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

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CONTAGIONS AND INFECTIONS.

NO. III.

While upon clean milk and water, something about food and clothing and ventilation in epidemic times, and some precautions to be be amiss.

During the last epidemic of cholers in Berlin, many valuable points were noted. Among others, it was found that the principal reason meions, apples, pears, grapes, etc., were provocative of cholera was, not from any inherent unbealthfulness in these things, but because the infective germs readily found lodgment npon their surface from the hands and vessels of fruitiers, and as to garden stuff, from the readiness by which it was polluted by the night slops and sewage used in manuring suburban gardens. Here, then, we get a valuable hint : Neither eat nor drink anything that has not been recently submitted to a boiling heat for several minutes. This is bad tuce, radiahes, and cucumber and melon growers, but it cannot be helped.

In contagious times, in addition to the use of food and drink that has been disinfected, great caution should be used in disposing of the chamber slops. It would be safest to treat those from every sick room as being a deadly, insidious poison, liable to be poured into any well within two hundred feet; liable to be washed into the stream or brook below, and thence to be returned to you in the milk can; liable to be washed into pools and ditches, and returned to you by the cows, in the cream or butter, by the hen in her eggs, and by the pig in the sausages. Nay, since Asiate ic cholers, typhoid fever and small pox are communicated to domestic animals, if you are a farmer, it may be returned to you with compound interest, in the form of chicken chelera, hog cholers, malignant fevers, poxes, etc.

Let us consider the proper course to pursue when an infectious disease has invaded our house, be it cholers, small pox, typhoid fever, yellow fever, or what not. Shall we run away? No, that is barbareus in the extreme. Remember that modern Science can guide you who are not infected, safely through the peril, if you will obey her precepts, though alas! for your friend upon the couch, the scheme of empiricism, which goes by the name of "medi. cine," lags so far behind that there will, probably, be little show for him.

But to do this requires some vigilance on your part. The room of the infected sick should be opened as wide to the world as pose sible, and this do though you have to keep a red-hot stove in the room, in August. Of course rains and high winds must be barred out. When the room is closed, disinfect often. Carbolic acid in water ever boiling in the room will prove most satisfactory. Oil of origanum and wintergreen should be added to the pot of boiling carbolic water, freely. You don't like to "bother" with a stove, then do it with a lamp or kerosene stove.

If it is small pox, anoint yourself with an antiseptic ointment, of which glycerine, and

removed on leaving he room, and finally burned.

A basin of strong carbolic water should sit by the door, and if anything in the room has been touched by the nurse or visitor, the hands should be washed at once in the carbolic water, on leaving the room. The handling of basins, bowls, etc., by those upon whose hands the contagion clings, is a prolific source of the spread of the contagion. Dogs and cats about infected premises, should be killed or strictly quarantined. It has been proven that they are a prolific source of the spread of contagions, the woolly skin bearing the virus a long time, and even transferring it to the fur or hair of other pets, and these being fondled by the children or adults of other families, the disease mysteriously spreads.

In this connection, I must call attention to class of infection-bearers that we would hardly suspect, and if the facts had not been asserted by the most eminent helminthologist of the day (Dr. Cobbold), in a series of demonstrative papers, might well be doubted. He has demonstrated that blow flies, house flies and mosquitos are contagion bearers, exerting great influence upon the spread of diseases.

These insects should be excluded from the infected patient, at all hazzards, by destroying those in the room, and excluding those without by nettings. An additional reason other than that of comfort, will be found for window and door screens. Here is a most potent reason for disinfecting the dejections from the sick room, instead of emptying them upon the observed on entering infected rooms, will not ground or into open vault, to be burrowed in by grubs, which hatching into flies may bear upon their wings fatal contagions.

> With the full knowledge of the law of diffusion of infections, giving one the means of protection, there is as much safety in attending the sick and burying the dead, of those dreadful diseases which appall the stoutest hearts, as in a simple cough.

> one may even protect the air passages for a short time, as in burying the infected dead, or in visiting a pest house, by a mask of cotton batting that shall cover the nose and mouth,

The bedding and clothing where infected persons have slept, should be either burned or most thoroughly disinfected. White goods may, of course, be first subjected to a disin-

Feather beds may be placed in a box capable of being closed up air tight, and subjected to the fumes of burning sulphur, for hours. The walls of the room should be washed with some potent destroyer of infusorial life. Cars bolic acid would rank first but for its smell. Sulphur fumes long continued in the room will do well. A strong solution of white vitriol may be used as a wash for plaster walls. Papered walls should be brushed with alcohol or whiskey, holding in solution one-eighth part of oil of origanum.

As prophylactic, for the pretection of the other members of a family attacked with some infectious disease, I should first make war upon the invisible foes; that for the purposes of the war I would assume were as abundant as carbon particles in a room densely filled with smoke, and then I should try to rout the foe from the stomach, bowels and air passages of the other members of the family. Experience seems to declare, with all due respect to the homeopath's faith in infinitesimal doses of milk sugar and belladonna, that quinine is the best infusorial destroyer that we can introduce into the blood.

High authorities recommend, in epidemic cording to age.

family, of the intection.



progress in the right direction, for while none sble design. As to the measure of their sucwill deny that varied industry is desirable, it cass the farming world has borne ample testimily will be readily admitted that the cheap and mony. abundant production of breadstuffs must lie

and other exclusively manufacturing countries The Weir cultivators represent the best retion of machinery. The strongest evidence of the truth of this statement is found in the than of any other kind, and the demand for placed nearer or farther from the plants. them is increasing with a rapidity that is asbest judges, they are in point of merit with-

out an equal.

For many years the Weir Plow Company

of the air, the beasts of the field, the dogs and each, one of them in a single night, but my cats of the fireside, the blow-fly that may next trees escaped. I credited my escape to the in a fine fix for the spread of the disease.

sick hog is difficult if not impossible, and will one man.—J. H. Norton in N. Y. Tribune. always cost three times the worth of the hog if he were well. But it is not so of stamping

what has been written, and will steadily pur- pale yellow; serve as a relish hot or cold. sue the system, undaunted by the first few failures, but will rather again look over the good sait one-half pint; unslacked lime, ground to discover the source of error, al- piece the size of a teacup; put both in a jan Atchison, Kansas

RATS ROOTED OUT.

Two years ago my farm was overrun with times, the taking of twenty grain doses, morn- rats; my boys caught over two hundred, withing, noon, and night, for adults, and the halve out in the least abating the nuisance. I coning and quartering this dose for children, ac- cluded I had got to try a new departure, and sent to Canada for a small pure-bred Scotch It is clear to me that it is pretty safe to give terrier pup. At about five months of age she a child that has been exposed to infection, but was up to her ears in business, hunting and ing powder, whites of seven eggs. For jelly their conveniences, annoyances, and even not yet visibly affected, purgatives and diuret- digging for rats and their nests, to the no between each layer, two eggs, two grated ics, if we take most excellent care that the small amusement of the younger members of child is not re-exposed to the contagion. To the family, to see the vengeance with which this treatment, the quinine treatment may be a big rat got the life shaken out of him. As added, I think it will be generally sufficient the warm weather of spring came on, Mr. to prevent recurrence in other members of the Rat and the remnants of his family stepped down and out, leaving the buildings and farm With respect to infectious diseases among in disgust, and I have not lost a bushel of domestic animals, the application of the prine grain by rats since, and did not even find any ciples already discussed, is apparent. I have signs of them in the corn shocks at huskingseen enough of the way farmers proceed, to time last fall. There has been a couple here convince me that the strong arm of the law to spy out the land in the last year, but as should be invoked and men made to have a they fell in company with the dogs, they care oil of origanum and salicylic acid is good decent regard for the health and property of ried back no report. I now keep two Scotch enough (4 ounces glycerine, 1/2 ounce of sali- others. The sale of hogs from infected herds terriers and think it is impossible for rats to cylic acid, 1/2 ounce oil of organum). Those should be prohibited; their running at large effect a lodgment on the farm. Last winter minutes in a hot oven. Do not remove the cylic acid, 1/2 ounce oil of organum). Those should be prohibited; their running at large effect a lodgment on the farm. Last winter cover until the moment the pudding is to be should be prohibited; the rotting of the carthere were many apple trees girdled by rabvectory and have it done at the right time. Serve with cream and sugar, or other sauce.

Above we present an illustration of the Weir Wood-Beam Cultivator, made by the Weir Plow Company, of Monmouth, Ill. The Possessing every advantage for the prosecugreat improvements made in farm machinery tion of their work, they left no experiment during the last decade are an indication of untried which promised to further their laud-

The joint of the Weir cultivators is one at the foundation of our prosperity, else we their peculiar and valuable features. By its will be overtaken at length by these evils construction the beams are held in an upright which now threaten England, Switzerland, position and do not rock from side to side, while they are easily moved in a lateral or a vertical direction. The half-boxes, working sults of the experience of years and the appli on a wrought-iron spindle, do not wear, and cation of scientific principles to the construcremoving the nut from the bolt in the end of the plats, and raising the spiral-pin in the fact that there are more of them in use to-day dome of the upper plate, the beam may be

To secure the general adoption of these cul them is increasing with a laptity that, in tivators, we believe it is only necessary to actionishing. This proves conclusively that, in the opinion of farmers, who are certainly the quaint those farmers who have never used best judges, they are in point of merit with—them, with their many points of superiority. A careful examination is therefore solicited,

light upon your meat, the house fly that may fact that the dogs hunted the nests and picked next be in your food, is an act of criminal up the young rabbits. Squirrels, particularly neglect, not only deserving severe rebuke, ground-squirrels, are their delight, and snakes but should meet with stern punishment. Not come in for a generous share of attention; so long ago, I saw, in the city of Atchison, an that the farm is pretty well cleared of vermin. open flat-car, of cholers hogs that had, proba- As watch dogs they have few equals and no bly, been sent in for sale to the soap-boilers superiors; they will beat all the burglar alarms to make into "Brown Windsor Soap." But ever patented. One of my dogs stays in the they were a bursting mass of rottenness, pol- house nights, and in warm weather we leave luting the air for six hundred feet about, all the windows open and retire with the as-Whether they were dumped into the river, or surance that intruders would meet a noisy and means, and as each one hopes soon to be able shipped to Chicago, or thrown off by the way. warm reception. I respectfully suggest that to build so as to satisfy his ambition, present side, I do not know, but it is certain that they this is a cheaper and better solution of the inconvenience is the more readily submitted spread infection far and wide, and left a car rat question than the Missouri granger's prop. to. In regarding first erections as merely osition for a United States premium of \$10,000 Of this disease it may be said, a cure of a for the largest number of rats killed by any to perfect healthfulness, convenience, as affect-

CHEESE STRAWS .- Sift one cupful of fleur out the disease when it has first appeared up- upon a pastry board, make a well in the centre and put into this two tablespoonfuls of Then is the time to attack it, and if this is Then is the time to attack it, and if this is blespoonfuls of butter, the yolks of two eggs, done in the light that is now known, as to the half a teaspoonful of salt, a dust of pepper and nature of the disease, it is not more difficult a little nutmeg; if the paste is too stiff, use a to rout than the mange. He who has fair in little milk until you can work it witbout telligence, and who has carefully followed and lay them on a buttered tin.

RECIPE FOR PRESERVING EGGS .- Take of ready knows how it is done. But, as it may prove interesting, I will discourse of the subject further in my next.

C. W. J.

prove interesting, I will discourse of the subject further in my next.

C. W. J.

C. W. J. crack any of them in putting them in, as they will spoil immediately, and spoil the others Keep the eggs entirely covered with the brine and keep in a cool place, the cooler the of its accomplishment? And then set about better, if they don't freeze. Too much salt will harden the yolks. I have heard of eggs being kept good for two years, in this way, by a commission merchant. MRS. G. A. D.

LEMON JELLY CAKE .- Two cups sugar, twothirds cup butter, half cup water cold, three culiar habits of domestic life. Special regard and a half cups flour, two teaspoonfuls bak- must be had to their sources of enjoyment, If the rind of your lemon is bitter, do not use the rind. Cook and stir.

FOR PREPARING LARD TO KEEP THROUGH THE SUMMER.—To one gallon of lard put one ounce of sal sods, dissolved in a gill of water. Do not fill your kettles more than half full, dissolved in. When it is done it will be very clear, and will keep two years. Strain through a coarse cloth and set away.

A CHEAP PUDDING .- Select two deep earths en dishes, fill one with tart apples cut fine, and half a pint of water or less. Cover the house, apples with a tender crust, then turn the npty dish over it, and cook fifteen or twenty

PARM BUILDINGS. BY WM. TWEEDDALE, C. E.

A traveller, in passing through this state, annot fail to observe a very marked change in the mode of farming practiced here, as con. trasted with that in the eastern states before the ante-mowing machine, reaper, horse rake. power thresher, sulky plow, etc., era. Then manual labor guided by tradition, governed; now, blooded stock, spring wagons, improved implements, and machines are regarded, not as the luxuries of the rich, the conveniences of the well-to-do, but the common necessities of the smallest and least pretending class of farmers. Even the homesteader, who, but a few years since, came here, bringing his family and household gods, consisting of a team and wagon, with a solitary cow tied to the tailboard, has already become possessed of a mower and sulky plow. He will, however, be greatly surprised to find that a class of people so quick to perceive, so shrewd in judging of the value of, and so prompt in adopting any improvement which may lighten their labors, increase their profits, or permanently increase the value of their farms, should have paid comparatively so little attention to the subject of farm buildings. It is, perhaps, not too much to say that the dwellings of many of our farmers partake more of the character of shelters than residences; and as to barns and stables, the losses of grain and hay in the stack during the past three years, would more than pay for first-class barns, and a fearful sin lies at the door of those who have so often told us that stock, in Kansas, need neither shelter nor food other than the timber belts on the streams and the wild grass,on the prairie while the failure to recognize and act upon the fdes that farm dwellings should be, not only shelters or even residences, but veritable homes, in addition to personal suffering, has, and is annually causing a loss to the commuity, in an economic sense, of millions of dollars Nor will the traveler's surprise be lessened when he learns that these new settlers are. for the most part, from the eastern and middle states, and unlike the earlier settlers in Indiana and Illinois, have, true to their instincts and training, so soon surrounded themselves with the appliances of civilization, school-

houses, churches, newspapers, etc. On inquiry as to the cause of this anomaly he will be told that it is want of present

temporary, the selection of site with reference ing the labors of the farm, water supply, ample in quantity and of suitable quality, are often entirely disregarded. And when, if ever, the time comes to build the larger house,having, as it were, taken root, it is found much easier to endure the ills to which we have become accustomed than to make the change, while if our present site be one of insalubrity, the penalty of loss of health and even loss of life may have to be paid. Believing that these evils are less the result of want of means than of proper consideration, and, perhaps, in some cases of want of knowledge with a view to remedying this want, it is proposed to offer a few suggestions on this vitally important subject.

The maxim in this, as in every other important business enterprise, is, first determine what we need? What are the means at our devising the best way to make our means accomplish our desires.

The first and controlling idea is a home for himself and family; one adapted to their peprejudices as affected by their dwelling together, with a consideration of how their pleasures may be increased or their labors or their discomforts lessened by the arrangement of their habitions. It will even be necessary to take account of their habits of thought, for it will foam and perhaps boll over. No opinions, etc., with the influence of material other water is required than what the soda is objects and home scenes in the formation of the character of his family. Without consideration of these things, no man can intelligently determine the first thing with regard to location, size, form, or appearance of his

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE KANSAS FARMER AND AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS Sent postage paid one year

farm Stock.

THE IMPORTANCE OF GOOD BROOD MARES

The influence of the dam is usually very reference to the female ancestry, as is the cussight of, while the male is given special prominence.

This, we think, is a serious mistake. There can be no question but that the dam exercises fully as great an influence upon the character of the progeny as the sire. There is scarcely an instance on record of a great horse, either runner or trotter, having been produced by an inferior, or even ordinary dam. Scarcely a single celebrated trotter can be found but what, when we reach his dam, we find, no matter how obscure her breeding, she was a great road mare. Old Gipsy Queen, famous as a long-distance trotter produced Thomas Jefferson, the "Black Whirlwind of the East." The celebrated trotting mare Surrey produced Henry Clay, himself a fast trotter and the founder of the family that bears his name. Amazonia, the dam of Abdallah, although of unknown lineage, had a well-earned reputation as a great roadster. Old Kate, who produced Brunette, Bruno, Breese, Young Bruno, and Daniel Boone, was not put to breeding until she had earned a reputation for herself as one of the gamiest and speediest trotters on the road. Roving Nellie, the dam of Mambrino Boy (and at least two other exceptionally fast trotters), was, in her younger days, one of the best mares that ever took the road. The dams of Sherman Morgan, Hill's Black Hawk, and of Ethan Allen, although of unknown blood were all celebrated as great roadsters.

We might go on and fill pages with illustrations to prove that the great horses, whether runners or trotters, are the produce of superior mares. Indeed, we scarcely know where to go to find an exception to this rule; and the most successful breeders fully recognize its force. Allen Goldsmith, the most successful of our frotting-horse breeders, has frequently said to the writer that he would not have a brood mare on his place that did not possess superior trotting action. The late R. A. Alexander, certainly one of the most enlightened and successful breeders of his day, fully recognised the importance of superior quality in his brood mares, whether thoroughbreds or trots ters. The dams of Prospero, Dame Trot, and Elaine have done more to make the reputation of Messenger Duroc as a sire of trotters, than all the other mares he ever served; and we might name several other stallions whose fame as successful sires is largely owing to one or two superior brood mares.

In short, all experience goes to show that to succeed in breeding superior horses the dams must be selected with equally as much care as the sires. Great performers rarely, if ever spring from inferior mares.-National Live-Stock Journal.

POINTS IN A SADDLE HORSE,

The most desirable points in a saddle horse are what are known as the saddle gaits, and of these the most important is the walk. This ble and the easiest one for both horse and ones possibly can be, if half dead. rider. It is a gait possessed by all horses, but few of them can be denominated good my former ideas and practice, since my expe horses walk, either under saddle or in harness | trim them all away, if the tree has been exis not over three miles an hour, while a good posed very much to the air or sun. This is if not quite, six miles per hour under the sade as a great benefit to the root; so it is to larger dle. Such horses will make wonderful jour- trees. Also in setting trees with long roots, neys, with great ease to themselves as well as my practice is reversed; once I left them on to their riders.

what is usually called the fox trot. Nearly trees. all horses will take a few steps in this gait, when going from an ordinary walk to a trot, or when changing from the trot to a walk ; but very few horses will take this gait and injured by heavy cutting back at the time of keep it unless they have been trained to it setting, especially if thrifty and vigorous, if it It is slightly faster than the square walk' and is a very near approach to what is called "single footing." This gait may be easily neglect and still make a very respectable tree; taught to most horses, by urging them slightly beyond their usual speed at a walk, and use of tobacco and whiskey and bad diet, will when they strike the fox trot, as they will be yet, in the main, be very fair men, but who, almost certain to do before breaking into a trot, an effort should be made to hold them to blemen, glorious men. the desired gait. They will soon learn to like it: and it is a very easy gait for both horse and rider, it may be cultivated with profit. The lecture at Manhattan, that every bud and leaf seven miles per hour, and it is, next to the I believe to a certain extent it is a fallacy to horse.

regular progression of saddle gaits, and, as short the roots are, is much better than one before intimated, differs but little from the cut back to a "whip stick," as many do. With fox trot. It has been described as an exact intermediate between the true walk and the true trot, and each foot appears to move independently in a regular pit-a-pat or one-at-a-time manner, and is a very easy gait for the rider. and short root apple grafts, which bear div It is still faster than the fox trot, and many rectly upon this subject. I should like very single footers will go ten or twelve miles an much if he would give the readers of the hour. In exceptional cases it is as fast a gait FARMER the results of these experiments: as the true pace,

pace, in that the hind foot touches the ground line." Prof. G. is generally "sound" in hortimotion. The rack is perhaps not quite so fast jury to them.

a gait as the true pace, but is one especially desired under the saddle.

In addition to possessing all the foregoing gaits, the perfect saddle horse should be able to trot,pace and gallop as required; and should much underestimated, and often entirely ig- be quick, active, and elastic in all his motions. nored by horse-breeders. Instead of writing There must not be a particle of dullness or or speaking of them, or classing them with sluggishness in his composition. He should possess a sensitive mouth, and respond readily tom of cattle-breeders, the female element in to the slightest motion of the bridletrein in the pedigree of a horse is almost entirely lost the hands of his rider; and in none of his gaits should there be a sensation conveyed to the rider that the action is labored or painful to the horse; and above all, he should be sure footed and not addicted to stumbling.-National Live Stock Journal.

Korticulture.

SETTING ORCHARDS, A WORD OF CAUTION. I have not noticed what Mr. Cowley wrote or recommended in regard to planting peach trees with apples, but some time since I used something like this language, in remarks on that subject, referring to the peach tree: Its presence will be a benefit; they will bear several crops of fruit before it will be necessary to cut them out, which will pay all expenses and yield a good supply of fire-wood, which will pay again. I speak from experience; they are of value as a wind break; they permeate the ground with their roots and thereby prepare it for a better growth of the apple. My peach trees had been in bearing three and four years when I cut them out and some were touching the apple trees. My apple trees are seven and eight years old from the transplanting, and have been bearing three years; I venture to say they are larger than the average of orchards, and I also raise maples between the rows to two years old, and no difference can be detected in the growth of the trees. But my orchard has been cultivate orchard of mine to be, and I suspect that if Mr. Cushing ever saw an orchard of apple trees destroyed where the peach was inters mixed, that the peach trees had been allowed to remain too long, or the whole thing was neglected. It is not the presence of the razor back that ruins the fine stock, but the lack of feed. But I like Mr. H's plan for thinning an orchard better than the one I recommended. E. TILTON.

EDITOR FARMER: I do not consider it my peculiar mission to criticize other people's ways and doings, but I do want to endorse what Mr. C. H. Cushing says in your last issue about planting peach trees in an apple orchard in alternate rows; for I am one who has suffered by so doing. I consider it a great mistake to thus plant, and if I had a mixed orchard of peach and apple trees put out, I would at once remove the peach, if the apple trees were still worth saving.

Now as to the preservation of fibrous roots. As a rule, if the roots of trees have been exposed to the air any length of time, it is better to trim them all away and let the large roots furnish a new set, than to let the old ones remain. Nature has furnished all the large roots with latent buds, so that in a few days after planting, the tree is equipped with a of these the most important because the most valuais the most important because the most valuanew set much better for its use than the old
spade; it is simply impossible for most women
to apply manure, spade up the soil, and with

In the treatment of fibers, I have reversed walkers. The average rate of speed at which rience in the nursery business, and usually walker can make five miles with ease; and we the practice all nurserymen follow with root have known of some that could make nearly grafts, and it is a great saving of labor as well in full length, now I always cut them off to Next to this as a desirable saddle gait, comes | medium length, and with much benefit to the

Now as to the "cutting back" an apple tree at the time of transplanting, experienced men differ, and honestly, no doubt. I believe it is is not so I would neglect it altogether.

A tree, it seems, will stand much abuse and much like some men, who, after an inordinate without these failings, would be nature's no-

Prof. S. T. Keleey, than whom no better horticulturist ever trod Kansas soil, said in a speed will range,in different horses, from five to cut from a tree, reduced its power of growth. walk, the best all-day gait for the saddle advocate the "cutting back the top to balance the root" at the time of setting. I find a good, Single footing is, perhaps, the next step in a strong top on an apple tree, no matter how forest trees it is different, at least with many varieties.

I am told that Prof. Gale, at Manhattan, has they are the property of the state and should periment with garden peas, and I will then The rack is a slight modification of the true | be given, though it be like giving, "line upon lightly in advance of the fore foot on the same cultural matters, though I do not agree with side, while in the pace the hind and fore foot him in regard to keeping apple trees bound keep exact time and move together, and on up with hay, grass or paper through both his account it has been described as a lateral winter and summer; I think it is a great in- them, and so of tomatoes also.

TRAINING VINES.

I have pinched back Madeira vines until the leaves became twice as large as my hand and very thick and glossy, and as bright as though they had been varnished. I always grow a grand and perfect Madeira vine out-doors, and when it fills the bill the bulb root is easily lifted and the vine carried into the house and made to grow along up in a corner of the room, in a sightly place, the admiration of everybody who sees it.

Another pretty adornment for indoors is to plant some of these bulbs in a box, out where

the sun can shine on them, train them up, say six feet high on strings then move them the house, put the box on a bracket and let the vines hang down. It is a beautiful device, a trailing, dainty, delicate, mass of green, hangi-ing like drapery. Madeira vines will work in any place, and at any time of year that you need some green growing thing to use "filling in" in your fern basket, hanging basket, or any odd corner that needs a glossy bunch of leaves, a winding vine, unsightly spot hidden, a broken place covered or a bare place beautified. I can't tell you what all I make of them? For instance, look at the picture of a basket of ferns, then go and order such a basket made of green painted wire with a wide, high handle of lattice work wire fill with leaf mould and ferns, cover with plushy moss and then stick around, here and there, a Madeira vine of early growth or stunt. ed imperfect growth, so as to run up and in and out of the handle and before you know it you can make just as pretty a fern basket as that beautiful one you admired in Vick. My basket cost one dollar. I filled it in July, and could have kept it all winter if I had desired to do so. It was just as pretty as a picture. Such ferns! And of these some convenient little vines—like "handy men" who can work at all trades—I made another little indoor charm. A wash pitcher froze up and the bottom came out. We took a tin basin, painted it green, put soil in the bottom, set the pitcher in it, filled it with dirt and then heaped moss around the pitcher on top of the basin, set vines in the pitcher and covered the top of it with pretty green moss too. The little grew and hung down over the sides of the pitcher, out of the spout, twisted around the handle, crept over the moss, trained in a way however, to show the shape of the pitcher, and it was beautiful and suggestive of a pitcher brim full and running over. It is just wont ed and kept clear of corn, as I always wish an derful what nice things one can contrive out of vines and moss. You can bring all the luxuriance of the deep, dewy wildwood, its viny dells and dark ravines and moist beauty and freshness, right to your very doors. are in danger of overdoing, however, when we begin this enticing, alluring work. The men don't like it, and some of them growl and act ugly and selfish sometimes. Nothing in this department of life's enjoyments will hurt a woman worse than for a great selfish lout to get mad and throw away her hanging basket cause he bumped his unwieldy head against it; but we must bear it and reckon it among our crosses, as best we may.—Rosella Rice.

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN. Without wholesome and seasonable vegtaables it is impossible to claim for a table the

t is well furnished. It would be much better for the American people were they they to eat less meat and more vegetables. It is pardonable for any family, who can control even one-fourth of an acre of land, but especially for a farmer to be confined to pork, potatoes and hominy, with an occasional chicken as a regular diet.

Few people, even in our large cities, with money at command, know the delicious flavor of a well cooked dish of fresh green peas or beans, plucked from the vines in the morning and served for dinner the same noon.

Again, few farmers take any great pains or active part in securing a good vegetable gar-With them the regular farm crops take den. dence. This ought not so to be; neither prece ought all the labor necessary in a good garden to be delegated (imposed upon) the wife small most of the labor has to be done with a if they have the will, but few have the physi- out resorting to expensive fertilizers. will be found hard even for a strong man. If a garden plat be large and of the right shape, viz., at least twice as long as it is broad, a skillful plowman with a good team and proper tools can prepare the land well enough and in much

less time than it can be done by hand. There are at least three very essential points which must be kept in view in all vegetable gardening; these are, a good rich soil, a warm and quick soil, and a well pulverized and friable soil. Naturally, there is no soil, which for gardening purposes, will not be benefitted by a good coating of well rotted stable manure; swine and cowedung are rich in manurial properties, but are of a cold nature; horse-dung is not quite so rich, but heating. Poudrette is very fertilizing, but needs to be mixed with common earth, other deep plowing is always safe, and as a general wise it will burn the life out of the seed. Just here it is in point to remark that the common manure heap should be forked over in order to basten decomposition, and if too may be got from shallow plowing. More weeds dry, it should be wet over with the chamber slops and the dirty water of the family washing. All this should regularly go to the compost hesp. If not naturally warm and quick, plow than a wide one. I have found that the addition of silica or common sand (the where I plowed during fall and winter, from mineral which forms the outer coating of ten to twelve inches, that few weeds started together with airs lacked lime and wood ashes will produce the desired result on ordinary soils.

ration, pulverization and deep tilth are essen- ideal of tillage is inaugurated, our farms will tial to the successful cultivation of any crop, be underdrained with tile: the subsoil plow but especially so to the cultivation of a good vegetable garden.

The question is often asked, how soon can "make garden," and what vegetables are bardy so as to withstand a late frost? I ans swer that as soon as the soil is well settled and in good friable condition; even now you may prepare your seed beds and sow or plant a depth of fifteen or eighteen inches, than spinach lettuce, onions, (sets) carrots, early from a greater depth. Plowing is recom- tomed to constant handling. 3 It speedily peets, Irish potatoes, radishes and peas. Beans, cucumber, squashes, sweet corn, gum, bo, sweet potatoes and parenips cannot be results of wet and drouth. planted until all danger from late frost is made some interesting experiments with long over. Of radishes, lettuce, and later in the season, beans in variety and also sweet corn; there should be repeated plantings, of say ten days apart in order to have a succession for

In another paper I propose to detail an exname four or five varieties, which, if even planted on the same day, will give a succes-

sion for the whole season. Many people are fond of cabbage, and dea sire to plant largely, but where only fifty or J. S. is impracticable, now is the time to sow the

early sorts in a well prepared seed bed and

transplant as soon as well grown. One of the earliest and most generally es teemed vegetable is asparagus, but its cultivation and treatment require more space to write it up well than I can command in this article; besides, there is yet plenty of time (before planting) in which to refer to it again,

if thought desirable.

I will add here the names of such varieties of vegetables as have proved good and satisfactory for my table. Let me impress it upon the mind of the reader once more; Vegetables to be good, palatable and wholesome must be grown quickly and prepared fresh very soon after gathering.
Radishes-Long Scarlet and Olivershaped,

Long White Summer.
Lettuce, Silician—Early Cabbage.

Beet-Early Bassano, Turnip-shaped, Long Beans-Early Mohawk, Black Wax, Early Valentine, Pole, Cranberry and Lima. Cucumber — Early Frame and Short

Green. Carrot-Early Scarlet Horn, and Long

Smooth Orange.
Cabbage—Early York, Flat Dutch, and Late Parsnips—Hollow Crown.
Onions—Yellow Danvers, Extra Early

Tomatoes-Gen'l Gran' and Trophy Irish Potatoes- Brown Ti's Beauty and Snow

Sweet Potatoes-Red and Yellow Nansemond, and the Common Red of Misssouri. In the above selection I have only enumerated such vegetables as any good farmer can raise, and which of themselves form a large and good assortment, and I know of no vegetable mentioned that my family would like to do without.—C. W. Murtfeldt, in Journal of

Agriculture.

PLOWING.

NO. II,

All land that has an inclination to make water run can be made profitable farm land by plowing a ditch, say 6 feet wide, through the lowest land, and clean out with dung fork and shovel, throwing the dirt as far from the ditch as possible, then plow a second time and treat in the same way, then plow the field crosswise of the ditch, letting all the dead furrows open into it. This mode of ditching is inexpensive; the sides being sloped a little as construction proceeds, and the ditch can be readily crossed with any kind of farm machinery. Then comes the question of proper depth in plowing; here agriculturists disagree, and frequently without understanding each others motives, for their mode of plowing. All, no doubt, desire to raise good crops, but some men who are founding permanent homes, care more, perhaps, for preserving their soil than for getting the very largest crops for a few years with the certainty of exhausting it. Those who are desirous of making their land wear well, plow deep, and others plow deep with the thribble purpose of making the land wear, and loosening it so that it will not be easily affected by drouth, and at the same time allow redundant wet to settle away from the surface, that the crop may not be injured thereby, and this last view we regard as the one that should always be kept in view by the agriculturist. We plow deep to avoid injury from wet, and injury from drouth, and to preserve the land from wearing out fast. Land once in three er four or the daughters. Where the garden plat is years, should be plowed very deep, and all the vegetable matter possible plowed in, so as to keep up the vegetable mold, without which a hoe and rake prepare the seed beds. Even land will not long produce paying crops, with-

In opening a new farm, the first plowing, if the crop is to be small grain, should not exceed five inches; for corn it may be seven or eight inches with advantage. Depth in plowing should proceed by gradation till the greatest depth is reached that is designed. Exposure of the subsoil to the elements, for the pure pose of reducing it to a mold, is positively necessary to the production of vegetation in abundance. Wheat, for instance, sown after deep plowing, where several inches of new subsoil is brought to the surface, will generally make a feeble growth, and is easily destroyed by the action of cold weather. In corn culture, rule, better results will follow than from shall low plowing, though occasionally a good crop will grow after shallow plowing than deep, and more weeds will grow after a narrow plow than a wide one. I have found that till my corn was large enough to plow, while on that of ordinary depth, they enveloped the Every farmer ought to understand that pi- corn; this was of a wet season. When my be underdrained with tile; the subsoil plow will be brought into requisition, and no plowing six or seven inches deep will be done I have no doubt but better results would be obtained from seven, or even six inches plowing, where the subsoil has been loosened to

> Our system of tillage is very imperfect, but the virgin soil by bad methods of tillage, and we will not run over so much surface, but turn to the methods above indicated. We from surroundings, however unpromising, shall husband our resources of manure; and With plenty of provender, and otherwise

heavy draft animals that we are now so anxious to procure, and seek for a medium/sized, compactly-built animal, that will answer every purpose and only consume from one half to two-thirds what the large one does.

In my remarks on the culture of the walnut the typo makes me say "cultivate" for cut out, and "hog cholers" instead hog cholera.

Louisburg, Kansas.

Miscellaneous.

LETTER FROM OHIO.

EDITOR FARMER: I will now answer the request which you sent me with your first paper, that is, the result of the crops, etc.

Wheat cats and corn are the principal crops in this county. The crop of wheat and oats of 1877, was very good, wheat averaging 20 to 35 bushels per acre; oats from 45 to 55 per acre. Corn was a fair crop; potatoes were good; the hay crop of this county was also very good. We have had scarcely any snow this winter, but plenty of mud. Wheat in the ground never looked better than at the present time.

There was scarcely any fruit in 1877. The price of cattle was good; two-year-old fat steer brought from \$40 to \$50. Hogs were dull, the price of fat hogs being from 3@4c per it. Work horses are plenty here, good work horses are selling from \$100@\$140. Sheep are bringing a good price. The present price of grain is as follows: Corn, 40c per bushel; wheat, \$1 10; potatoes, 30c.

Land in Crawford county is selling from \$65 to \$85 per acre, and there are some farms which bring \$100 per acre. Farm hands ret ceive from \$16@\$20 per month. Crawford county is a timbered county, and the soil is good, producing wheat, corn, cats and grass.

Bucyrus, Ohio.

BREEDING UP FROM COMMON STOCK. As to size, the Journal has always advot cated the production of large-bodied sheep of the several established breeds. Even when wool is looked to as the principal source of profit, it is demonstrable that it can be grown more economically upon carcasses averaging or exceeding medium size, than upon those falling below that standard. The liberal alimentation required for rapid and maximum growth of body will find response in weight of fleece, as well as size of carcass. But flesh can no longer be prudently ignored as an in. teger in pastoral flock profits. Improved facilities for transportation, conjoined with increased demand for mutton, have kept its price well up in the list of flesh supplies. When sheep carcasses are profitably transported, in refrigerator cars, from Nevada to the eastern seaboard, as is being done to-day, the time has passed for dependence upon the fleece for maximum results in sheep handling. No matter how well the fleece may repay the investment of capital and the employment of subsequent labor, meat can be made to advance the percentage of flock profits.

As to fleece, the objects to be sought are weight, quality, length, density, evenness upon the body of each animal, and uniformity throughout the entire flock; in shore, the production of the most salable and valuable wool at a minimum expenditure of time and money. Success here is not so easily or rapid. ly attained as in the development of carcass. he triple influences of time, intelligence an pereverance, will need to be combined for securing the fullest success in this direction.

Experienced breeders differ less as to the standard to which a flock should be bred than upon the best course to be pursued for securing such standard. In a majority of cases, the blood of both the mutton and fine-wool breeds can be profitably employed—the one to give development of carcass and length of fleece; the other to give density and weight of fleece, and to improve and preserve the herding and other hardy qualities.

The standard desired will indicate the proortion of blood from each breed to be employed. For an exclusive pastoral husbandry not more than two crosses of mutton sheep will be required, and, oftener than otherwise, one will be sufficient. For this we recommend the Cotswold, and advise that it be used as the first cross. We are aware that in thus advising, we shall be opposed by many breeds ers of intelligence and experience; but the arguments advanced by them are not, as yet, sufficient to overturn convictions resulting from experience, close observation, and dilligent inquiry. This cross is recommended for the reasons: 1. Common sheep are usually good milkers, and can be depended on for a liberal supply for the lamb, without which the larger breeds, and grades from them, will not attain their most profitable development. 2. It rapidly civilizes or domesticates—the heavy mutton sheep are comparatively indolent and will do much toward breeding out the timidity that attaches to all sheep unaccusmended mainly as a protection against the secures size, and, hence, admits of the maximum profits on mutton, whether the wethers are disposed of as lambs or when full grown.

Usually for the second, always for the third we shall learn better methods by our necessi- and subsequent crosses, Merino rams can be ties as England has done. We will wear out profitably employed. These will secure: 1. Fineness, thickening and consequent weight, of fleece. 2. Tendency to gregariousness, and when our population is increased to six and ability to endure its attendant hardships-a eight hundred to the square mile, or a thous- characteristic possessed more certainly by the and, as in some parts of India and China, then Merino than any other sheep. 3. Uniformity in fleece and form. 4. Hardiness, and consequent longevity. 5. Industry to work a living

keep it on the surface, which we may do by comfortable surroundings, a flock thus handusing the subsoil plow; then we shall have ble characteristics, and, meanwhile, prove a to purchase the plants than to try and raise them, and so of tomatoes also. Where this is impracticable, now is the time to sow the

Topics for Discussion.

REV. L. STERNBERG BRIEFLY CRITICISED. He says in his first article, "In case the silver dollar is made a standard unit of value in connection with gold, it would necessitate a recoinage with every change in the price of cause there is no intrinsic and no artificial cal demagogues that life corresponds to Sternsilver bullion, which would be impracticable." Would it not be just as needful to recoin gold when gold bullion changes in value and just as impracticable? Mr. Sternberg's idea involves the fact that gold and silver are not money at all, so far as relates to foreign nations, and that our coin depends for its value upon the price of bullion; and still further, that this price is constantly changing, thus plug our teeth, and that is about all it is fit absolutely preventing a uniformity in the value of gold and silver coin. This view of his, completely upsets one of his favorite notions, that gold is pointed out as the thing to and sell them to the heathen. But there is make a uniform standard of. The fact is and always has been, that the artificial value of enough of it to make a dozen respectable gold has prevented coin from being uniform in value, for the good and sufficient reason that commercial value ignores its money value, and guages its price by the demand played-out, rotten, God-forsaken, gold basisand supply for manufacturing purposes. For this reason it must appear evident that gold have known half a dozen of the banks to and silver are but poorly fitted for a money uniform in value. We need something for this purpose, the mercantile value of which is almost nominal, and paper is that substance. The proof that it answers the purpose better than gold, is the fact that 60,000,000 of perfect legal tender greenbacks for the last sixteen years, at all times, has been equivalent to coined gold. An exclusive paper money of this kind would remain precisely of the value farms of the northwest, at not less than ten which the law made it, not a fraction more or less. This is the money required-both gold and silver should be demonetized, always money on gilt-edged land security, but at a worth its mercantile value, and never an instrument, as now, of robbing tax-payers and impoverishing the masses.

In No. 2, our friend says: "There is no objection to the moderate coinage of silver in case it be not made a legal tender." If it be amount of one-third of the value of the land, not objectionable in small amounts, why, in heaven's name! should it be in large amounts? There is no difference in the principle, only to the extent in which it is carried. Coinage in any quantity, great or small, not stamped as legal tender, whether of silver, gold, or paper, is simply a means of robbery in the hands of those whose duty it is to pay the laborer the value of his labor. The day laborer receives a dollar of this currency for his day's labor, and goes to his grocer for tea and sugar. He buys a dollar's worth, but those articles are marked to correspond with the gold dollar, and the poor man is robbed of just of the masses. This thing of congress being what the dollar lacked of being equal to legal tender, and more than this, the grocer pays a dollar debt with this debased coin, making dormant faculties of the tillers of the soil, a double robbery, and both times it comes out of those who are the least able to stand it. This is true bullionist doctrins-rob and onpress the poor; add to the wealth of the rich. The true doctrine is, that we need but one kind of money, and that a perfect legal tender, as good for the poor as for the rich.

Mr. Sternberg's second grand conclusion

reads thus: "The authentication of governa a circulating medium." This is not true, as of paper, and place gold and silver where our friend ought to know. No longer ago they cannot be used as a lever to lower the than the 16th of February, we were talking people into the slough of poverty and utter with a soldier of the Rebellion who voluntar rily, and without question, told me that while in Tennessee he received a twenty-dollar that "communism has been transplanted from splendidly, never better at this time of year;

But Mr. Sternberg is wonderfully alarmed corn, as the oats are all sown; the wheat looks satisfaction to every purchaser. Stock all eligible to registry in A. B. Record. Address. SOLON ROGthat "communism has been transplanted from splendidly, never better at this time of year;

ERS, Prairie Center, Johnson Co. Ransas. greenback which he exchanged for fifty dol- Europe into this virgin soil," "hence," he more cats sown than last; every farmer intends lars in gold, the value in gold at the time. says, "the overrunning of the country by planting corn earlier than usual, on account Vinland Nursery & Fruit Farm This establishes at once the falsity of the tramps." The communism of Europe is so of the early spring. Yesterday morning (Sun; above conclusion. The circulation of 60,-000,000 of greenbacks for the last sixteen entirely harmless-its poisonous fangs have injured the fruit, especially the peaches, which years, nails it as false, and only worthy the been extracted by the tyrant power of op are all out in bloom. Stock are doing well on hallucination of the bullionist's brain, chained to the car of wicked selfishness, that ignores States is quite another thing, for the chains of have come through the winter unusually well the rights of all who cannot wield the power slavery are not yet quite irrevocably fixed on and are now in fine condition. I have heard of gold. He thinks that an unlimited issue our limbs, and hence the money power is of a great many hogs dying from different of greenbacks would prove a delusion, for alarmed and is using every means to enslave causes, none from cholera. the reason that they would be debased—that the masses, while the lion of truth sleeps in Our new rail road is completed from Kansas a greenback dollar would not, in point of fact, conscious innocence. Now Mr. Sternberg City to Burlington, the county seat of Coffee be a dollar. He assumes that the greenback would insinuate that communism is the cause county, and there will be an excursion from would be greatly debased, and evidently of our superabundance of tramps. But what Kansas City to Burlington on the 31 of this founds this opinion upon the facts that bank are the facts? Does not the past history of the month, the Burlingtonites returning with notes and mongrel greenbacks have been and country throw light on this subject? The them to Kansas City on the 4th. There is are depreciated. But why are they depreci- past history, with very trivial exceptions, has quite a goodly number of sheep in this county. ated? Why are they not equal to gold? been singularly exempt from tramps. Why I will give you a few names of the owners of Plainly, because government has not made has this been so? Because of the general sheep and the number owned by each in round them full legal tender. All the greenbacks prosperity of the people. Agriculturists, numbers, who live in the eastern tier of that were made full legal tenders are not de- manufacturers, mechanics, miners, and day law townships: D. Stoolfire, 1200; C. Stoeltzing, preciated a single iota, and never can be so borers, were engaged in their several avoca. 750; W. Gropengiezer, 750; Volen Brothers, long as the government stands. It is making tions and received pay for their work. The 800; M. L. Barber, 800; S. Jones, 280; C. Romgold a standard which is so scarce that the contraction of the currency with the guillo- ery, 200; Mr. Finch, 200; H. C. Patterson, 300; money power can manipulate it, corner it, and time of specie basis sharpened for the throats B. F. Young, 300; Geo. Jones, 200; T. Sanders, thus raise and fall the value of silv r and pa- of the masses, laid its ruthless hands on mo- 300; and other smaller lots amounting to 600; sumption, no reasonable man can deny.

sion: "The issuing of an excessive and hence a This smashing-up process has increased with necessarily depreciated currency, is both a contraction and the threats of resumption, unt in this township; we have a greenback club in blunder and a crime." When was the time til millions of honest men and women were this township which is doing finely. The ofwhen the United States had more currency forced to beg, steal, or starve. It is as plain ficers of Avondale Grange No. 467, for the year than was useful and profitable to her people? as a big wart on a toad, and yet such men as 1878 are, Master, D. C. Spurgeon; Overseer, At the very time when our per capita of cir- our friend has the assurance to attribute our Mrs. F. J. Short; Lecturer, Peter Nymer; Stewtanced the cornerers of gold, and legitimate tituted gold.

of a specie basis. Gold is scarce, "but there that threaten our destruction. are air, water, soil, iron, stone, timber, etc., all in abandance, but only about gold enough to for. And if we should ever get more of it than is necessary to plug our decayed teeth, we can manufacture it into artificial gods not in the whole world more than about ly heathen gods. But as poor a make-shift as heathen gods. But as poor a make-shift as COLORADO STATE GRANGE -- Master; Levi Booth, gold is for money, it is still worse as a basis Denver. Lecturer: J. W. Hammett, Platteville. for bank notes. Many of us recollect the old, or rotten no-basis-state bank-note system. I break in a day, and that not a very good day

for breaking either." Mr. Sternberg also tells us "that money in large amounts has been steadily seeking in-Aestment at low rates of interest." It is possible that some money in the east may have been invested at low rates of interest, but it is safe to say that much of it has been invested in bonds, and millions of it in mortgages on per cent, payable in from two to five years. Life insurance companies lend their stolen cost to the borrower of about twelve per cent. Call loans have been made in New York at three per cent, and this false light has been displayed for a snare, but when we of the bucolic toilers want money, we can get it to the on a cutathroat mortgage, at from ten to fifteen per cent.

Friend Sternberg says, "Let Congress repeal the resumption act, and the result will be that the capitalists and business men, in apprehension of danger ahead, will button up their pockets and lock their safes." The threat implied in this sentence may produce its desired effect on some, but any man of mind who does a little wholesome thinking on his own account, will not duck his head because capitalists threaten to shut up their money and refuse to accept anything but the slavery subservient to the wishes, threats and bribery of the money power, is waking up the long mechanics, miners, etc., and the day is not distant when congressmen must obey the wishes of their constituents, or suffer the penalty of traitors to the cause of humanity, right and justice. The danger apprehended is that they may lose their power over human muscle and be brought down to the plane of ordinary mortals, shorn of the legal power to cheat and rob their fellow-men. They fear ment is not sufficient to establish the value of fear that congress will make national money

out of employ, whose weekly earnings were that five had been killed by the wolves. Now he comes to his third grand conclu- needed to feed and clothe wife and children. the most prosperous; business of all kinds was it is patent to any observer that it is the come T. Short; Chaplain, Mrs. A. Reed; Treasurer, buoyant; tramps, suffering and starvation munism of gold—the blood-hound that would A. Jones; Secretary, Miss E. J. Anthony; Gate-

contraction and legal robbery. We utterly Sternberg when he says: "Honesty, integrity retary, J. H. Noel.

deny that the issue of two billions of perfect of character and sound business principles, are legal tender notes, untrammeled by bonds or at a discount. Overreaching, fraud, extravathe gold and silver nuisances that are now gance, luxury and crime flourish like the rank the means of robbery, would or could depre- vegetation in miasmatic marshes." This is preciate a single jots as long as the govern- true, but oh! what a miserable commentary on ment exists. An inexpensive, inconvertible the rich and the gold-hunting politician. It currency must remain forever the same, be- is in the ranks of the rich and among politic value except what the stamp of the govern- berg's description. These sickening facts are ment gives. He tells us there are "many nauseous to the laboring classes; an oczing millions in gold and silver." To be sure there ulcer on the body politic which we deeply dea is about 110,000,000 in gold and less in silver, plore, and which must be remedied or our both together a mere flea-bite for the purpose country will sink beneath the bullionist waves

Verona, Grundy Co., Illinois. R. K. SLOSSON.

Latrons of Husbandry.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: onn T. Jones, Barton, Ark. Secretary: O. M. Kel-7, Louisville, Ky.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, To-

MISSOURI STATE GRANGE.—Master: H. Eshbaugh.

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

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

THE BENEFITS

It is now conceded by Patrons who are well informed and possessed of good judgment, that the grange has been an immense good, not to farmers alone, but to everybody; for the pros-

perity of the farmer is shared by all classes.

A mistaken notion prevailed quite largely in the early days of the grange that in the commercial feature of the Order was to be found its chief good, and this was, no coubt, made use of by many deputies as the most ready and pewerful attraction with which to bring together the material from which to organize subordinate granges.

Its educational feature is now found to be the ground work upon which all that is valu. able in the order rests. It is true a co-operative store may be maintained by any vigorous and well united grange, and yet is regarded by all intelligent Patrons as of very small conequence when compared with the social and educational advantages which the grange affords its members.

Many are clamorous for the benefits of cooperative trade, and yet show none of the disposition that is necessary for the members to possess that success may be assured in their trading operations. If, when a store is started, all those who cannot be managers and directors, withhold their patronage and support, and only find fault with others instead of trying to set themselves right, it will be a miracle if store keeping does not prove a failure in

that grange.
We believe Patrons who are disposed to improve, are learning every day, and when they have learned to have confidence in each other and be naited in their efforts, they may count with confidence upon success in all their reasonable undertakings. There is no reason why they may not, in time, learn to use heir money themselves, and as much to their advantage as the managers of savings banks to whom many have given their confidence and entrusted their hard earned money .- Dirigo Rural

From Coffey County.

April 1.—The farmers in this county are busily engaged in preparing the ground for environed by the laws of favoritism that it is day) we had a white frost which we fear has pression, but its taking root in the United the prairies at this writing. Stock of all kinds

per currencies as best agrees with their de- nopolies as well as the people. Business firms total, 6630; all these in about one third of the based, shylock minds. He assumes as true felt the clutch of contraction and borrowed county. The owners of these say that they what in part is but a piece of sophistry thrown money could not be had in amounts to suit, are in better condition to day, than they were in to sustain an assumption. That green- and soon the lightning struck, and heavy es- last fall when they came off the grass. Mr. backs issued as full legal tenders, that have tablishments, one after another, went into Stoolfire told me last week that only five of been in being ever since 1862, refutes this as- bankruptcy, throwing thousands of workmen his sheep had died since last September and

The silver bill is all right in this county, and greenbacks are becoming quite numerous culation was the greatest, we as a people were condition to transplanted communism, when ard, Mrs. F. Anthony; Asst. Steward, H. were almost entirely unknown. Why? Be suck the blood out of all men who dare raise keeper, J. W. Stephens; Ceres, Mrs. Stephens; cause the circulation, in one sense, had dist their voices against the dictatorial flat of pros- Pomona, Mrs. O. Brown; Flora, Mrs. H. Jones; Lady Asst. Secretary, Mrs. M. A. Spurgeon. business was not cramped by the iron hand of We are happy to say we agree with Mr. Pomona grange: Master, John Douglas, Sec-D. C. SPURGEON.

Fowls and Eggs For Sale.

I will sell eggs from eight varieties of pure bred, high class, poultry. Bramahs, Cochins, Games, Leghorns, Hamburgs and Pekin and Ayisbury ducks. Some good fewis for sale. At the Leavenworth poultry show, held in Dec, 1877, I won 12 regular premiums out of 13 entries. Write for prices. Address, J. DONOVAN, Fairmount, Kansas.

Booth Bulls.

I have three fashionably bred, recorded Short-Hornbulls, ready for service, Will sell them for \$50 each Address H, H. LACKEY, Peabody, Marion Co., Kas

Ducks and Essex Swine. Illustrated Circular Free.

GREAT PUBLIC SALE

Short-Horn Cattle

Villisca, Montgomery Co., Iowa. ON WEDNESDAY MAY 15th, 1878,

ON WEDNESDAY MAY 15th, 1878.

The sale will include 125 head of well bred Shorthorns, and as individuals rarely excelled.

Imp. Lord Hillhurst, 23771, (a Pure Bates) Airdrie 9th. 21834 (a Reifich Rose of Sharon) and several imported cows and their caives are included. The stock will be found to meet the wants of either breeder or farmer; 2nd to no sale ever held in America, and the most attractive one of the coming season, will be positive, no postponement on account of weather.

TERMS:—A credit of nine months will be given on approved bankable note bearing 10 per cent interest, or a liberal discount for cash,

Catalogue ready April 10th, and will be sent with full particulars on application to R. F. Tubbs. Villiscs, Iova.

H. N. MOORE, Red Oak, Iowa A. P. WEST, Villisca, Iowa R. F. TUBBS, Villisca, Iowa. COL. J. W. JUDY. Auctioneer.

Villisca is on C. b. & Q. R. R. 40 miles west of Creston, 60 miles east from Omaha, and 16 miles east of Red Oak.



L. A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnes Co., Kansas. breeder of Pure Short-Horn Catle. Farm 18 miles south-west of Topeks, and 13 miles south of Ross-ville.

Walnut Grove Herd.



S. E. WARD, Proprietor. Breeder of Pure bred Short Horns. 1st Dake of Walnut Grove, 3518. S. H. Record. A. H. Book \$26 412 and Mazurka Lad 2nd 5.513, S. H. Record at head of Herd. Young Bulls and Helfers. The get of the above stress for sale cheap. Inspection of my herd and correspondence solicited. Six miles south of Kansas City. Address, S. E. WARD, Proprietor, Westport, Jackson Co., Mo.

PURE BRED



I have now a very choice collection of pigs sired by Imported "Kansas King" 1339 and Matchiess Liver-pool and out of fine sows-ired by my famous old Boar Richard 1059, Lord Liverpool 221, and Lord Liverpool 2nd. Can shilat 'let live" prices and will guarantes

COMMENCED IN 1857.

situated at Vinland Douglas County, Kausas, on the L L & G. Rail Road, ten miles south of Lawrence. W. E. Barnes Proprietor, offers for sale a complete assortment of nursery stock.

Thrifty and Reliable fruit trees, consisting of Apple, Pear, P-ach, Plum, Cherry, Apricot and Nectarine trees, Vines and small fruits in variety.

Ornamental trees and Shrubbery, also the largest stock of Evergreens to be found in the state.

We aball have a sale ground in Toneka during the

We shall have a sale ground in Topeka during the transplanting season, where will be found a good se-lection of the above. Price list sent on application. Address W. E. BARNES, Vinland, Douglas County.

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PRACTICAL

EDUCATION

Thorouga instruction and drill in the English Language. Mathematics, Physiology, Agriculture, Botany, Entomology, Horticulture. Chemistry, Surveying Geology, Meteorology, Political Economy and all Practical Sciences of use to the Business World. A liberal education and Daily Practice in the Field or Shops given in a Four Years Course.

No Tuition or Contingent Fees! Students can enter at any time and earn part of their expenses by voluntary labor. Send for catalogue to JNO. A. ANDERSON, President, Manhattan,

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.



ALBERT CRANE
Durham Park, Marion
County, Kan., breede
of pure Short-horm
of fashionable blood
Stock for sale low
Also, best Berk
shires in Kansas.
Catalogues Free.

GEO. M. CHASE, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, BREEDER OF

Thoroughbred English

BERKSHIRE PIGS. -ALSO-

Dark Brahma and White Leghors Chickens,

None but first-class stock shipped.

Breeders' Directory.

O BADDERS, Leavenworth, Kan., Breeds Black Cochin & Brown Leghorns. Stock not sur-passed in America. Send for descriptive circular and price list.

DR. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill. Cass Co.
Mo. breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle
of fashionable strains The buil at head of herd
weighs 3000 pounds. Oboloc buils and heifers for sale
Correspondence Solicited.

H. J. IVES, Mound City, Linn Co., Kansas, makes from the best strains in the U. S. A few choice Birds for sale at reasonable figures. Eggs \$3 per 13; 26 eggs, \$500.

J. R. DUNLAP & Co., IOLA, KAS., Breeder of pure Poland-China Hogs and P. Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas, and B. B. R. Game, Bantam Fowls, Stock first-class. Write for prices.

BELL & SON. Brignton. Microupin County, 11-linois. Breeders and Dealers in Spanish Merino Sheep. Thirty-five miles from St. Louis on the Alton and St. Louis Railroad. Stock reliable; prices rea sonable; Reference furnished.

A LBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas, Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue. Herd of 200 head. Also Berkshires.

R. COOK. Iola, Allen Co., Kansas, Breeder of pure Poland China Hogs, Short-Horn Cattle and Light Brahma Chickens. All Stock warranted first-class and Snipped C. O. D.

W. H. COCHRANE. Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle Stock for eale, Correspondence solicited, Planet, 17943 at head of herd.

JOHN W. CAREY, Canton, Ill., breeders and ship-pers of pure ored Poland-China hogs, This stock took the \$1,000 premium at Canton, in 1871 over 26

H. & W. P. SISSON, Galesburg, Ill. Breedero and Shippers of Poland-China or Magie Hogs. Young Stock for sale.

FOR Choice Merine Rame and Ewes. Also Importent Canada Cotswolds at Moderate Prices. A ddress, A. B. MATTHEWS, Kansas City, Mo.

J. M. ANDERSON Salina, Kansas Pekin Ducks. Partridge, Cochin fowls, and White Guineas., Write to me.

L EVI DUMBAULD, Hartford. Lyon County, Kan-sas, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Young Stock for sale. Corres-pondence solicited.

E. T. FROWE, Wamego, Kansas. Breeder of Thoroughbred Merino Sheep. Has a number of Bucks for sale this year.

HALL BRO'S, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China, Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire pigs. Present prices % less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

JOHN W. JONES, Stewartsville, Mo., breeder of Thorough-bred Short-Horn Cattle of approved blood and pedigree. Also, breeder of Berkshires of the best strains in the United States and Canada.

CAMUEL ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond, from the Humphrey's importation in 1802. Also Chuserzes Whitz Hoes, premium slock, and Lieut Brahma. Chron-sus, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. 137 500 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

O. Cook, Whitewater, Wis. Breeder of Spanish in Vermont. Rams and Ewes for sale. Box 104.

Nurserymen's Directory.

WATSON & DOBSIN. Best of assorted Hedge Plants one and two years old, wholessle and retail. shipped to any R. R. station, freight guaranteed Address, ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit. Jackson Co.. Mo.

500,000 Apple Stocks, 1,000,000 Osage Plants, 50,000 Fruit Trees, 25,000 Small Fruit Plants. &c. Apple Root Grafts put up to order by experienced hands. Send for Price Lists .E. F. CADWALLADER, Miami County Nursery, Louisburg, Kansas.

STEAM GARDENS. Two acres of Glass. Oct. Flowers and Bedding Plants by the million. Botom prices. Try us. Price list iree.
MILLER & HUNT, Wright's Grove, Chicago, Ill.

A WHITCOMB, Lawrence, Kansas, Florist Cat 5 logue of Greenhouse, and bedding plants, free.

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H. THOMPSON, D. D. S., Operative and Surgeon Dentist, No. 189 Kansas Avenue, Topeka

W. W. ESTILL. LEXINGTON, KY.

Elmwood Flock of Cotswelds, From imported Stock. Young Stock for Sale.

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25.000 Apple, 2 to 5 years old.
2,000 Cherry, 1 to 8 years old.
200.000 hedge, 1 year, extra. Also Pear, Plum, Peach, Grapevine, 8 mail fruits, Ornamental trees and Evergreens. Any thing you want call for it. Send for price list. E. R. STONE, Topeka, Kansas.



Atica Lamp Reflectors, 35c, \$2.00 a Dozen. Nigger Head Match Safe 35c \$2,00 a Dozen. Patent Pocket Stove \$1.50. Send for Circulars,

G. W. FOSTER & CO., 62 Canal St., Chicago, Illinois. 'HIGHLAND STOCK FARM."

Salina, Kansas. THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH.



BREEDER OF HEREFORD CATTLE. COTSWOLD SHEEP, BERKSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE

PIGS. Premium Cattle, Sheep and Pigs for sale. Cor-

espondence solicited. OUR IMPROVED PEST POISON and Cheap Is a Safe, Sure

The Kansas Farmer.

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

REGENTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL COL-LEGE.

The following gentlemen have been appointed regents of the Agricultural College: Dr. W. L. Challiss, of Atchison, and Mr. L. J. Best, of Beloit. We presume, when the supply of professional and business men is exhausted, there will be some farmers appointed as regents.

"A CHIEL'S AMANG YE TAKIN' NOTES." Our irrepressible saddle bag agent, Mr. W. W. Cone, will, during the next three weeks, make a trip through Jefferson, Jackson Brown, Doniphan, Atchison and Leavenworth counties. His business is to tell the readers of the FARMER his observations, and to take the names of those who have neglected to send in their subscriptions. We bespeak him a friendly greeting.

During the past week, a strike has been in progress among the engineers and firemen of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, from Newton to Topeka. The cause assigned by the leaders of the strike, is the overbearing and tyrannical conduct of the division superintendent at Newton, and the refusal of the general superintendent of the road to receive a committee appointed to present their grievances. Travel and traffic have been much impeded on account of the strike. At present, Tuesday, the governor has ordered three or four companies of militia out to maintain ture.—American Cultivator. order and prevent the destruction of property, and it is only a question of a day or two when all trains will be moving with their accustomed regularity.

Laboring men must learn that whatever their grievances, the violation of law on their part, places the entire force and power of the whole government against them.

WHERE TO PLANT THE PRUIT TREES. The result of our first experience in planting trees may be of some assistance to those who are just beginning to learn the business of farming. The most prominent idea seems to be essential. A large portion of was to utilize all our ground. It seemed a their honey and pollen they gather from very simple matter to arrive at the conclu- timber and shrubs, and where they are lacksion that farmers had been making a mistake in not using to best advantage all the in this state. That has been my observaodd corners of their farms, and it further tion. seemed very clear that nothing could give greater satisfaction in after years than trees. and while planting trees why not plant trees that would yield fruit as well as shade? The decision was easily arrived at, and peaches, cherries and pears were soon set out in the fence corners, along the public hands of an experienced apiarian, that is, as road, around the barnyard and garden, and far as surplus honey is concerned; but you wherever a convenient spot could be found. Rows of currants, blackberries, gooseberries and raspberries were planted in the cured for storing is so short that the bees orchard between the rows of apple and have not sufficient time to build combland to peach trees. We very distinctly remember the feelings of satisfaction with which we viewed this first grand planting of trees. I think there has not been one year of the a settlement, the revenue derived from the We had read up in tree-planting-large nine that I have been in the business that I settlers, would, in one year, exceed that from holes, pulverized soil at the bottom, care of got less than that, and occasionally a year the soldiers in ten years. roots, etc., etc. To make a long story that you will get one hundred pounds, but ADVERTISEMENTS.—In my travels I often dash for freedom, throwing down and trampmade our first theory of utilizing all the often. The market for honey in Kansas is waste places look very absurd. The trees poor, especially extracted, but that seems to planted where they could not be cultivated be the case all over the country. The sale were making a stunted growth or had died. of bees is also poor unless you are a first-The close planting of the orchard to small class liar, and can tell people that bees will fruits was found to be without result and succeed on the prairies; then you might sell unsatisfactory.

the orchard was regularly staked off; the advertised bees for sale, nine-tenths of the small fruits placed in plats where they could be cultivated by horse-power; pears, plums, cherries, peaches and apples were planted in regular orchard rows, each variety by itself. The determination to have all the known varieties of fruits and grapes, gave way to the more rational course of planting a fewer number of well tested kinds.

The young farmer will find, as he gets on in his farming operations, that he has neither time nor money to waste on fancy theories, but system and order are absolutely necessary to carry forward farm work to neglect and loss.

PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE.

Ignorance and indifference are boon companions. Anomalous as it may seem, the man who knows but little is seldom anxious to add to his stock of knowledge, while the individual who is really well-informed is never satisfied except when adding to his days; there were a few flakes of snow with store of information. Striving after improvement, studying the causes and effects of changes all about us, quickens the faculties, broadens the judgment and increases the powers of mankind. He who is content with simply plodding along in the steps of his forefathers, with taking everything for granted, without asking the reason why, becomes narrow, contracted, ignorant, selfish and uncharitable. He who is willing to see with another's eyes, or listen with anmay as well be blind, or deaf, or devoid of g., 5 times; N., 3 times; W., twice; calm mind.

never opened, polished or sharpened they daily velocity of 387 miles, and a mean hour- wet weather ceased about the sixth of March,

are simply dead metal, and useless in the accomplishment of design and purpose. Every flower, every blade of grass, every dewdrop, every summer shower, every wintry blast, the bright sun, the pale moon, the twinkling star-all speak to us in eloquent language of the great Creator that made them. But millions lose the grand lesson which Nature teaches because they can attach no meaning to what they see or hear. The great book of Nature is open to us all. reason, instinct, appetite, self-preservation prompt us to read; yet how few ever get beyond the alphabet of knowledge, because of an indolent, careless manner and habit.

The occupation of the mind by the pursuit of knowledge is of itself a good, since it diverts from evil, elevates and refines the mind, strengthens the judgment. Bread and butter, pigs and geese are not all there is to life. The humblest mind in its leisure moments may seek pleasure and satisfaction in the contemplation of higher and nobler thoughts. Herein lies the great power and advantage of associated effort, of organized movements in the direction of farmers' clubs and grange clubs, in encouraging and stimulating thought, discussion, investigation; in lifting man out of the every-day ruts of toil and hardship into the clearer atmosphere of progress, elevation and im- amount of wood in this vicinity, and the peoand old! join your neighborhood club, put your shoulder to the wheel of progress, determine to exercise your brains as well as one year. your muscles in the noble cause of agricul-

BRE-KEEPING FOR PROFIT.

EDITOR FARMER: As you ask me to anthat there are localities where bees do very well. My locality used to be good, and I think I might say first-rate, but being near Lawrence the demand for wood has gradually cleared off the timber on the river far beyond my place, and my locality has grown poorer for bee-keeping as the land has been cleared. A timber range for bees ing, bee-keeping cannot be made a success

There are many good localities yet, on the large streams and rivers, where you can find plenty of linden, sumac, maple, willow, cottonwood, and other trees, shrubs and vines that yield honey and pollen, and where bee-keeping will be a success in the will have to depend mostly on the extractor for surplus, as the time that honey is prostore it. Twenty pounds of surplus to the a good many bees each year, for (how long, When new fruit trees were to be planted, I could not say as I have not tried) when I inquiries for bees would be accompanied by the question, "Will bees do well on the N. CAMERON.

WEATHER REPORT FOR MARCH, 1876. Prepared by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the State University.

STATION—Lawrence, Kansas. Latitude. 38 degrees for minutes, 25 seconds; longitude, 95 degrees, 16 minutes; elevation of barometer and thermometer, 875 feet above the ground; rain gdage on the ground; anemometer, 103 feet above ground, on the dome of the University building, 1,200 feet above sea level.

The warmest March since 1868.

Mean temperature, 50°, 9, which is 10° 86 above the average March temperature for the with economy. The planting of a few ten preceding years. Highest temperature, trees here and there about his farm will lead 81°, on the 28d; lowest, 27°, on the 4th; range of temperature, 54°. Mean at 7 a. m.. 449.34; at 3 p. m., 609.06; at 9 p. m., 499.64. There were but four frosts during the month, all of which were very light, and caused no damage to fruit. Peaches were in blossom on the 15th, cherries and pears on the 25th.

Rainfall, 2.67 inches, which is 0.14 inches above the March average. Rain fell on eight the rain of the 29th. The entire depth of snow for the season 1877-78 has been but three inches; the smallest amount on our ten

Mean cloudiness, 40.86 per cent of the sky, the month being 12 21 per cent. clearer than usual. The number of clear days was 16 (entirely clear, 3); half clear, 9; cloudy, 6 (entirely cloudy, 3). Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 47 74 per cent; at 2 p. m., 47.10 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 27.74 per cent.

Wind-8. W., 31 times, N. W., 26 times; other's ears, or accept another's reasoning, g. E., 11 times; N. E., 8 times; E., 6 times once. The entire distance traveled by the Our faculties are like a chest of tools, if wind was 14,994 miles, which gives a mean

ly velocity of 16.12 miles. The highest velocity was 50 miles an hour on the 28th.

Mean height of barometer column, 29,005 inches; at 7 a.m., 29 025; at 2 p. m., 28 982; at are in full bloom. Some corn is being plant-9 p. m., 29.000; maximum, 29,873 inches, on ed; a large amount of oats sown this spring. the 18th; minimum, 28 519 inches; monthly range, 0.853 inches.

Relative humidity-Mean for the month, 676; at 7 a. m., 796, at 2 p. m., 505; at 9 p. m., 72.7; maximum, 100 on the 8th and 20th; minimum, 24.9 on the 6th.

SADDLEBAG NOTES.

NO XVIII Upon arriving at home I found the following notes yet remaining in the saddlebage:

POSTING STRAYS .- A large number of stray animals are never posted and are therefore forever lost to the owners. It should be the duty of every man who knows of his neighbor having stray stock that have not been properly ted States. There are in this work no less pested, to inform the proper authorities of the than sixteen of Thomas Moran's exquisite fact. A man who is accessory of a theft in this manner and refuses or neglects to appear against the thief, is as bad as the thief him-

THE FUEL QUESTION-In some of the north. ern counties I find some of the inhabitants are burning corn, and some are even thinking seriously of raising the mammouth Russian sunflower for fuel. There is but a limited provement. Farmers, one and all, young ple are not in good enough circumstances to pay cash for fuel of any kind. Ten acres of average corn will keep one stove in fuel for

GUIDE AND HITCHING POSTS .- In some localities I find good substantial "guide boards" erected in some prominent place and within convenient distances of each other, that are of great assistance to a stranger in traveling, yet swer your Illinois correspondent, I will say, only in a very few localities in the state has the enterprise and public spirit of the people been shown in this direction. The same can be said of hitching posts, a necessary attachment to all well-regulated farms.

COST OF RAISING CORN.-While much has been said upon this subject, yet much more ought to be said and written, if it will only induce farmers to keep an itemized account of expenses and receipts each year on every crop of corn that they raise. From inquiry and observation, I find that it costs less to raise corn when the price is 10 cents per bushel, than it does when the price is 20 cents! When the price is low, farmers will squeeze the expenses down correspondingly low, in footing up the profit and loss, at the end of the year.

FORT RILEY .- Of what use is Fort Riley to the people of the United States, or to the citizens of Kansas even? From fifteen to twenty thousand acres of as valuable land as there is in the United States is lying idle here at Fort Riley, because it is held by the government siderable length of time, the pail is finally reached. The old saying that "you can lead as a military reservation. What's the use of reached. a standing army in Kansas? It is claimed that the revenue derived by the merchants and others in the vicinity of the Fort, from the soldiers, is a sufficient excuse for the government expending hundreds of thousands of dolhive can nearly always be depended on. I lars at this Post, yet if this land was open for

> from the advertisements in the Kansas FARM-ER which they can get in no other way. Quite a number have told me that the advertisements have paid them the price of the paper each and every year they have taken it.

Toneka, Kansas.

From Allen County. Wheat is looking finely in this section. Date, are well up and a good many farmers have commenced planting corn. But owing to the recent heavy rains, have had to suspend operations in that direction for the present.

The prospect for fruit is good so far, although every one is on the anxious seat, look. ing out for frost; the farmers are at least six weeks ahead of last spring. Vegetables are quite plenty in the market. Cattle doing well, grass good, hogs \$2.00 per cwt., horses and mules in good demand. Larger emigration than ever was known to southern Kansas.

There was twenty thousand pounds of cheese manufactured in this county last year; one factory manufactured ten thousand pounds. Capt. S. J. Stewart is the most successful cheese maker in this county, he will make 25,000 pounds this summer, has made already,1,500 pounds this spring. The co-operative store is doing a good business. Average sales amount to about one hundred and fifty per day. ELMER.

From Osage County.

Stock doing finely, some fine cattle are be-

ing shipped to market. I saw a fine lot of 17 head of 3-year-olds, fe i by Mr. Oliver, of Dragoon Tp., shipped by Finch, at Burlingame, weighing over 1300 he per head. Grass is growing; wheat never finer; oats all

sown ; farmers plowing for corn ; all available ground will be in crop this year. Horses are selling readily at \$100 per head. Cows ret ported dull sale. Hoga slow, \$2 50 offered. Sulky plows are in use by nearly all farmers. Fruit trees in profuse bloom. The farmers are all disgusted with the late election frauds.

From Elk County. Winter wheat could not be better. Our

and the ground was getting very dry, but we had a good rain last night, and it is raining again this evening. Peach and plum trees Gardening has commenced in earnest. Stock cattle are living on grass. Times are dull, but every one is looking for better times, and consequently are redoubling their energies. A great many emigrants are coming in this spring. Butter is 10c per pound ; eggs 5c per dozen; potatoes, 50c per bushel; corn 18 to 20; wheat 50 to 65; fat hogs \$2 per hundred milch cows, \$18 to \$25; work horses \$65 to T. J. MORGAN.

REALLY AN ELEGANT THING.

The new Rocky Mountain Tourist, just from the press, is indeed an artistic gem. In point of engravings, printing and descriptive it is beyond all question the handsomest publica-tion of the character ever issued in the Uni-Canons, Twin Lakes, Teocalli Mountain, etc. Joseph Beard is represented by characteristic hunting sketches, Bisbing by several exceedingly attractive mountain sketches, Lance-let by the spirited drawings of the remarka-ble rock-sculpture on White River, and Henry Worrall by full page views at Veto Pass and Wagon Wheel Gap, as well as a large num-ber of other very finely executed sketches in different portions of the western country. The engravings are for the most part large, the full quarto pages of the Tourist enabling the showing to the fluest advantage of plates seven by ten inches. The book comprises sixty pages, exclusive of the cover, and printed as it is upon superized and calendered paper of the richest finish, the effect throughout is superb. While a very model of typographical beauty the Tourist is none the les cal in its range of information, time, distances, railroad and stage fares, hotel and livery rates being noted with uniform accuracy and in so easy and pleasing a manner as to entirely relieve the work of everything approaching the at \$4 tedious detail of the average guide book. Containing no advertisements of whatever character, the New Rocky Mountain Tourist is fit companion to Picturesque America in any gentlemen's library. Specimen copy may be had without cost by writing to W. F. White, Topeka, Kansas.

FEEDING A CALF.

Reader, did you ever attempt to feed a "bran new" calf? If you have, you well know how to pity a certain farmer not far out of our city. He commenced by saying that he had one of those disagreeable jobs this week, such as farmers are liable to have. He said he had determined to raise the calf, and to that end the first thing in order was to learn him to drink. With pail in hand he entered the pen, trying in a mild way to coax the calf. Failing in this, the pail was set aside and an attack made in earnest. After numerous grabs, the calf was secured by getting astride his neck and a hand to each ear. He was then ready for the milk which was in an opposite corner. After waltzing around a cona horse to water but you can't make him drink," is here verified. The calf is beginning to get mad, and the head of the family is beginning to get mad, and matters are get-ting worse. The farmer thrusts his fingers in the calf's mouth in imitation of nature to the calf, but the calf is not to be fooled in any such way. He stands firmly braced against all efforts at coercion. At last the calf's nose was brought in contact with the milk, when. thinking he was about to be drowned, or something of the kind, he made a sudden short, an experience of two or three years it will be well not to expect that amount too find subscribers to the FARMER, who state ing upon the head of the family. Matters were considerably worse. The calf was mad, calf kicked up and capered around in a circle bleating and snorting. The farmer indulged in something resembling although not exactly like the Lord's Prayer, which brought his wife to the scene, who calmly inquired what on earth was the matter with the calf, and tells how her mother used to feed calves. It was easy enough if you go about it in her way. Our farmer says, you can all talk, but feeding calves should be placed at the head of the list of putting up stoves and weaning

Markets.

New York Money Market. New York, April 8, 1878.

GOLD—Opened at \$100%,
LOANS—Carrying rates 4to 6 per cent.
GOVERNMENTS—Closed weak.
RAILROAD BONDS—Steady.
STATE BONDS—Dull.
STOCKS—Somewhat irregular, but in the main, firm; the features of the morning call substided into the dullest, and presented no particular feature beyond trading fluctuations; prices were strong in early afternoon, but closed irregular.

Kansas City Produce Market.
Kansas City, April 9, 1878. WHEAT—Quiet; No. 3, \$1 03; No. 4, 94%c. CORN—Weak and lower; No. 2, 32%c; rejected ATS-Nominal.

RYE—Nominal. BARLEY—Nominal Kansas City Live-Stock Market. Kansas City, April 9, 1878. CATTLE-Receipts. 128, dull but firm; little doing; ange of sales, \$2@4.30. HOGS—Receipts, 400; steady; sales at \$2.80@3.10.

New York Produce Market. New York, April 9, 1878.

FLOUR—Dull; superfine western, and state, \$4 40 as 4 90; common to good, \$5@\$15; good to choice, \$5.20@5.85; white wheat extra, \$5.90@6.50; St. Louis, 20@5.86; white wheat extra, \$0.50@0.00; St. 20018, 10@7.77.
WHEAT—Heavy; No. 2, spring, \$1 20@1.27; unded spring \$1.19@\$1.27; No. 3 spring, \$1.22.
RYE—Dull and heavy; western, 70@75c.
BARLEY—Steady; fair demand.
DORN—Moderately active; ungraded mixed wester, 38@50; high mixed, 52@50; No. 2, 53%c; steam ixed, 51@51%c; steam yellow, 52c.
OATS—Unchanged.
OOFFEE—Unchanged.
BUGAR—Raw quiet.
MOLASSES—Uunchanged.
RICE—Unchanged.
RICE—Unchanged.
RICE—Unchanged.
RGGS—Steady; iresh western, 10@12c.
PORK—Mess, firm; \$10.20@10.30.
BEEF—Quiet.

St. Louis Produce Market.

old.

CORN—Lower; 38% 28% c.

OATS—Easier; 25% c.

RYE—Easy; 58% c.

WHISKY—Quiet; \$1.05.

BUTTER—Quiet; fresh dairy packed scarce and wanted; 25230c; choice fresh country, 1622c.

EGGS—Steady; 6% c for fresh in cases.

LEAD—Unchanged.

HIDES—Unchanged.

HIDES—Unchanged.

DRY SALT MEATS—Clear ribs saleable at \$4.85.

BACON—Easy; clear ribs \$5.50% @5.57%; clear sides \$5.56% @5.77%; clear sides

\$5.26%@5.73%. LARD—Lower to sell; \$6.85@6.90 bid.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market. Sr. Louis, April 9, 1878.

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ST. LOUIS, April 9, 1878.

CATTLE—Firmer; fairly active; prime to choloe shipping steers, \$4.75@5.15; fair to good, \$4.25@4.60; light, \$4@4.20; fair to good butchers', \$3.65@4; cows and helters, \$2.50@3 85; feeding steers, \$3.75@4.20; stockers, \$9.25@3.75; corn-fed Texans, \$3.50@4.15; Colorados, \$3.75@4.40; receipts, 12,000.

HOGS—Firm and active; light shipping to good packers, \$3.25@3.45; packing, \$3.30; butchers' to select, heavy, \$3.36@3.70; receipts, 4.400.

SHEEP—Strong and higher; extra heavy shipping, \$5.40@5.75; good to choice, \$4.25@5.10; common to lair, \$3.25@4.25; receipts, 1,800,

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, April 9, 1878. FLOUR—Nominally unchanged; spring extras. \$4,000525; western extras, \$4,50005.50; winter extras,

85@7.

WHEAT—Fair demand and lower; No.1.spring, \$1.11½; No. 2, gilt edged, \$1.10; regular, \$1.05 cash or
April; No. 3, \$1.04@1.04½.

CORN—Unsettled and active but weak and lower;
strictly fresh, 40½c; regular, \$49½c cash and April.

OATS—Fair demand and lower; 22½c cash and

April.

RYE—Quiet and steady, 88%c.

BARLEY—Dull, weak and lower; 41c.

PORK—Active but weak; \$9.15 cash and April.

LARD—Unsettled but generally lower; \$7.05 cash;

\$7.10@7.18. May.

BULK MEATS—Easier; shoulders 3%c; short ribs; 5c; short clear 5 kc. WHISKY—83c bid; 34c asked.

Chicago Live'Stock Market.

HOGS—Receipts, 17,000; a shade weaker; mixed ough, \$3.40@3.60; light, \$3.50@3.60; heavy, \$3.65@ 3.90. CATTLE—Receipts, 3.900; strong, excited and heavy; shipping steers, \$3.90@5.40; feeders and stockers, \$3@4 butchers' steers active, \$3.10; cows, \$2.20 @4. SHEEP—Receipts, 560; scarce; shipping dull; sales at \$4 35@5.50.

Lawrence Market.

HOGS—Heavy, gross \$2.00.

CATTLE—Butchers' cows, \$2 50@3.00; steers, \$3.00

@4.25; shippers, \$3 75@4.50,

CALVES—\$5.00@7 00 per head.

SHEEF-Live, \$2.50@4.00.

HIDES—Per 1b., green, 7c; green salted, 7@8c; green calf, 8c; dry flint hides, 12@14c; 50@60c each.

One-third off on all No. 2 hides.

ATCHISON, April 1, 1878 WHEAT—No. 3, fall, \$1.01; No. 4, do., 90c; No. 2, pring, 88c; No. 3, do., 83c.

RYE—No. 2. 41c.

OATS—NO. 2, mixed, 18c; No. 2, white, 19c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 25c.

CORN—No. 2, 30c; rejected, 18c.

FLAXSEED—95c.

Leather Market.

Kip, Green
Sheep Pelts, green.
Damaged Hides are bought at ½ off the
ALLOW in Cakes.... Topeka Butcher's Retail Market,

Joist and Scantling..... Pencing Finishing Lumber. 35.00 to Flooring. 25.00 to Shingles 3.00 to Finishing Lumber.....

Topeka Retail Grain Market. Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edson.

WHEAT-Per bu. spring..... Topeka Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee Country produce quoted at buying prices. APPLES—Per bushel......BRANS—Per bu—White Navy | BEANS—Per bu—White Navy | 2 25 | Medium | 2 .00 | Common | 1.50 | Castor | 1 .25 | BUTTER—Per lb—Choice | .17 | Medium | 12 | CHEESE—Per lb | .10 to 12½ | EGGS—Per doz—Fresh | .5 .25 to 5. 6 | HOMINY—Per bbl | .5 .25 to 5. 6 | HOMINY—Per bbl | .5 .25 to 5. 6 | EGGS—Per gal | .50 @ .65 | POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz | 2.00 @ .25 | Chickens, Dressed, per lb | .07 | Turkeys | .10 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09

May Brothers, Galesburg, Ill., want county agents for their late improved wind mill, the cheapest, strongest, and best in use? Retail price, \$50. Write for terms, cuts, etc.

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Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm cans in Shawnee county. Ten per cent on city property. All good bonds bought at sight.

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Seed oats, seed corn, English blue-grass seed, and German or Golden millet seed. DOWNS & Co.

Topeka, Kansas.

MONEY! MONEY!! If you wish to borrow money upon Real Estate, and get your money without sending paper East, and at reasonable rates, go to the KANSAS LOAN AND TRUST CO. Topeka

Reliable help for weak and nervous sufferers, chronic, painful and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts, the grand desideratum. Avoid

imitations. Book and Journal, with particulars mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. "For many years I have heard of Simmons' Liver Regulator , and now regret I so long neglected to take it regularly, for had I known its great virtue sooner, it would, no doubt, have relieved me before, as it has done now, of all the debility and disceptia from which I suffered so long." V. A. MENARD.

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O Visiting Cards with Your Name finely Printed and 2 Parlor Pictures, (Fruit and Land-scape,) pristed in 10 Colors, each the lot sent post-paid for 25 Cents. Postage Stamps taken as Money KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E. Cor. 5th and Chestnut Ste., Philadelphia, Pa.

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100.000 2nd class Hedge, 40 cts per 100. Will be good to put out for timber on timber claims. Boxed fiee. 1 year old Concord Grape Vines, \$2 00 per 100. Address, WM PLASKET, Baldwin City, Kansas.

PIANO Another battle on high prices ORGAN
See Beatty's latest Newspaper for full reply sent free,
Before buying PIANO or ORGAN read my latest circular
WAR Lowest Prices Ever Given Address
WAR D. F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J. U.S.A. WAR

\$10 REWARD.

Stolen from John Price, at Donaphan, Kan., March 24, a dark roan horse about fourteen hands high nine years old. Mexican brand on hip and shoulder, C. U. on jaw. \$10 reward offered for rature to owner.

ROSES.

choice Roses. 8 varieties, by mail for \$1.00 100 20 \$10.00
12 Tuberoses blooming bulb, 75 cts.
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The making of Ladies' Suits a specialty. Spring and Summer Goods are received and Ladies will find here to e largest and choicest variety of millinery goods in Topeka.

New-Styles of Ribbons and Fresh Flowers.

The latest styles of bonnets and hats trimmed in the latest mode.

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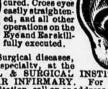
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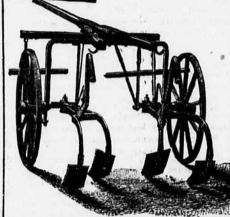


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Simplicity in construction. Ease of management.
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Size and shape of shovels being very long in the

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is a chestnut with a star and spot on nose, left fore make white, and white hind socks. Not surpassed for style and beauty in the state. Sired by Comus, he by Green's Bashaw, Dam Baltimore Maid, he is a good traveler, he has four crosses of Old Messenger and one of Mambrino. For extended pedigree call on the cowner.

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TERMS:-\$10. the season, \$15. to insure. Season from April 15th. to July 4th. Address T. K. McGLATHERY.

Eggs for Hatching. From choice Light Brahmas, \$1.25 per 13. J. F. ROE Vinland, Kansas.

The Earliest Matured. The Largest Crain. The Smallest Cob.

Most Productive Corn in the World.

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Sixteen years' experience in corn growing, feeding and improving has demonstrated this to be the best because, it contains more oil (hence its name) and yields a larger crop of better feeding, quicker fattening corn than any other variety in this country. Matures from four to six weeks earlier than the common varieties. By the common measure of corn in the cob, it shells one bushel and one gallon to the bushel of ears. The ears are compact, the cob small—about 12 inches long, and one inch in diameter—and from 14 to 16 rows to the ear.

The corn has been sold the past two years throughout Indiana with general satisfaction. Some of those who bought a 25 cent package last year, have refused \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for what they raised from it; some have refused twice that amount, while others will not part with an ear at any price. We give a few comments published by the Indiana Farmer. "I know of several who planted the White Oil Corn and it turned out better than any corn that was raised in the County." "The White Oil Corn is the best tooks yet the retail price of the best books yet that it in yield." "I am well pleased with it." "I claim the White Oil Corn is the best corn I have ever raised." "I tried a package of the White Oil Corn. and will never regret it" "If it pays better to raise fine stock than any other kind, it pays better to put fine seed into our soil, such as the White Oil Corn." Try one package. Single pag, (prepaid) 25 cents; 12 or more (to one person) 20 cents each.

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Address all orders and subtention grades and strength and yellow the philadelphia, Pa.

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SYMPATHY. Mutual wishes, mutual woes endear,
Tue social smile and sympathetic tear.
— Gray

A drainless renown

Of light is poesy. 'Tis the supreme of the power;

The might half slumbering on its own right arm.

—John Keats.

"IT IS FINISHED."

It is fixished ?—glorions word
From thy lips, our suffering Lord!
Words of high, triumphant might,
Rre thy spirit takes its flight.
It is finished!—all is o'er;
Pain and scorn oppressed no more.
—Bulfinch.

A SIMILE.

Like a sunburst after an April rain,
Leapt into my darlidg's pensive eyes
As she turned to ber happy toil again.
And over and under, and up and down,
Her white hands flitted along the seams,
As into the folds of her wedding, grown
She stitched her beautiful girlish dreams!

THE FUTURE.

THE FUTURE.

The sun of justice may withdraw his beams
Awhile from earthly ken, and sit concealed
In dark recess pavilioned round with clouds;
Yet let not guilt presumptuous rear her chest,
Nor virtue droop despondent—soon these clouds,
Seeming eclipse, will brighten into day,
And in majestic splendor He will rise,
With healing and with terror on his wings.

—Re

THE NEED OF LOVE.

The love of all (To risk, in turn, a woman's paradox) Is but a small thing to the love of one, You bid a hungry child be satisfied with a beritage of many cornfields; nay He says he's hungry—be would rather have That little barley-cake you keep from him While reckoning up his harvests.

—Mrs. Rec. -Mrs. Browning

DREAMLAND.

For the heart whose woes are legion
'Tis a peaceful, soothing region;
For the spirit that walks in shadow)
'Tis O, 'tis an El Dorado
But the traveller travelling through it,
May not, dare not, openly view it;
Never its mysteries are exposed
'To the human eve unclosed. Never its mysteries are expected.
To the human eye unclosed.
So wills its king, who hath forbid
The uplitting of the fringed lid;
And then the sad soul that her passes,
Beholds it but through darkened glasses.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The kindergarten system, so popular in wealthy parents in our eastern cities, does not I suppose the daughters of our cities are seem to gain any ground in the west. There ready to say, "I'll not spoil my hands, or carry are two good reasons for this: The first is, that the odors of the kitchen to the parlor, in this western people are poor, they are taxed to the way." No need of doing either if proper at. full extent of their ability to pay, to support the public schools, and ought to get there just the kind of training the children need. They appreciate this and cannot and will not pay for it any place else.

The second is that the popular idea is that a kindergarten is a play-school, and this does not suit our practical make the most of everything notions. We think we cannot afford to pay for having our children taught to play artistically and not many of us believe that the kindergarten really is a child garden, where both the mental and physical powers are developed to the best possible advantage.

lieving in and not being able to patronize the subject abruptly, and give a proof that I have kindergarten we gather up our six-year-olds tried to carry out the ideas here expressed. some fine day, wash their faces, put on a new suit and send them off to the 1st grade; generally, then and there washing our hands of their education. If they drag along for two, four, or half a dozen terms in that grade, who cares? whose fault is it? who ever wonders if they began too soon, or if they had better stay at home awhile until they forget the monotony of the lesson that makes no impression on their minds? Not many mothers wonder any. thing about it we fear; they are all too busy. no doubt there an a great many teachers and school superintendents who study these things professionally and conscienciously, but in view of the following facts, has not any mother a right to say she is disappointed in the degree of understanding which teachers have gained of the needs of little children.

In the primary departments of the public schools of the capital city of Kaneas, there is an average of - pupils to the teacher. These pupils spend as many hours in the school-room and have no more play-time (15 minutes in the morning and 15 in the afternoon) than the high school scholars.

They recite four lessons a day. They are not allowed to whisper or communicate in any way, which, in the estimation of many long-experienced teachers, and we believe of all thinking parents, is a sure method of teaching them untruthfulness.

If they do whisper, they are punished by being kept in after school, sometimes as long as thirty minutes.

The are not allowed to mark on their slates between recitations, because it makes a noise; and they are not allowed to talk in the schoolhouse at recess, even when it rains and they into the pot just before serving. Many would Somebody approached and watched the drawcannot go out.

If any of these rules can be reasonably defended for the government and instruction of children under eight years old, is it not in and boil it down considerably, add peeled the province of educational journals to defend potatoes, turnips and onions; if beets are used them, and is it not the right of any school patron to question them.

Instead of finding them supported by the best authority, we read, in a late number of dumplings as directed for soup. Serve vega one of the foremost, and ablest periodicals of etables and meat on a platter, broth in a bowl its class, that "long confinement in the schoolroom is extremely injurious, especially to serve meat with this dish and the one which primary scholars, and that children must have precedes, but with soups for first course, and constant occupation, with frequent change." the one which follows, I do net. hes e are not new maxims in the profession, IRISH STEW.—Broth above described. Chop: can?"

and normal classes were organized, and they any other vegetables liked. Serve graham are as old as common-sense.

Will a teacher of any experience maintain the idea that a little child is "occupied" when it is told to go to its seat and study its lesson? If that is the only provision that is made for keeping primary scholars out of mischief between recitations, we may be sure they are in mischief, or else that they are very stupid children. It is not enough to call parents and teachers and school officers who sanction such folly, stupid; they are animals. In the light of all that has been learned of child nam ture and the best methods of teaching it, there ror. is no excuse for the existence and tolerance of such primary schools.

"We can't afford more teachers," we have been repeatedly told, but we can afford to invest in bonds, can we?

It is true we have progressed; we do not perch our children up on high benches without any backs, that is a great improvement. We maintain better order, a questionable advantage in primary schools. We, ----- what else do we do, that the old-fashioned, flogging, country pedagogue did not do for little children? Will our teachers tell us?

MRS. HUDSON: I promised you some of my ideas on health, housekeeping and home happiness in general, but as I come to know more about the readers of the FARMER, I almost regret it and think I had better scribble for the public where the average rate of intelligence is less. I believe that every woman, can so conduct the affairs of her home that her influence over the members of her family will help greatly to make them what they ought to be. The food we eat, the books we read, the conversation we hear, has much to do with this, and the woman who is mistress can control, to some extent, all these things. Every one will admit, I think, that in this way woman's influence may become world-wide.

"Lives of great men all remind us, We may make our lives sublime". God enjoined us to labor; the weak nerves weak eyes, and weak backs of American women, are a constant reminder that somes thing is wrong, somewhere. My conviction is, that work with the hands is the balance wheel which nature has provided for the machinery of life, and without it there will be no perfect physical or mental health, And if these young ladies choose to cling to their novels and their fancy work, I only ask them to remember, ten or fifteen years from now, when they are broken in health and spirits, my advice. I know very well that the careful Martha who is a slave to her home duties, and who will not let an atom of dust rest anywhere inside her doors, runs the risk of having the same disease that she does who neglects all active exercise. Now there is no trouble with my theory, it sim ply furnishes another illustration of the fact that excess in all directions brings its own Not knowing and not caring much about punishment, that is all. But lest I weary what the public primary schools are, not be your readers, Mrs. Hudson, I'll change the

hoping they may benefit some one, some recipes for cooking. And as soups are usually eaten at the commencement of a dinner, whether it is ceremonious or otherwise, I'll

begin with soups. SOUP STOCK .- Put on to boil, five or six hours before dinner, a piece of tough meat or a large bone. If you remove all that may be burned, the remains of a roast or beefsteak may be added. Take off all scum that may rise, and nearly all fat; season with salt and pepper. Mrs. Beecher's rule is a teaspoonful of salt and one-sixth of a teaspoontul of pepper to a quart of water. This is the soup stock of French cooks.

To make barley, rice, bean or pea soup, it is only necessary to soak these articles and add them a sufficient length of time before dinner to cook them properly, which time may be to room in a ghostly fashion, with portraits learned by one trial. Macaroni, vermicilli, tomatoes, etc., may also be added. Tomatoes of bread put into tomato soup before serving

described, add potatoes whole or cut in any shape that suits your taste, and an onion or two. Make some biscuit that will be light by using sour milk and sods, or yeast powder (I prefer Horsford's to all others). Put them on top of the potatoes, and be sure that the water does not boil over the dumplings, and that they do not cook too long. If the water troubles you, pour off some of it and return it to the kettle after taking up the dumplings. Some prefer slices of bread or crackers put like a flavoring of summer savory, or parsley, or a sprinkling of cayenne pepper.

A FINE STEW.—Take some good soup stock they should be thoroughly scraped and put into the stew at a time that will insure their all being done at the same moment. Make ty shell comb for a lady's hair as a prize. to be poured over the other ingredients. I

they are standard since teachers' institutes ped cabbage, turnips, potatoes, onions, and biscuit with this.

A LEGHORN HAT.

Nine o'clock of a cloudless summer morning. The basket phaeton steed at the door in the narrow noisy street below, but Mr. White had already gone to his office, Annie pleaded heads ache, and the children had their allotted tasks with the German governess to accom-plish. I must either remain within-doors during the hot hours of the day or go out alone.

I decided on the latter course.

"I am too old to require any chaperon," I said, with a laugh, and glanced in the mir-

There I beheld a not unpleasing image of little woman attired in grev, with a silvery veil over her plain face, in the act of fitting on a pair of quite infinites mal gray gloves. kissed my good Annie and the children, as if bound on a long and perilous voyage, and departed in the basket phaeton.

What a new world was that all about me! It was the city of Leghorn, with its tall houses, rendered dingy by sea damp, and wide white squares, the atmosphere redolent of tar, the quays thronged with shipping, the clumsy funnels of Oriental steam-ships relieved by the lighter tracery of interlacing masts against the sky. I like ships; in their boundless sug-gestiveness they resemble wishes, hopes, ever coming and going on some fresh errand.

The phaeton rattled through the main thoroughfare, once Via Grande, and now rebaptized, after the manner of all Italian cities, in the name of Victor Emanuel. I noticed with the interest of a stranger groups of bronzed sailors; the untidy Leghorn woman with trail-ing gown, and flapping handkerchief tied over her frowzy head; the brilliant uniform of an adventure? occasional officer strolling languidly to his

Then the Sea Gate was reached, and beyond stretched the white road which threads its way beside the Mediterranean to the beautiful suburb of the Ardenza. The sea-breeze wafted to me delicious coolness; the hedges of evergreens and oleanders in masses of rose bloom mingled rich odors; the stunted trees drooped their feathery foliage laden with gray dust. I gazed out over the sea, which sparkled like a sapphire, with the lighthouses so bright at night, now pallid in the morning which no longer had need of them, and the sails glistening with an exquisite silvery whiteness on the horizon: I glanced down the white road as it curved along the stand, bordered by its feathery trees and ole; anders, its gardens, hotels, and villas stretching to the Maremma, and the coast I might

never explore.
"This is the most beautiful shore in the world, and the old Romans knew it," I solilo-

quized; and just then the phaeton paused. My destination was the bath. Again the charm of novelty delighted me, for it was my first summer with Annie's household. Bathing at Livorno is made a pastime, a recreation, instead of a serious business. I walked out on a pier which terminated in a round space shielded by a tent from the sun's rays, and thence the smiling old bath-woman, in a flap. ping straw hat, conducted me down a passage, bordered on either side by little tents with green doors, to my destination. Once conigned to the baracca, I was free to remain in the tiny house, with its roof of matting and walls of striped canvass, where the water rippled in of a transparently green hue, or to part the curtains and issue forth boldly as a swimmer. I decided to remain secluded in ny crystal bath, as I was alone, like a mermaid in a cave.

I was startled by the curtains being separ-

ated from without, and the appearance of a man's head, with long sandy beard. The head advanced with such evident intention of of a tall body's following that I uttered a faint scream of alarm, when the intruder retreated hastily with a muttered 'Beg pardon."

I received the apology with such dignity as is possible to a very small lady in a flannel ried to carry out the ideas here expressed.

I would like to give you, for the FARMER, drowning in deep water, and with her head

"Some stupid Englishman!" I said, pettish-

The hour was too early for many occupants of the large tent, and when I emerged from my bath I drew a chair near the railing to again gaze out over the beautiful Mediterranean. An American maniof-war had entered port the previous day. I endeavored to descry her, with the old pain at my heart. My brother Harry, young, brave, good, destined to become a great man, as I believed, had died of fever on board ship off Callao five years ago, smitten down without power to send me a message, although, thus stricken, I was feft alone. Yes, all alone! I shivered in the bright Italian morning, while my eyes searched wistfully for the man-of-war. then every frigate had become to me Harry's ship, and every officer in uniform assuredly must be my dead brother's friend. Five years of winter and summer in the old house at home, wandering from room of father and mother in the shadow of the best parlor, and Harry's dog following me with dumb intelligence to thrust his nose into should be cooked separately, and small cuoes of bread put into tomato soup before serving make it relish well.

Vegetable Soup.—Take some of the broth have a plain little old many years, had written to me a long letter from her have bushed was an intermed gray! home at Leghorn, where her husband was engaged in business, urging me to come abroad. saw my future clearly enough. In this gen ial household I should be companion, friend, old-maid aunt to the children. I sighed.

Just then the merchant whose wares were displayed in one corner of the tent-tortoises shell, coral, and sienna-wood trinkets-begged me to take a chance in his lottery. I took the box, and turned out the dice on the board. having paid a franc. The merchant counted up the numbers, and found the corresponding one in his stock of prizes represented by a set of coral, resembling sticks of red sealing-wax. ing. I recognized the long sandy beard of the intruder of my bath, but gave a little jump when I further discovered that he wore the uniform of an American naval officer The merchant immediately pounced upon him. Almost unconsciously thestranger of the sandy beard appealed to me in English for explanation, as he did not understand Italian. The next moment he held in his hand a very pret-

"Madam, do you think this would pleasewoman?" he inquired, scrutinizing it.
"Undoubtedly," I replied, calmly. I had taken him under my protection as one of

His faced flushed, and a quizzical smile lighted up his keen eyes. "I meen a lady—home—in America. You are an America

"Yes," I said, at my ease; for he was not thinking of me at all. I was even hat tempted to ask him if he had known my poor

"Thank you," he said, with sudden stiffness, and raising his cap, walked away.

Another hour passed swiftly while I gazed out over the sea from the tent; then the heat of the sun warned me to return. Annie's phaeton bore me back to the city again. Enroute I remembered a trifling commission at the milliner's. Entering the shop, the first object presented to my notice was the tall of-ficer with the sandy beard, beset by two clerks, and surrounded by piles of Leghorn hats. The poor man's aspect was most bewildered and helpless in the sea of straw. I

executed my commission quietly, and was about to leave, when he accosted me. "Would you have the kindness to give me your advice?" he said. "I wish to make a present of a Leghorn hat to a lady in Amer-

ica, and it must be of the best quality." Thus appealed to, I sifted out the finest straw for his inspection. "Leghorn hats are all made in the Florence manufactories, you know," I said.

He made no response; he was staring at my hands with a very peculiar expression. I blushed slightly, and hid them in the crown of the Leghorn hat. They were very small and well shaped; I had trouble with my gloves usually, wearing a child's size. Brother Harry used to admire their tiny proportions and accuse me of vanity in the possession of such extremities. Here was this tall officer in a foreign city actually pausing in the midst of buying a gift for an unknown lady probably his fiancee-to stare at my little hands in astonishment. I was more vexed than flattered. What right had he to gaze

I recalled him somewhat primly to a sense of duty, I suppose, for he proceeded to pay for the hat, after I had warned the shop pec-ple not to charge him more than double the usual price. He thanked me in subdued accents, and even hinted that as the ship was to be in port some weeks, he hoped any residents would come on board. I relented sufficiently to inquire how he proposed sending the Leg-horn hat, and learned that it was to be intrusted to the captain of a brig, bound for New York.

"Perhaps I had best address the box here," he said, again consulting me with his eyes.
"Yes," I assented, gaining firmness and de

cision of tone from his very irresolution. The clerk brought him an immense inkstand with a very rusty and gritty pen attached. My companion dipped the pen into the ink and stirred it thoughtfully, as if it

had been soup.
"I hope she wi'l like it," said this extraordinary man, consulting me again, with a most sheepish expression of countenance. "Perhaps she owns ever so many Leghorn hats already," in sudden alarm.
"No, no," I returned, soothingly.
I pictured to myself this lady whom he was

so anxious to please. How proud she would be of the exquisite Etruscan straw which she would wear to church! How envious would be her neighbors! "There, will that answer?" he held before

me the writen address.
I gasped as I read: "Miss Helen Westmore

Berryville, Vermont." My own name was Helen Westmore, and Berryville had been my home! The Leg-horn hat which I had selected with so much care was evidently intended for myself, "You cannot be Dr Easton, who took care

of my poor Harry, and wrote me the letters about him?" I cried, between sobbing and

laughter. "I am his sister."

"He told me his sister had the smallest hands in the world," he replied with excite-

moonlight drives along the shore, entertainments on the man-of-war, with ample leisure for explanations and confidences. The surgeon who had taken care of Harry had been his intimate friend during long voyages, and had retained the image of the sister at home all these years. In retiring on half-pay he had been tempted to retiring on half-pay he had been tempted to seek her out.

Had I not assisted at the purchase of my own bat, he would never have found me when he returned to America. The little woman in gray was not to be the oldimaid aunt in Aunie's household, after all, but to return to her own country as a happy wife, even if in a sober, sedate fashion. Verily human destinies hang by a straw!

A box stands on a high shelf in the old home. It contains an untrimmed Leghorn hat .- Harper's Weekly.

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INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bul.
THYSELF
sinch St., Boston, Mass.

THE STRAY LIST. Strays For Week Ending April 3, 1878.

Brown County.-Henry Isely, Clerk. STEER-Taken up by A. E. Twidwell, Hamlin Tp, (Morrill P O) Nov. 25, 1877, one white steer 2 yrs old, red ears. Valued at \$20, 25, 1877, one white steer 2 yrs old, red ears. Valued at \$20, Nov. 1, 1877, one dark gray mare celt 2 yrs old, large size, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$30.

Chase County-S, A. Breese, Clerk. MARE PONY—Taken up by J. W. Byram, Cotton-rood To. Jan 1, 1878, one sorrel mere pony, white strip in face, both hind feet white, flax mane and tall, 3 yrs old. wood To. Jan 1, 1878, one sorrel mere nony, white strip in face, both hind feet white, flax mane and tall, 3 yrs old. Valued at \$15. Also, one mare colt, dun, black stripe on back, one yr old. Valued at \$12.

Cloud County—E. E. Swearngto, Clerk. Taken up by B. C. Sanders, Sibley, Tp. March 13, 1878, 15 hogs described as follows:
One black sow, no marks nor brands, 18 months old. Appraised at \$3.
One black sow, no marks nor brands, 18 months old. Appraised at \$3,

at \$3.

One black sow, no marks, 18 months old. Appraised at \$3.

One black and white barrow shoat, 5 months old. Appraised at \$1.

One black and white barrow shoat, 6 months old. Appraised at \$1.

One black and white barrow shoat, 5 months old. Ap-One black and white barrow shoat, 6 months old. Appraised at \$1.
One black and white barrow shoat, 6 months old. Appraised at \$1.
One black and white barrow shoat, 6 months old. Appraised at \$1.
One black and white barrow shoat, 6 months old. Appraised at \$1.
One black and white barrow shoat, 6 months old. Appraised at \$1.
Four black and white sow shoats, 6 months old. Appraised at \$1.
Four black and white sow shoats, 6 months old. Appraised at \$4. Four black and white sow shoats, 6 months old. Appraised at \$4.

One black sow, no marks, 18 months old. Appraised at \$3.00.

Coffey County-Wm H. Throckmorton. Clerk. Coffey County—Wm H. Throck morton. Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up Geo. W. Haunch, Key West Tp. one yellow helier, white face, cropped ears, branded K on right hip. Valueu at \$15.

STEEK—Taken up by W. W. Sanders, Star Tp, one red roan yearling steer, underbit in left ear. Valued at \$15.

COLT—Taken up by Ferah Steele, Liberty Tp, one black mare cot. 2 yrs old, 12 h unds high, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$55.

Also, one bay horse colt 2 yrs old, 12% hands high, star and lump in Garchead, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by R. S. Lang, Burlington Tp, one rod roan, yearling steer, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$12.

red roan, yearling steer, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$12.
STKER—Taken up by J. W. Allen, California To, one white, yearling steer, branded H on right hip. Valued at \$15.
STEER—Taken up by Frank Drum, Pottawatomie, Tp, one 3-yr-old spotted steer, crop off left ear. Valued at \$18.

Edwards County-R. L. Ford, Clerk. COW-Taken up by A. L. Kendall, Kinsley Tp, March 1878, one white cow with cropped cars. Valued at ‡20. Jefferson County-J. N. Insley, Clerk.

STEER-Taken up by John H. Davis, Oskaloosa Tp, one deep red steer, one yr old, white face and hind feet, small red spot on nose, some red between the horns, red around the eyes, tail partly white, slit in left ear, crop off right ear, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$15. Rice County-W. T. Nicholas, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Charles T. Gibson, Victoria Tp, March 2, 1878, one mouse-colored pony, 14 hands high, two white feet. Valued at \$10. Fedgwick County-E. A. Dorsey, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. D. Cain, Payne Tp, March 16, 878, one large, white cow, 5 yrs old, no marks nor brands appraised at \$20. Wabauusee County-G. W. Watson, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Michael Byrn, Kaw Tp, Feb. 18, 1878, one two-year-old sorrel hores, both hind legs and face white. Vained at \$30.

Also, one 2-yr-old sorrel mare, both hind feet and left fore foot white. Valued at \$20.

Woodson County-I. N Holloway, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Smith Willhite, Toronto Tp. Jan 5. 1878, one black mare 3 yrs old, black face, no marks no braugs. Valued at \$30. Strays For Week Ending April 10, 1878.

Allen County-T. S. Stover, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by J. A. Scantlin, Cottage Grove Tp one gelding pony, 8 or syrs old, about 15 hands high, blaze in the face, blind in left eye, allt in 10p of left ear, no ot er marks nor brands.

Franklin County-Geo. D Stinebaugh, Clerk. MARE-Taken up by S. B. Bodley, Lincoln Tp. March 27, 1878, one bay mare, medium size. Valued at \$60. Greenwood County--F. J. Cochrane, Clerk. STREE.—Taken up by J. W. Ray, Fall River Tp, March 12, 1878, one red and white steer, supposed to 2 yrs old this spring, no marks nor brards. Valued at \$18.

LaBette County-L. C Howard, Clerk PONY—Taken up by John G. Livingston, Howard Tp one bay horse pony, 13 hands high, hind feet white, white tip on nose, 7 yrs old, no mark nor brands. Valued at \$25 Morris County-A. Moser, Jr., Clerk.

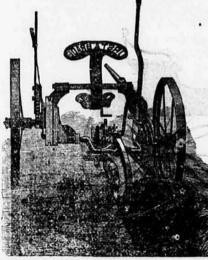
MARE-Taken up by Jerry Breen, Clark Creek Tp March 18, 1878. one bay pony mare about 10 yrs old, white star in forchead, left hind foot white. Valued at \$20. Reno County-H. W. Beatty, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by D. M. Harvey, Little River, Tp March 8, 1878, one yellowish gray mare pony 9 or 10 yrs old, 114 hands high, collar marks on shoulder, had on leather head stall with short rope, also piece of bridle on neck, no marks nor brands yisble.

Shawnee County-J. Lee Knight, Clerk, FILLY—Taken up by C. H. Tyrrell, Topeka Tp, Mar., 1878, one bay filly, white spot on forehead white stripe in nose, white teet, supposed to be 2 yrs old. Valued at

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1 Ladies' Jet Set, Ornamented; 1 set Handsome Rosebud Ear Drops; 1 Gent's Elegant Lake George Diamond Stud; 1 Cardinal Red Bead Necklace; 1 Pair
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STATE OF KANPAS | 88. In the District Court in and for the County and State aforesaid. P. M. Sturgis, Plaintiff,

Sarah E. Sturgis, Defendant,

The said Sarah E. Sturgis, defendant, is hereby notified that she has been sued by the said P. M. Sturgis plaintiff, in the district court in and for the County of Shawnee, and State of Kaneas, and that she must answer the petition filed by said plaintiff, in said Court against her on or before the 22nd day of May, 1878, or the same will be taken as true and judgment will be rendered accordingly, divorcing said plaintiff from her the said deiendant.

Bu D. E. Suwares hes attorney

By D. E. Sowers, his Attorney, SEAL. Attest : R. E. Heller.

Dated April, 8th, 1878.

DR PIERCES' STANDARD

REMEDIES Golden Medical Discovery

Is Alterative, or Blood-cleansing. Golden Medical Discovery

Is Pectoral.

Golden Medical Discovery Is a Cholagogue, or Liver Stimulant. Golden Medical Discovery

Golden Medical Discovery

By reason of its Alterative properties, cures Diseases of the Blood and Skin. as Scrofula, or King's Evil; Tumors, Ulcere, or Old sores; Blotches; Pimples; and Eruptions. By virtue of its Pectoral properties, it cures Bronchial, Throat, and Lung Affections; Inciplent Consumption; Lingering Conghs; and Chronic Laryngitis. Its Cholagogue, properties render it an unequaled remedy for Billiousness; Torpid Liver, or "Liver Cemplaint;" and its Tonic properties make it equally efficacious in curing Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, and Dyseppsia.

Where the skin is sallow and covered with blotches and pimples, or where they are scrofulous swelings, and affections, a few bottles of Golden Medical Discovery will effect an entire cure. If you feel duil drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in menth, internal heat or chilis alternative with hot flushes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongne coated you are suffering from Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." In many cases "Liver Complaint," only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and heaithy.

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The "Little Giant" Cathartic, or Multum in Parvo Physic, scacely larger than mustard seeds, and are sugar-coated. They remove the necessity of taking the great, crude, drastic; sickening pills, heretofore so much in use

As a remecy for Headache, Dizziness, Rush of Blood to the Head, Tightness about the Chest, Bad taste in Mouth, Eructations from the Stomach, Blifons At tacks, Jaundice, Pain in the Kidneys, Highly-colored Urine, and Internal Fever, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are unsurpassed, furthermore, I would say that their action is universal, not a gland escaping their sanative impress. Age does not impare the properties of these Pellets, They are sugar-coated and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtue being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are always fresh and reliable. This is not the case with those pills which are put up in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. The dally use of two Pellets has cured the most obstinate cases of Scrofula, Tetter, Salt-rheum, Erystpelas, Boils, Blotches, Pimples, Sore-Eyes, and Eruptions. They are, however, recommended to be taken in connections with the Golden Medical Discovery, in order to secure the best results.

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DR. PIERCE'S

FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION.

DR, PIERCE'S FAVORITE

The remedial management of those diseases peculiar to women has afforded a large experience at the World's Dispensary, of which Dr. Plerce is the chief consulting physician, in adapting remedies for their cure. Dr. Plerce's Favorite Prescription is the result of this extended experience, and has become justly celebrated for its many and remarkable cures of all those chronic diseases and

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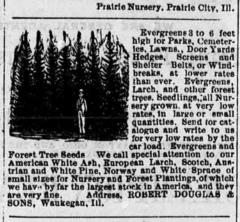
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THORN WIRE HEDGE CO., apart makes a good fence.

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It being generally known that no collection would be taken up, there was an unusually large attendance of Lime Kilners, and when the bell rang the audience to order every bench seemed taken. Brother Gardner seemed the very picture of rosy health as he shook the kinks out of his spine, and

said:
"Gem'len, what am dat objeck on dat sky-blue stool ober dar?"
"Dat's de water pail," was the answer.
"Jess 50, gem'len—jess 50. If dat pail war painted red or blew what would it be?"
"Nuffin but a rail"

ed red or blew what would it be?"
"Nuffin but a pail."
"Jess so agin. If we shud paint dat pail an' fresco de handle, an' silver-plate the hoops, an' cull it de Tower ob London, it wouldn't be de tower enny moar dan it is now. We is all agreed on dat—all but de wimen. My ole woman, who am brack as de one-spot of spades, lame in de leff leg, an' wid no moar bewty dan de hine end of a butcher cart, frizzes a curl ober her leff ear, ties a red ribbon aroun' her throat, puts on a bustle, squeezed her corset till she can't holler, and sails down the street wid de ideah in her ear dat she's a turkey of the corset till she can't holler, and sails down the street wid de ideah in her ear dat she's a turkey of the first water. She reckons dat nobody can gaze on her without a shiver of admiration, and dat folks will imagine dat I own all de corner lots on de Brush-fa'm. But she's nuffin but my ole woman arter all—nuffin but a bundle o' groans, an' a heap o' aches. Walk out on de street an' what d'ye see? Ehery female in de lan' rubs paint on her cheeks. o' aches. Walk out on de street an what d ye see? Ebery female in de lan' rubs paint on her cheeks, an powder on her face. Dey frizz deir ha'r, squeeze up on deir corsets, nip along on deir toes, an' deir hull aim is to decieve de men inter believin' dat dey am hansum an lubly. De uglier an' meaner-lookin' de woman am, de more she frizzes an de harder she de woman am, de more she frizzes an de harder she nips. De less money dey hev to dress on de richer de duds are, an' de moar jewelry dey wave aroun'. A man stan's up in the broad light of day, an' the hull world kin see if he's humbly an' ugly an' lame an' sneaky, but de woman salls along in a cloud of gorgousnes, an' de lameness an' deception doan' come out till after she's got you fast. If a pig is a pig, why shud we call him a cookstove? El a woman is a woman, why de need of all dis paint an' powder, an' nippin' aroun'? De white man doan' priciate it, de nigger is sick of it, an' I tell you, gem'len, dat de time am comin' when this country am gwine to sigh mighty hard for a return ob de days when a clean calico dress an' a healthy woman went aroun' in company."—[Detroit Free Press. went aroun' in company."-[Detroit Free Press.

A colored man, having admired a colored widow living in the next block above but being afraid to come out boldly and reveal his passion, went to a white man of his acquaintance, the other day, and requested him to write the lady a letter asking her hand in marriage. The friend wrote, telling the widow in a few brief lines that the size of her feet was the talk of the neighborhood, and asking her if she could not pare them down a little. The name of the colored man was signed, and he was to call her Sunday night for an answer. The writer of the letter met the nigger limping along the street, and asked him what the widow said. The man showed him a scratched nose, a lame leg, and a spot on his scalp where a handful of wool had been violently jerked out, and answered in solemn tones, "She did not say nuffin, an' I didn't stay dar mor'i

I look upon the man who never waz known to make a blunder with a kind uv pity; he haz simply misst hiz destiny. I don't blame enny man for trieing to lighten hiz load; even mules wou't carry dubble without kicking up behind. I argy that is a man haint got enney conshience he haint got enny soul. Keep your feet warm, your hed cool, and breathe thru yure nove and doktors will he as skarse as un-Keep your feet warm, your hed cool, and breathe thru yure noze, and doktors will be as skarse as undertakers at a'pauper's phuneral. There is no klass that the world respekts so mutch, and are willing to pay so poorly, as the philosophers. I do luy an idea; I wouldn't give a cuss for one-half the opinyuns that are floating around the world. Next to an ackt ov repentence, for solid comfort and queit satisfrekshun, cums an act ov politeness. The man whoze conversashun is made up entirely ov what iz whoze conversashun is made up entirely ov what iz called wit iz the most uncomfortable kritter imaginable; I had rather stir up a hornet's nest than be stirred up by a fellow ov this kink.—Billings.

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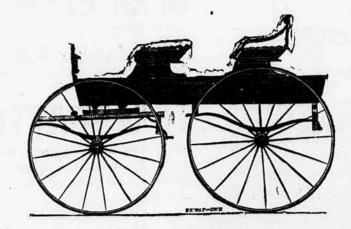
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