

But the time has partially come, and is coming 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 utmost 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 unrest and involuntarily ask what next? And if I mistake not the signs of the times, the flag 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 possible to obtain our remedies in that way. But the 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 ourselves 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 Gibraltar in defense of the rights of the people against the oppressions of government and all abuse of position or power. I believe the FARMER will stand the test, but how many others will, time alone will determine. R. E. LA F.

FARM HORSES.

It appears from a speech of Lord Allesbury, 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 them. In other words, the English farmer is not unlike his American contemporary, given to present expedients, raising 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 procured 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 captivated by the fanciful, the fast horse, against the useful. But we predict a change 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 boy is said to expect to reach the Presidency, so breeders have held in contempt the solid, useful horse that everybody wants, and gone in search after the unattainable horse of great speed; and if every breeder could reach great speed there would be no sale for the product. 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 running out.—Live Stock Journal.

A CHEAP HYGROMETER FOR KANSAS.

In a recent number of the *Manufacturer and Builder* occurs a suggestion as to a very delicate but very simple little apparatus 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 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 solution 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 at last 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 corresponding change in its color. If the air be very dry, it will retain its blue color; if not excessively dry, it will become violet; if slightly moist, it will become of a pinkish

blue; if decidedly moist, it will turn pink; and, finally, if saturated, 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 painted on a pasteboard strip in the following manner:

Ex. 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 Kansas 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 condense 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. Vermilion, a compound of mercury and sulphur, is used in large quantities for coloring fancy soaps, &c. One prominent firm in this city informs us that they sell hundreds of pounds for this purpose every year.

Cocoa is adulterated with lard and starch, certainly to the extent of more 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 corrupting 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, starch, iron in some form, and some kind of hard grease; a pound of the mixture may cost about five or six cents.

The first article of paint I show is adulterated 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 ferrocyanide of potassium and per sulphate of iron. 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, bi-chromate of lead, adulterated with corn starch, red lead and sulphate 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 to manufacture it than any good article of the kind. The only adulteration found in this vermilion, 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 vermilion might be made more permanent by mixing some of the madder reds with it.

THE TWO GREAT DANGERS OF THE CENTURY.

Wendell Phillips declared in a recent Temperance 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. I see that it is indispensable necessary for the management of great enterprises, but how shall you preserve the independence of legislatures 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 fallen in New York, in San Francisco, in New Orleans, in Baltimore, and Boston is falling. 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 occurs, 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, 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 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 away. 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 1876 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.

It is to the interest of the people of Kansas to know that the undersigned has the

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

The Kansas Farmer.

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

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 A special and interesting department of the paper will be the short letters from farmers and breeders, fruit-growers and others interested in the various branches of agriculture. The live discussions upon the topics of the day, embracing full and complete information upon every phase of the farmers' movement, will also be a prominent feature of the paper. Specimen copies will be sent free to any address.

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The American Young Folks.—We wish to say to our young friends who may read the *FARMER* 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, and words of commendation are coming with the subscriptions that every mail brings us. The engraver is at work on "Uncle Frank's" first lessons in penmanship, which will be a new and very interesting as well as a valuable feature of the paper. The Pictures, Characters, Games, Stories, etc., etc., will delight not only every boy and girl, but every man and woman, which will be a new and very interesting and helpful reading. It must not be forgotten that the *Young Folks* and the *FARMER* 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 address, postage paid, for \$2.50.

Special Offer to Subscribers of the Farmer.—We will send the *FARMER* and *Young Folks* one year to any address, if ordered during January, for \$4, 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 last year's grasshoppers deposited immense numbers of eggs, and when the warm weather comes and hatches them, devastation even worse than the past year is to be expected. The reports will be pretty sure to follow. Yet the farmers 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 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.*

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 most of 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 ever 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 compelled to part with a large proportion of 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 advice 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 elsewhere.

REPORTS OF STATE OFFICERS OF KANSAS.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

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

RECEIPTS.
 From taxes collected during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30.....\$46,248.51
 Amount received from other sources.....307,218.63
 Balance on hand Nov. 30, 1874.....213,486.89
 Total.....\$1,167,054.49

DISBURSEMENTS.
 Revenue fund disbursed.....\$494,309.06
 Sinking fund disbursed.....52,593.05
 Interest fund disbursed.....92,970.50
 Annual school fund disbursed.....368,775.24
 Permanent school fund disbursed.....92,606.48
 State library fund disbursed.....3,000.00
 Insurance fund disbursed.....3,000.00
 Military fund disbursed.....36,154.31
 Total disbursements.....\$1,043,309.48

Balance in treasury December 1, 1875.....\$123,745.01
 Of the entire amount of taxes levied for the year 1874, (\$773,498.72), 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 erroneous assessments (\$33,156.87), and sixteen per cent. remains due and unpaid (\$124,217.28).
 The total amount of unpaid taxes still due the State, \$416,375.54. This is too much, and means should be devised to remedy the evil. There has been allowed during the year, as 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 figures and come to the sinking fund account. The bonded indebtedness of the State is \$1,385,775. But in fact we have already paid nearly one-fifth of this amount. There is in the treasury vaults bonds of the State and the United States to the amount of \$237,525.00, belonging to the sinking fund, which shows that so much of the State debt has in fact been paid.

NO. OF MILES OF RAILROAD.
 Total number of miles in the State.....1,909
 Average value per mile.....\$4,786.09
 Total value of railroad property in the State.....\$9,051,198.60

We find that there were withdrawn of the appropriations made last year the following balances:

Legislative department.....\$3,960.65
 Governor's office.....593.31
 Secretary of State's office.....243.75
 Attorney General's department.....363.50
 Superintendent of Public Instruction.....9,000.00
 District Judge department.....93.00
 Normal School, Emporia.....15.39
 Blind Asylum.....12.25
 Kansas Asylum, Oswego.....826.42
 Insane Asylum building, Topeka.....7,799.35
 State University......06
 State Printing.....2,997.46

TAXES LEVIED.
 Amount of State tax.....\$ 633,420.33
 " County tax.....1,455,526.05
 " City tax.....314,881.82
 " Township tax.....310,477.34
 " School District tax.....1,365,820.50
 Total amount for all purposes.....\$4,385,183.30

The average per cent of taxation for all purposes.....\$9.08 per cent
 Total amount of county warrants outstanding in the State.....\$416,453.64
 Total amount of the bonded indebtedness of the various counties.....\$6,343,263.70
 Total bonded indebtedness of all counties.....\$6,343,263.70
 Total valuation of taxable property in the State.....\$114,336,579.47

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 \$3,860 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 licenses 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:

I desire to offer a suggestion in reference to the written Journals, which have, up to and including the year 1875, been deposited in the office of the Secretary of State since the first Territorial Legislature. An act, repealing the law requiring such copy to be made, was passed by the Legislature of 1875, which will not go into effect until 1876, the copies for the year 1875 having been completed and delivered, for both houses, before the publication of the statute book, on the 15th of May, 1875. There are, in this office, written copies of the Journals of the preceding and all sessions of the Legislature, Territorial and State, down to and including those of 1875. Of a number of the earlier years this is the only copy which has been preserved, the printed copies having all been delivered or carried off. In view of

these facts I deem it unwise at this late day to make an innovation upon such an old and long-established rule.
 A reform in this matter could be made by continuing the written copy, and reducing the pay therefor to the rate paid previous to 1873. 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 the written ones.

NEIGHBORLY TALKS NO. 1.

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 received from him a paper of the New Russian Turnip. "Being of a peculiar growth and having no necks." They are a sort of Ruta Baga in shape, without the neck. The "peculiar growth" I found to be an inclination to grow side roots. For the table it has no superiority. 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 I know of is, first, good keep, second, get some grease and put with it $\frac{1}{4}$ part at least of axle grease, Frazer's for instance—this is hard to melt and just as hard to freeze, keep the grease soft and oily and the tar in it may be good—any way when I melt it all and apply with a rag—warm—and rub it in on both sides 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 saw the seed from a Honey Locust tree with not a thorn on it that I saw. But the trees that came from that seed are nearly all of the thorny kind, perhaps one in 20 without 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 12 years old, one is bare of thorns and grows the seed pods, the other is full of its thorns and bears no seed.

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 leafiness when all others even the *Allanhus* were stripped by the hoppers.

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 enemies.

C. A. T.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1875.

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

Station, Lawrence, Kansas; Latitude 38° 58'; Longitude 95° 16'; elevation of barometer and thermometers, 884 feet above the sea level, and 14 feet above the ground; rain gauge on the ground; anemometer 105 feet above the ground, on the dome of the University building, 1,150 feet above the sea level.

The following features of the weather of 1875 deserve special notice:

1. The very low mean temperatures of January and February, and the generally low mean temperatures of the remaining months of the year, except December, which was remarkably warm, being more than 12° warmer than the December average, and nearly 4° warmer than November.

2. The large deficiency in the rainfall for the months of August, September, October and November. The rains during the preceding 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 unfavorably distributed.

3. The extremely small amount of snow is a marked meteorological peculiarity of the year.

4. We have a splendid example of the great advantage possessed by the State of Kansas in the long period of absence of severe frosts, so that a disaster occurring to the crops in the early part of the summer, may be fully retrieved by a second, third, or even a fourth planting. On the 15th of June a large portion of Eastern Kansas had been shorn of vegetation, by the plague of the locusts. Yet corn planted from that date up to the 10th of July, in the desolated districts, yielded bountiful crops, the first severe frost of autumn occur-

ring on the 30th of October,—too late to damage 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 2° 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., 44° 2; at 3 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 average.

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 7° 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° 68; the hottest week was June 19th to 25th, mean temperature 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 September. There were 58 such days in 1874. The mercury did not reach 100° during the year. The last light frost of spring was on May 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 two-thirds cloudy), 115; cloudy (more than two-thirds), 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 was the cloudiest month, mean cloudiness 54.84 per cent. The mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., was 47.67 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 48.33 per 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; northeast, 135 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 398.12 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 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 level, secures exposure to the full force of the wind. The maximum velocity attained was 75 miles an hour on January 8th. The greatest daily velocity was 1,070 miles on February 8th. The strongest winds were in March and April; the lightest were in July and August.

BAROMETER.

Mean height of the barometer column, 29.102 inches. Mean at 7 a. m., 29.126 inches. at 2 p. m., 29.077 inches; at 9 p. m., 29.103 inches: maximum, 29.856 inches, at 7 a. m., January 9th: minimum, 28.344 inches, at 2 p. m., May 7th, giving a yearly range of 1.512 inches. The highest monthly mean was in January, 29.303 inches, the lowest was in May, 29.006 inches. The barometer observations are corrected for temperature, but not for elevation, thus affording the means of determining the altitude of our station.

RELATIVE HUMIDITY.

Mean for the year, 65.53; at 7 a. m., 77.35; at 2 p. m., 46.58; at 9 p. m., 72.68. The dampest month was January, humidity 78.10; the 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 true.

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 Treacher" for Coughs, Colds, and Bronchial Affections, stand first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by a test of many years.

THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

SENATORS.

Dist.	County.	Name.	P. O. Address.
1	Douglas	C. G. Bridges	Troy.
2	Atchison	G. W. Gillespie	Atchison.
3	"	S. P. Griffith	Pardee.
4	Nemaha	J. M. Miller	Seneca.
5	Washington	R. W. Williams	Washington.
6	Jackson	John S. Hopkins	Holton.
7	Jefferson	J. D. Shaffer	Valley Falls.
8	Leavenworth	J. P. HARRISMAN	Leavenworth.
9	"	J. L. Johnson	"
10	"	J. A. Halderman	"
11	Wyandotte	R. J. Judd	Wyandotte.
12	Johnson	W. W. Moulden	Olathe.
13	Miami	Wm. Jones	Somerset.
14	Linn	R. B. McMillan	Blue Mound.
15	Bourbon	J. W. Bannum	Mapleton.
16	Crawford	D. M. Davis	Aracadia.
17	Cherokee	E. C. Wells	Brownville.
18	Labette	J. H. Crichton	Chetopa.
19	Neosho	W. L. Simons	Osage Mission.
20	Allen	Thos. Bartlett	Iola.
21	Franklin	W. L. Parkinson	Ottawa.
22	Douglas	C. Robinson	Lawrence.
23	Shawnee	J. C. Horton	Topeka.
24	Wm. Sims	"	"
25	Osage	C. S. Martin	Osage City.
26	Woodson	D. W. Finney	Neosho Falls.
27	Wilson	W. A. Fetter	Jockeyville.
28	Greenwood	D. R. Martin	Greenwood.
29	Sumner	H. C. St. Clair	Belle Plaine.
30	Chase	S. M. Wood	Cottonwood Falls.
31	Riley	E. P. Dow	Bellevue.
32	Mitchell	Horace Cooper	Beloit.
33	McPherson	S. Stephens	McPherson.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dist.	County.	Name.	P. O. Address.
1	Douglas	A. S. Campbell	Severance.
2	"	M. C. Reville	Troy.
3	Atchison	A. J. Mowrey	Wathena.
4	"	G. W. Gluck	Atchison.
5	"	T. B. Tomlinson	"
6	"	Z. S. Hastings	"
7	Brown	John P. Davis	Elwathia.
8	Nemaha	D. R. Magill	Seneca.
9	"	S. P. Conrad	Capitola.
10	Marshall	J. D. Brumbaugh	Marysville.
11	Washington	A. G. Randall	Washington.
12	Riley	R. F. Little	Manhattan.
13	Pottawatomie	Thos. Saxon	St. Clare.
14	"	W. R. Benton	Maple Grove.
15	Jefferson	P. W. Williams	Valley Falls.
16	"	T. C. Critchfield	Oakdale.
17	"	L. H. Gett	Grantville.
18	"	John Bates	Vinchester.
19	Leavenworth	B. Sullivan	Leavenworth.
20	"	J. W. Taylor	"
21	"	A. A. Penn	"
22	"	J. O. Brown	"
23	"	J. O. Brown	Easton.
24	"	Joseph Howell	Tonganoxie.
25	"	Chas. C. Duncan	Renov.
26	Wyandotte	SAMUEL HARRIS	Wyandotte.
27	"	H. W. Cook	"
28	Johnson	D. G. CAMPBELL	Glendwood.
29	"	W. H. Toothaker	Olathe.
30	"	E. P. Rogers	Keape.
31	Miami	EL Davis	Spring Hill.
32	"	J. O. Nichols	Rockville.
33	Linn	W. R. Biddle	Pleasanton.
34	"	P. P. Bartlett	Seneca City.
35	"	O. B. Morse	"
36	Bourbon	J. J. Stewart	Port Scott.
37	"	E. P. Davis	Marlinton.
38	"	J. P. Waters	Port Scott.
39	Crawford	E. Ballaine	Walnut Station.
40	"	E. B. Hoyt	Stevenson.
41	Cherokee	J. H. Smith	Weir City.
42	"	R. H. Halliwell	Saxton Springs.
43	Labette	H. G. Webb	Oswego.
44	"	M. W. Reynolds	Parsons.
45	Neosho	T. F. Beyer	Osage Mission.
46	"	John Stahl	"
47	Allen	S. B. Stevens	Humboldt.
48	"	J. L. Arnold	Joa.
49	Anderson	R. E. Kirk	Genett.
50	Franklin	P. F. Elder	Ottawa.
51	"	Joshua Dunnick	Centropolis.
52	Douglas	W. G. Mallville	Lawrence.
53	"	D. O. Haskell	"
54	"	James Charis	Maders.
55	"	A. A. Halderman	Citation.
56	Shawnee	Golden Silvers	North Topeka.
57	"	P. B. Benchabre	Topeka.
58	"	F. H. Foster	"
59	Osage		

DATE AND TIME RECEIVED: 000000

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

Written Expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

PAUL WOLDEN'S FEAST.

BY MRS. MAEL STATION KEERS.

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 mine,
And the dear old pastor, who made them 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 Beelock and Snow:
Poor boys! they're gone where death's secrets are
Known.
While Rachel and Mary tread life's path 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 eyes loves me;
That our love has deepened with lapse of time;
That our hearts still thrill when wedding bells
chime.
That bright as each gem in Night's Coronet,
Are the visions of bliss which await us yet,
This side of the River, whose restless tide,
Alone can our hearts 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 strains of
Claps hands with the silent and dreamy Night.
Now wife let us rest, 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 bowed her eyes low "Amen" to it all,
As she knelt to the kitchen men to call.
Solemn and still, 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
Such a prayer as that must go up like a bird."

And the week flew by as a week can fly,
When a wife with her loving esophy,
Is planning surprises for her absent one,
Who soon from his wanderings is to come:
A week, in which fingers and feet kept pace
With rushing time in his fleeting race,
As the table laid in the dining hall,
Would give proof to the doubting one and all.
There were mountains of cake, white as the snow;
And wondrous dishes which I never know,
Just how to prepare, to please their Lord best—
There was turkey and pudding long with the rest.

Both mothers, the pastor, Rachel and Mate,
With Ben and some kept him 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 dining hall,
And the sun went down while they waited there,
And the hour passed by when he should have come
To the merry crowd, and his darling one.
While with dewy eyes she softly thought
"It is all in vain! this work I have wrought!"
Then oh, so human! through her tears she smiled
"Cruel man! to be by business beguiled,
Leaving us waiting ready to starve."
Draw up to the table, the turkey well carve,
And we'll be merry as merry can be.
(Tho' what could have kept him, is strange to me.)
They gathered at the simple table,
And all were merry, in securing at least,
The jovial jest and the laugh went round,
But the good wife started at every sound.
"For a wedding feast with no bridegroom 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 anniversary day,
The journey train should have brought Paul home,
But failed in so doing for reasons I know
Just come! sit you here, you're famished I know
And she pointed a seat, her cheeks still aglow
With rosy flush of expectancy sweet.
Of the blisful 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 a name, name."
She stood as one dazed, then slowly she turned,
But her cheeks no longer with gladness burned;
"Am I dreaming?" she said, "surely not death
Hath breathed on my bridegroom's precious 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 one breath:
Oh, woe! that art bitter! and woe! that art death,
Oh! house of glad festivity, 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 bridegroom to mine, and I do trust
While I never guessed it, so dead and blind
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 steam-
er, where there was nothing to remind one of
the blessed season of peace and good-will save
a solitary cross of evergreen which one pas-
senger 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 ten-
derly 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 mer-
chants, 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 nur-
ses, and in a warm corner near the heater lay
a poor consumptive girl, carefully watched
over by her mother and brother. She was go-
ing to die under the orange trees. 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-
sickness. The quiet, placid face of the old
lady interested me, and in those few days al-
ready passed since leaving port we had become
firm friends. With the quick instinct of a wo-
man who had had to do with all kinds of peo-
ple, she felt that I liked her company, and she
had already formed the habit of coming for a

quiet chat with me the last thing at night af-
ter all the seasick charges were safely tucked
in their berths and her duties for the day
over.

I was impatient to-night for her leisure hour
to arrive, for I saw a strange tenderness in the
old lady's face, and felt sure that the season
was arousing old memories in her heart, which
perhaps I could induce her to tell me. So
when at last she came and sat down on one end
of the lounge where I was lying, I said, trying
to lead the conversation to what I felt was up-
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 Christmas-
eves too."

"Have you spent many years on the ocean?"
I 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 wrong
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 to-
gether. 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 No-
vember 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 my-
self back in the old cottage with mother—for
I had a dear mother then, God bless her mem-
ory!"

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, Char-
lie 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
tropics 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
a lake of silver, all my dreams of paradise
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
shop."

"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."

"This voyage we lay a long time in the Bra-
zilian port, and before we sailed for home, an-
other 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-
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 al-
though 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 cling-
ing to my dress and poor little Pepita 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 cov-
ered 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
unconscious 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
was almost helpless. It was about two in the
morning when Charlie rushed into the cabin
and almost carried me in his arms to the door.
There I saw, gleaming through the fog, two
great shining lights. They were like angels'
eyes looking from heaven to me. I've passed
those Highland lights many a time since,
ma'am. I've seen them in soft summer even-

ings and clear spring mornings, but I never
see them without my whole heart going out
in thanksgiving and praise. No one to whom
they have not shone as they did to me that
night, can know what they really mean, stand-
ing there on the headland and pointing to
heaven."

"Well, we saw the lights from other vessels
all around us, and at daybreak a tug was
alongside taking our forlorn, nearly wrecked
ship up the harbor, and before night I laid
Pepita in my mother's arms."

"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 con-
sented 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 asters—
old-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 al-
ways 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 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 get-
ting 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;
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 trou-
ble 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 if my heart would
burst with anxiety. The news never came.
Day after day we waited, and little by little
a 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,
but each knew what sorrow was in the other's
heart. Only little Pepita never gave up. 'My
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
what she was watching for."

"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 came back
alone with my children to the cottage."

"How I got through the next year, ma'am, I
can never tell. As I look back it appears like
an awful dream, but I do remember the Christ-
mas-eve, the third without Charlie. Minnie,
Pepita, and I sat huddled round the fire talk-
ing 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 lit-
tle 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
Christmas dinner, but I couldn't do a thing
that morning. My heart was like lead—so stup-

id are we sometimes, ma'am, so blind to God's
mercy hanging over us."

"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 win-
dow—Charlie—Charlie alive and well?"

"I don't know how it all was; I know I
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 ship-
wreck upon shipwreck, of long waiting upon
lonely islands, watching month after month
for sails which seemed never to come—adven-
tures through which many a poor sailor has
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 Charlie pro-
mise me that he would never leave me again,
but 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
life he had loved so much. He used to spend
his time wandering about the docks and going
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 ves-
sels, 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 re-
turn 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 weary by her long family history.

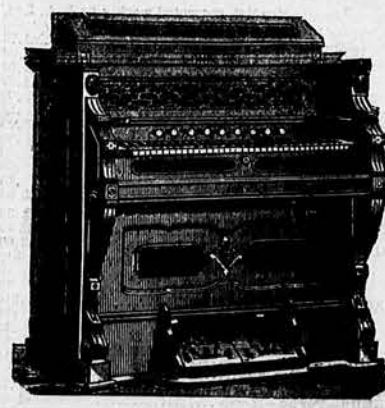
I hastened to re-assure her by thanks for the
pleasant way she had entertained us during
the long Christmas eve at sea.

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

"Oh yes, ma'am," she replied, smiling. "I
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,
in the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state
in their letters to advertisers.



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New and important improvements. Simplicity of
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FIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100
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ORANGE COUNTY STUD BOOK.



GIVES THE HISTORY OF ALL STALLIONS OF
note raised in Orange Co., N. Y.; the system of
breeding colts by the best breeders; the author, a na-
tive breeder of Orange county of over twenty years
experience, gives his great secret of locating
diseases or lameness with such certainty as if the
horse could speak. His recipes and celebrated cures
for colic and wind suckers, spavin and ringbone, quar-
ter-cracks and hoof-bound horses, pot-stomachs,
founder, and splints, contracted hoofs, scratches,
worms, broken knees, blind staggers, distemper,
wounds, thrush, heaves, stiff shoulders, and string
halt; how to make an old horse appear and feel young
to give him a sleek and glossy appearance; to put a
star on his forehead, or to spot him like a circus horse;
to properly shoe a horse; to make a diseased and un-
sound horse appear sound and kind; to feed when he
has lost his appetite; to tell his age; to make slow
horses fast and fleet horses faster; to break a horse
from rubbing his tail; how to cure all diseases the
horse is heir to. It should be in the hands of every
owner and breeder, as Orange county is the nursery of
good horses. It is worthy of a large sale.—*Middle-
town, Orange Co., N. Y.* Mailed for \$1; 8 copies for
\$2.50. Address DAVIDSON & CO., P. O. Box 2,300,
50 Nassau St., New York.

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descriptions, prices and directions
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J. K. HUDSON, Topeka, Kan.

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 "H". Valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. D. Carter, Elm Tp., one white 1 yr old steer, ears red, crop off each ear. Valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by J. D. Campbell, Elm Tp., one red and white cow, short horns, rather turned in, marked with crop and under slope in left ear, 3 yrs old. Valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. N. Wootton, one white and black piglet, 1 yr old last spring. Valued at \$15.

Athol County—C. H. Krebs, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Thomas Frable, Grasshopper Tp., one bay horse, 1 yr old, 15 hands high, dark mane and tail, right hind foot white. Valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by Mrs. Mary Cummings, Mt. Pleasant Tp., one light colored cow, 3 yrs old, marked with crop and under slope in left ear, 3 yrs old. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Thomas Frable, Grasshopper Tp., one white and black piglet, 1 yr old last spring. Valued at \$15.

Butler County—V. Brown, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. K. Skinner, Sycamore Tp., one roan filly, 2 yrs old. Valued at \$15.

PONY—Also, one bay mare colt, pony, 1 yr old last spring, stripes on nose, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

PONY—Taken up by J. K. Skinner, Sycamore Tp., one dark brown horse, white star in forehead, branded on left hip, about 6 or 7 yrs old. Valued at \$15.

Brown County—H. Leely, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Peter Troel, Powhattan Tp., Nov. 15, 1875, one spotted cow, dark, cow show, 3 yrs old, head left hind foot white. Valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by Thomas Frable, Grasshopper Tp., one white and black piglet, 1 yr old last spring. Valued at \$15.

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Strayed! Strayed!

ONE BAY MARE, with colt by her side. Mare 10 years old, 15 hands high, scar on both knees. Colt, bay, with three or four white feet. Strayed about the month of June, 1875, from the GOVT RESERVATION, TP. LEAVENWORTH.

Any information of said stock will be amply rewarded at U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Leavenworth, Kansas.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

\$25 REWARD: STRAYED or was stolen from the undersigned, on or about Nov. 14, 1875, one span of horses, 15½ 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 small size bay mare. The above reward will be paid to any person giving information that will lead to the recovery of above described horses. WM. BATTILL, Dunlap, Morris Co., Kan.

\$30 REWARD

FOR the recovery of the HORSE, strayed or stolen from the stable of the Shawnee Mills, on the night of Dec. 8th, 1875, Descriptive—A dark brown horse, 8 or 9 years old, about 15 hands high, brown mane and tail and rather large head. No marks or spots about him, but when in motion has a peculiar habit of holding his tongue out of the side of his mouth. The above reward will be paid for his return. SHELLBARGER, GRISWOLD & CO. Topeka, Kan., Dec. 14, 1875.

NOTICE.

STRAYED—From D. B. Hines, on the Republican river, near Lawrenceburg, Cloud Co., Kansas, on the 1st of October, 1875, a dark bay horse, 3 years old, about 13 hands high. Has been both worked and rode. Said horse was raised in Missouri, and when last heard of was going easterly in the direction of Atchison, Kansas. A liberal reward will be paid for any information of such horse. Address, D. B. HINES, Lawrenceburg, Cloud Co., Kan.

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T. B. SWERT, A. C. BURNHAM, GEO. M. NOBLE, Pres't, Vice Pres't, Sec'y.

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Loans made upon unincumbered real estate in Kansas and Missouri, in amounts of \$500 and upward, running from one to five years. Parties applying should write full particulars, and be sure their title is unclouded.

Money on hand for Loans in sums of \$1,000 to \$5,000, upon improved farms in well settled Counties, provided the land is worth at least three times the amount of Loan desired.

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On WELL improved farms in five years time or less at a lower rate of interest than ever before charged in this State. J. B. WATKINS & CO., Lawrence, Kansas, Humboldt, Parsons or Wichita.

Steam Saw Mill

FOR SALE—Is in good condition. Is a double circular mill, and has capacity to cut from 1800 to 3500 feet per day. Also, a F. H. M. of 120 acres of the finest land in the rich Verdugo Valley. Two good houses on it, and about 30 acres in cultivation, and a young orchard. Terms—Cash, or long time on most of it, with satisfactory security and interest. Address, Quincy, Greenwood Co., Kan.

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But send stamp at once for a sample copy of THE WAMGRO BLADE, published at Wamgro, Pottawatomie Co., Kan. It is the leading local paper of the county, and the best advertising medium through which to reach the business and farming community of Pottawatomie and Wabasha counties. Local news and local interests preferred and advanced. R. CUNNINGHAM & CO., Publishers.

Breeders' Directory.

G. LIOCK & KNAPP, Ashland, Kan., breeders of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle of straight herd pedigree, and pure bred Berkshire Pigs. Correspondence solicited.

A. LEBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas, Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue.

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W. M. S. TILTON, Topeka, Maine, Breeder of Holstein and Jersey Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, and driving horses of fashionable blood.

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A. J. DUNLAP, Meadow Lawn, near Galena, Mo., Breeder (not dealer) Short-Horn Cattle, Choice young bulls for sale. Send for Catalogue.

THOMAS L. MCKEY, Richmond Stock Farm, Pure bred Short-Horn Cattle, Jersey and Guernsey Cows, also Asiatic Poultry of best strains. Circulars free. P. O. Canton, Pa.

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If you want a Patent, sketch and a full description, send us a model or drawing, and we will make an examination at the Patent Office, and we will make a patentable, will send you papers and advice, and we will make a patentable, will send you papers and advice, and we will make a patentable, will send you papers and advice.

NATIONAL GRANGE of the ORDER OF PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21, 1875. LOUIS BAGER, Esq.—Dear Sir and Bro.: I will take pleasure in filling your name as a Solicitor of Patents, and cheerfully recommend you to our Order. Yours, fraternally, Secretary National Grange.

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Commission Merchants,

612 North Fifth St., St. Louis, Mo.

ROBBIE and sell all kinds of Produce, including Grain, Potatoes, Onions, Cabbages, Peas, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Game, &c. Our long experience as Commission Merchants, and our excellent facilities, enable us to get the very highest market rates. All letters of inquiry promptly answered. The business of the

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GEO. W. MARTIN.

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 the run of our eminent citizens much. "He died last Friday," she said, "for, you know, he died last Friday." The sub-editor just looked at her and said, "That's just it," and she sobbed and sobbed. "I want an obituary on him," she said, "something strong, you know." "Ah! precisely," said the sub-editor, "I will just take down the points. He was public spirited, of course?" "Certainly," high-toned? "Way up," sobbed the widow. "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 faded 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 be 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 turn over in their graves." "Eight 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 desk, she sobbed herself down stairs.

A WONDERFUL CLOCK.

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 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 returning, fell to pieces as before.

FERN.

The Boston Transcript says that the ordinary ferns that grow wild all over the country can be taken home, and in the late autumn exposed to the frost, better be "frozen dead," and after a few weeks of rest in this condition may be gradually thawed out, following the course of nature as far as possible. Then, planted in ferneries, the roots soon sprout and the leaf develops, and the plant is reproduced in all its perfection. This is not theory merely, but the result of observation by a lady who evidently knows how to use her eyes as well as her brain.

Uncle Sam's Harness Oil fills and closes the pores of leather, effectually preventing the entrance of dampness, dust, etc., and rendering the harness soft and pliable, while at the same time increasing its durability.



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WE place on sale, WILD LAND AND IMPROVED FARMS, in all parts of Kansas. Parties desiring to sell, rent, or exchanging property, will do well to place their property on our records.

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Grand Real Estate Distribution

AT ATCHEISON, KANSAS, MARCH 28, 1876.

2,664 Pieces of Property, Valued at \$770,800.00.

THE ABOVE REPRESENTS "PRIZE VILLA," WITH 12 ACRES.

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It is an association composed of Capitalists and Business Men, residing in Kansas, duly incorporated by the authority of the State, with a Capital Stock of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, divided into TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND SHARES AT FIVE DOLLARS EACH.

The Charter of said Association is for the Term of Twenty-One Years, and confers upon its corporators and their successors full power and authority to transact business in any of the States and Territories of the United States for the following purposes: the promotion of immigration; the organization and maintenance of Boards of Trade and business exchanges; the accumulation and loan of funds; the erection of buildings, and the purchase and sale of real estate.

In furtherance of these general purposes, and more especially to encourage immigration to Kansas and to aid in the erection of a City Hall and Board of Trade Rooms in the city of Atchison, the "KANSAS LAND AND IMMIGRANT ASSOCIATION" has made a mortgage of its entire property, purchased the 2,664 pieces of Real Estate named below, valued at \$770,800.00, and will, on MARCH 28th, 1876, at Atchison, Kansas, in the city of Atchison, make a Distribution of the same.

Every share, wherever and by whomsoever held, will be equally represented in the Distribution, and will be entitled to any one piece of said property that may be awarded to the same, but the particular manner of such award will be decided upon by a majority of the shareholders present at the time in person or by proxy, and the Members of the Association will not be allowed to vote or participate in the meetings of said shareholders in deciding the same.

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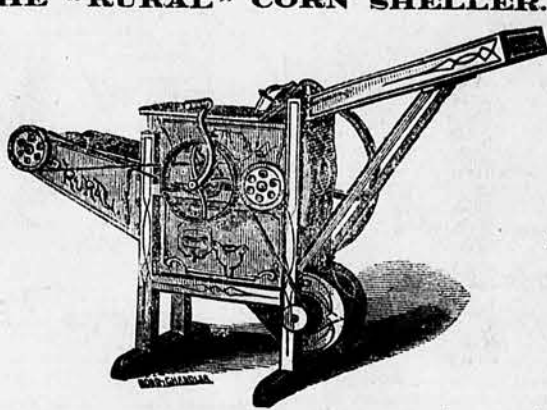
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