ESTABLISHED 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JANUARY 30, 1878.

VOL. XVI. NO. 5:

The Kansas Farmer.

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

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BREEDING PAPERS.

NO. I.

The lightest, pleasantest and most profitae ble occupation on a farm is the breeding of the stock, and yet there is no department pertaining to agriculture, conducted in as sloven. ly a manner by the majority of farmers.

The nearest male, be it boar, bull, jack or stallion, has the preference. In order to bets ter their circumstances, our Kansas farmers should remember the principle which governs in the rich and prosperous states of Kentucky, Tenn, Ohio. etc., the practice of which has raised the farmers of those communities into comfortable and often luxurious circumstances.

The principle I would impress, nay, wish to brand indelibly upon the mind, is, that in the breeding of all animals there should be an aim continually before the mind of the breeder, of a given and improved type of the animal he is breeding, which he should strive to reach. And this aim should not be confined to a single effort, but should continue through rs, so his flocks and herds may, i time, present a uniform, and as nearly as may be a. thoroughbred type.

In the breeding of cattle for beef use nothing but Durhams; for butter, Jerseys; for cheese, Ayrshires; for all combined, for the farmers cow, Halstines. Breed to thoroughbred males whenever procurable. By pursuing this plan the farmer will wonderfully soon raise his stock to a pure-bred type; he will enhance his profits and his reputation, and add to his enjoyment of life.

Probably there is no animal raised on the farm with as little objective foresight as the horse, and yet, individually, he is the most valuable of stock, and as capable of an improvement and of an increased value as anything raised.

Farmers, breed your horses for a purpose, try and get good mares, it is just as easy and suffice, or a tiny pin-hole was ample to admit cheap to raise good colts, and, dear me! so much more profitable. Make up your mind what your mares are best fitted to produce ; if life. you have a mare of large size and no style, she should be bred without question to a Clydesdale or Norman stallion (breed to thors oughbred, the half-breds cannot stamp their progeny with the charcteristics of the breed). If she has size and style and action, try and raise a stylish coach or carriage horse. If she be smaller, with style, or simply with action, breed her to raise a fast and stylish road horse or trotter. If she be small, no style nor action, or inferior in any way, don't breed her. Don't breed any half pony mares while you can get a good American mare as cheaply as you can at present.

If you have a mare you are bound to breed and she does not answer any of the first det scriptions, raise a mule, it won't pay you to do anything else. Remember the heavy draft, the stylish carriage horse, the stylish or speedy roadster, parhaps trotter, all sell quick for money, sometimes big money. The inferior animal never sells except at a loss to his N. A. T.

THE KANSAS PARMER AND AMERICAN

DISEASE AND DECAY. Something About the Germ Theory.

[This paper and the one to follow on the same subject, are condensed from a lecture first delivered under the title of "A Little Leaven," at Hiawatha, last March. The subject seemed interesting and comprehensible to those present, and it is here given to the readers of the Farmer in language as little technical as possible]

NO. I.

Perhaps the most brilliant achievements of modern times have been the discoveries of Pasteur, the French chemist, that all phenome ens of fermentation and putrifaction are biological rather than chemical processes. Before Pasteur, chemists generally held to the view propounded by Liebig, that fermentation and putrifaction were chemical processes analogous to combustion, wherein the splits ting up of the molecules of one unstable compound caused such is "shaking of the contiguous melecule as to tumble it down also, causing its atoms to split into new groups; as for example, where common leaven or yeast causes the molecule of sugar to break up into alcohol and carbon dyoxyd.

About the year 1857, Andrew Crosby, an Irish professor and experimenter, announced that he had succeeded in creating, by his own act, living beings. This he accomplished, it was said, by passing a current of electricity through certain pieces of brick enclosed in a glass vessel, and in which was sugar solution. The announcement created a great stir, and the Lamarckians, warmed with zeal kindled by "Vestiges of Creation," then recently published, presently proclaimed that Monas Crosbii, as the new-made stranger was christened, afforded proof positive that the physical forces of nature (heat, light and electricity), acting upon dead matter were amply sufficient to canse the beginning of life. The controversy was at first purely theological; Deists, Atheists, Pantheists and Positiveists hurled at each other's heads such a deal of logical hot-shot as kept all scientific and religious literature of the day in an uproar. But it stimulated a vast amount of experiment. Others repeated the experiment of Crosby, and it was at length proved that the "seed" of Monas Crosbii exist. ed in the bits of brick he had used, and the new creation was identified with some wellknown forms of infusorial life, and the new species was stricken from the list!

But the controversy did not abate so easily. and there divided that august body of savants bination that is in equilibrium, and as such it are in the midst of life. into Pan Spermatists (those who believe that is insusceptible of spontaneous change. It But in our rapsody on this beautiful provisall life springs from a seed or germ of its kind) required life to wrench those atoms from their ion of Divine Providence, let us not forget to and the Abiogenesists (those who maintain mineral bonds and build the molecules com- consider the contra side. It is to this provisthat plasmic matter may evolve life, without posing organic tissue; so it requires life to jon that we find it so difficult to keep our dain ject to feeding in the dry warm house, or seed or eggs). The latter was the larger di. tear down the organic structure and resolve ly meat and bread and butter and eggs from vision, and under the able leadership of the its form and molecules into the original atoms being devoured, or, as our housewives say, late Felix Archimede Pouchet, had nearly annihilated all opposition. The study of infusions of hay, meat, etc., become a rage, and the appearance of living forms in these under circumstances which seemed to preclude the possibility of seed or parental forms was a common affair. But one of the "conditions" which bore the same relations to this subject that "darkness" does to spirit materializations, was, that these infusions must come in contact with atmospherie air: a moment would the "vivifying,, principles, and the infusions, would, in a few weeks, swarm with infusorial

Pasteur'refused his adhesion to this doctrine and it was his stubborn opposition and persistent skepticism that has given to the world a new science, Zymology, and has worked a revolution in our ideas of fermentation, putrifaction and decay, and these new ideas have invaded the domain of pathology and medicine and worked a revolution there. The this matter for rebuilding?" labor of Pasteur has cost him much, but his triumph is great. Twenty years of peering through the microscope have left him a half blind paralytic, but he has solved the mystery of the silksworm disease, called Pebrine, and saved the silk industry of France. He has taught France how to prevent her wines and beers from spoiling, and the vinegar-makers rest the decay of their vinegar.

Pasteur challenged Pouchet's experiments. claiming that mycetal and infusorial germs contact, or the pin hole perforation sufficed for pounded glass. The infusions kept sweet, but able with mycetal life, the dead bodies of manner, for fear of hurting them; hence, these

fusions rarely gave signs of life.

requisite."

readily spoil on top of Mount Blanc, climbed and vinegar plants; the liquor becomes alkathat peak with his bottles of infusion, there line from escaping ammonia; putrid odors apboiled them and permitted them to cool in the pear, such as belong to decaying meat. open air, then sealed them up and brought When the liquor no longer contains food them to Paris, where they kept sweet, show- for these infusoria, cannibalism appears, the ing no putrifaction nor signs of decay, and no stronger eat the weaker. But a final residue signs of microscopic life appeared within. He die for lack of proper food, and their bodies fall now boiled meat in a glass retort, drew out to the bottom. This mass is attacked by visible the neck into a long, small-bored tube which moulds, and the bodies of these moulds again was reeled into a coil. The retort was then by bacteria in a reciprocal devouring until cooled gradually to prevent the rush of air there is nothing left but a handful of mineral of being at war, co-operate and aid each through the coiled tube. His expectation was matter, and a few spores or seeds of the species. Topeka, Kansas. fulfilled, the sir passing a long, narrow, spiral that grew there, and when dried up these are tube whose sides were moistened by the vapor borne away by the winds to be sown in fresh of the boiling liquor, arrested the germs, and fields. So in the decay of meat. Its inner a germless air, uncooked and unchemicked, portion is first pervaded by rod-like bodies Manhattan, we spent it interviewing the Agrested upon the contents of the retort! For called vibriones; upon the outer portion is at ricultural college and farm. On leaving, we months this retort with its contents so exposed work a form called bacteria, these devour as to "natural" air was exhibited to the wonder- long as it is food for them, and at length, die ing "Abiogenesists," its juices unclouded and while their bodies with a certain residue of its meat untainted, by the side of the bottles matter not assimilable by these species, fall from Mount Blanc. No animalculæ, no fungi, to the bottom; there they are attacked by no taint, no smell appeared. The problem of moulds visible and invisible, until as before fermentation, putrifaction and decay, those there is left a fittle carbonaccous matter, a benign means by which organic plasma is little mineral salts, and the germs and earthy prevented from undue accumulation upon the skeleton of the various infusorial species ensurface of the earth, was solved; they were gaged in the work of destruction. shown not to be chemical 'processes, but as

forms of life. of the mineral world. All organic tissue with "spolled." The microzymas are not cons prey, devouring, digesting, assimilating and and death.

Atchison, Kansas. excreting it until we are again resolved into the air, water and dirt from whence we were built.

When Pasteur had triumphantly promulgated all this in substance before the Academy, the last of the French Abiogenesists sought to confound him by a sort of Achillean

becomes of the bodies of these little devourers? jure the teeth and cause their premature des What is the ferment of the ferments? How are they resolved into air, water and earth, contact of solid or liquid substances of adv are they resolved into air, water and earth, consect of the teeth is trivial ing.

that the building side of the cycle may have kind with the enamel of the teeth is trivial ing.

The building itself reflects great credit on

any theory; he said, "I will try to discover; I Dentists say if teeth are kept clean they will the next meeting of the Academy."

Pasteur was brought in upon a couch, for one faint conception of the odors that proceed from of Orleans have learned from him how to ar- side was now paralyzed. His answer was a disordered stomach, and constantly fill the the ferments ?"

were diffused in the air, and that the moment's starch is first converted into sugar by a solu- soft, spongy and sore? The teeth and gums ble ferment which does not multiply; the like all other parts of the human system rebreeder and owner. I may draw the attention an abundant" seeding" of the fertile fields; drop sugar is then converted into alcohol and car- quire exercise to give them strength and keep of the readers of the FARMER to this subject these organisms found in his meat and vegs bon dioxyd (carbonic gas) by the growth and them in a sound and vigorous condition, and etable juices. He repeated the bottle experi- multiplication therein of several micromycetal when children are taught to avoid crusty ment of Pouchet, but the air which he per- (little fungal) forms of vegetation; that when bread and hard baked bread, they soon get to mitted to enter the bottles containing the it no longer contained sugar or there was dislike everything that obliges them to use boiled infusions, had been passed over red hot generated so much alcohol as to be incompatable their teeth and gums, except in the feeblest

showed no signs of infusorial life. He gener- these yeast plants fall as a white curdy proated pure oxygen from red oxide of mercury, cipitate to the bottom. And now another and permitted that to enter the bottles cone race of beings spring into life. A soum gaths taining boiled infusions; no life was produced. ers on top, and the microscope reveals that a He caused the air to traverse pumice-stone forest of vinegar-making plants are now at moistened with strong sulphuric acid; the in- work on the alcohol. When the alcohol is all fusions kept sweet. Air entered other infusion converted into vinegar, the vinegar plant rests bottles that had bubbled up through molten if the liquor is strong, for vinegar too is annitre, through hot solutions of other strong tiseptic when strong. But acetic acid being oxidising substances, and in his hands the in- more volotile than water, the liquor is soon weakened, the "mother" or fungus again "But," said Pouchet, "these chemicals not commences work on the vinegar. At length only destroy germs, but they disturb the pos the vinegar is gone, the "mother" settles down larity (?) of the air molecules so that life is no to the bottom along with the dead yeast plant longer produced; contact with natural air is and now putrifaction sets up. Bacteria and ovibriones begin the work of devouring the Pasteur, remembering that meat did not nitrogenous matter of the dead yeast plants

This was in substance the answer of Pasteur truly steps in the descending roll of the mat- though other examples were given and other The farm and grounds have an air of thrift. ter of life to its originals of carbon, oxygen, species named, and it certainly presents us hydrogen and nitrogen, as any in the ascend- with a striking example of the economy of The new barn is in every way worthy of coming scale by which these elements are com- nature, whose every molecule built up was mendation and is a worthy model for the bined to make up the tissue of the nobler scores destined not only to turn the wheel of farmers of the state. Evidently all the inlife as it ascends in complexity, but also in its ternal arrangements were not complete, but The matter of life, it was found, did indeed descent to the great mineral sea to do work as quite enough to prove to old and new school exist in unstable equilibrium, its molecules well. If in the midst of life we are in the farmers that stock of all kinds can better cohering by slight affinities, still it is a com, midst of death, so in all death and decay we serve the purpose of their existence under

which we are acquainted, if not "saved" or tent to eat us after death, patiently waiting at "resolved" otherwise by the arts of man or a the end of life's walk for our coming. No! rare accident of nature, is devoured by a min- They rush down its paths and grapple with ute world of organisms of whose existence we the new-born babe in a life and death strugwould be ignorant but for powerful micror gle for the survival of the fittest. They in scopes. Upon our flesh after death a world of vade the folds of all the animals, ministering countless species of animals and plants will to all our wants, spreading there contagion,

PLAIN TALK ON FAMILIAR SUBJECTS.

NO. VI.

Dyspepsia is aggravated by bad teeth, and bad teeth are induced by dyspepsia. The constant use of very hot or very cold food and "Will Monsieur permit me to ask him what drinks, or of sweet and sour things, may in and to learn what breed proves best for the cay; but the injury resulting simply from the in comparison with the injury caused by the Pasteur was puzzled. He did not venture exhalations arriving fram a foul stemach.

have given the life history of the microzymes, not decay. But how are they to be kept clean you now sak me to tell what becomes of them when there is a disordered, stomach beneath after death, but I must sek you to wait until them? Imagine one's mouth filled daily and nightly with the noxious gases that emanate At the next annual meeting of the Academy, from a fermenting cess-pool, and you have a read to the question, "What is the ferment of mouth of a dyspeptic. Is it any wonder that testh continually enveloped in such a fetid at-He showed that when barley is malted its mosphere should decay, and the gums become

organs become enfeebled and incapable of properly masticating and preparing food for the stomach; and it in turn becomes enfeebled and deranged and retaliates upon the teeth, causing them to decay prematurely. Thereis a very intimate relation between the teeth and the stomach, and people with weak stomachs, as a general rule, have bad teeth, as those

with bad teeth, have dyspeptic stomachs.
When the teeth are judiciously exercised on solid, wholesome food, the gums become firm and healthy, and every thing that goes into the mouth can be properly chewed before

it passes to the stomach.

Have the stomach in proper working order and the salivary secretions become healthful. the breath sweet, the gums firm, and the teeth sound, and easily kept clean and white. Keep the teeth and gums in a healthy condition by proper and sufficient exercise, and the vital force that is expended in getting rid of the immense quantities of cold water the avstage men and women pour into them for the purpose of washing down their meals from inability to properly chew them, will be saved and used for the legitimate work of digestion. And thus will the teeth and stomach, instead

A VISIT TO THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. Having an hour to spare, during a visit to were strongly impressed with the fact that however much disposed to find fault with or underrate this institution some men may be,it would be both creditable and profitable to the farmers of the state if they made an effort to inepect their "University," oftener than they

We had not the fortune to meet a " professor," and occular demonstration made a sorry show at satisfying our thirst for explanations, information and results of experiments. good management and practical business. their living from snow drifts in the shelter of a straw stack.

Nor, methinks would John Cattleman eb. milking out of the snow and cutting nors easters if he had to tend three times as many head of stock.

The specimens of stock are mostly of the right kind for the ordinary farmer. I am convinced that it is time and money wasted to keep breeding and fattening the Texans, or even our greatly improved "natives," when from these Durhams and Aberdeens a thirtythree months steer can as easily be brought to dress ten to twelve hundred of prime beef as the grade Texan to nine hundred at four years old, but the grade from these two is better yet for beef qualities, and without in the least disparaging our present stock this is what the western stock-raiser must and will come to in the near future.

In hogs, the specimens are also good, especially the Berkshires. We expected to find a greater number and variety in this department average farmer. As with the cattle our experience gives the grade Berkshire and Poland-China the very first rank for pork-grow-

some one, built and fitted up in a thorough and substantial manner with the view of having convenience, comfort, and health, it proves that the faculty have not soiled their fingers with a nuisance or "steal" of the public money and also that in a state so rich in material as Kansas no stock-raiser has an excuse for being without a good barn.

On reaching the Industrial Department, Mr. Stewart met and escorted us through the whole so that we made diligent use of his pel lite attentions in hearing and answering questions.

Verily the world moveth. The last generation knew nothing of such seats of Agricultural lore. And it seems to me the present one (in Kansas) barely appreciate the full val-

If the faculty and farmers would agree to hitch teams and pull true together there is hardly a limit to the improvements they can effect within the next decade. Wakefield Kan.

HORTICULTURAL.

The January Meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society.

EDITOR FARMER: Our regular meeting for this month came upon the 19th inst., which proved to be one of those misty, drizzly days which have thus far been so characteristic of our winter weather. The attendance was consequently much less than usual. The election of officers was postponed until the February meeting. Vice. President Martin Sedgwick in the chair.

The first subject-Orchards-was discussed with a good deal of freedom. The general tone of discussion was directed to varieties best suited for market,

N. P. Demming remarked that while the Wine Sap and Ganet were of excellent flavor, they sold in market for fifty cents per bushel, while the Ben Davis and Willow Twig sold for seventy cents, and he found that size and not flavor ruled in our markets.

Mr. Watt spoke in favor of the Rome Beauty as being one of the best apples for all uses on our list, and said if he was going to plant another orchard he would select only varieties which were large and of a red color. He had found that size and color sells an apple. He made this exception, however, the Lowell, and Cooper's Early White. This speaker has realized more for his fruit the present seas son than any other one, on account of ships ping in bushel crates, nicely selected and well packed. His market was at Denver.

Secretary G. C. Brockett thought the Rome Beauty, though yielding a fine, showy apple on young trees, deteriorated badly on older

J. McGhee thought differently, and cited his experience with this apple as out-doing both the Wine-Sap and Genet in productiveness and early bearing. His orchard he reported to be on rich, bottom lands.

Mr. Demming thought the Rome Beauty improved by top-grafting. Some members reported this apple as already past its prime, less good so far as they go, but none of them while others had it still solid and sound; still others spoke of its symmetrical shape, being that can be reached in these ways, but one or lathe. The tree, too, was one of the best and trimmest trees to handle of all others in the umbrella, and all the trees follow the same pattern precisely.

buds in a healthy, sound condition.

W. P. Demming inquired if it would do to plant blackberries now? Brockett and others thought it a favorable time, while others would add a slight mulch over them.

Kausas market, the president replied that bits than in any other way, and it is impossi-

A committee of three was appointed by the chair to revise the premium list for the next was devoted to horticultual premiums in said

Mr. S. B. Pearson was selected as chairman of that committee.

every meeting, and take part in the proceed

After adjournment the society repaired to city with the University. The conversation was kept up at a brisk rate for quite awhile, and the singing and joking afforded us no . J. S. little merriment. Lawrence, Kansas

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS HORTICULTURAL

SOCIETY.

The fourth annual meeting of this society was held in Humboldt on the 9th and 10th of January, 1878. The attendance from abroad was good, and the people of Humboldt left nothing undone to make the meeting pleasant and profitable to all in attendance.

The address of welcome was delivered by Hon. John R. Goodin, after prayer by Rev. W. A. Dotson.

An essay was read by G. W. Ashby, on "The English Prim as an Ornamental Hedge Plant," which was discussed by many of those present. This is the common privet, and was thought to be the best plant known for the purpose named in the essay; not as a stockproof hedge, however, for it is harmless.

The culture of blue-grass was also discussed, and from the experience given by several present, it was deemed a success in souths ern Kansas. It can easily be grown from seed sown in the early spring and in the fall, provided the season is reasonably good for growth, and the weeds are kept well mown for the first year until the grass gets a start. The proper amount of seed to sow is from two to four bushels per acre. No other grass or small grain should be sown with the bluegrass seed, and the mowing close and frequently the first season was considered very important.

The reports from those present proved that pears do well in many cases. None of the of fruit of all kinds. sweet varieties of the cherry succeed. The Early Richmond is about the best. The Wild Goose and Miner plum are the only kinds beside the common wild ones that survive the attacks of the curculio.

rience in the state, they will save themselves much disappointment.

Garden vegetables received a portion of the society's attention. Celery seems to be one of the hardest things to grow that has been tried, Asparagus is easily grown and does best planted in long rows, the plants being set a foot spart and cultivated thoroughly. This is

much easier and better every way than plant. ing in beds.

Mr. James Truitt, of Kentucky, sent about ninety varieties of apples to compare with the Kansas specimens. As they had been gathered early in the fall they did not compare favorably. Mr. Truitt certainly deserves the thanks of the society, which was tendered him, for his interest shown in the horticulture of Kaneas. He expects soon to be a resident of the state.

The constitution was so amended that the next annual meeting of the society will be held on the first Wednesday and Thursday of December, at such place as may be deemed best by the board of directors.

The society will also held a fruit show next fall in connection with one of the fairs within the district. The district includes fifteen counties in the southeastern corner of the

The officers elected for the ensuing year are H. E. VanDeman, of Geneva, president; D. B. Skeels, of Galesburg, vice-president; G. W. Ashby, of Chanette, secretary; C. C. Kelsey, of Humboldt, treasurer ; C. H. Graham, of Les Roy, J. B. Terbert, of Humboldt, and S. B. Roth, of Chanute, trustees.

The evening meetings were enlivened with good music by some of the best musicians of H. E. VANDEMAN. he city.

Geneva, Kansas.

ORCHARDS AND THEIR CARE. I suppose anything that may be of benefit to those engaged in the raising of an orchard will be acceptable to the readers of the FARM-ER. Many methods have been recommended to prevent the ravages of rabbits, all more or sure protection. It is well to trap and kill all as round and smooth as though turned in a two sharp, old tellows not caught, will, in a very short time, do an immense damage to a the united action of the ones who wish to do young orchard. The most effectual way is to nursery, being shaped much like an inverted wrap the body of the tree with something from the ground up from one and a halt to ten feet. Some use old rags, some paper, some Secretary Brockett reported all the fruit corn stalks; we find long blue grass the cheapest, most expeditious, and a perfect safeguard, Commence at the ground with the stem of the grass, wrap around until you reach the desired height, then double the end under the same as for binding grain. I presume there In answer to what varieties to graft for the are more trees destroyed in orchards by rabthe Ben Davis still seemed to be the coming ble to save an orchard without extreme ty;" this is equally true of a great many other come so large that a cultivated crop will not amount to much, there not being room to work the physical science department to experiment well with a team, and the shade of the trees with the telephone which now connects the will prevent the growth of a crop. The clover will not make a stiff sod as do the grasses, thereby injuring the growth of the trees, but will have an opposite effect, keeping the ground loose and holding the soil sufficiently to keep from washing. The clover pays well in a good crop of hay and fine pasturage Every few years, if thought necessary, the ground in an orchard can be broken up and harrowed down, it will then reseed itself.

In regard to wind breaks, forest trees on the southwest of an orchard will give good protection. On the other three sides we think hedge fence 12 or 15 feet high amply sufficient more than this high is an actual injury. We protect nursery stock by using a remedy recommended by Joseph Savage, of Lawrence, Pare apples, slice and cut into squares of 1 of an inch, sprinkle these with arsenic, scatter the pieces through the nursery or any place you may think a rabbit will get it. This is the Sampson that slays its thousands, and were it not for this they certainly would almost ruin the growing nursery stock. Where the apple with arsenic is put near the house or stock ranges, all should be taken up in the morning which the rabbits have not eaten

through the night. I am of the opinion that the commissioners of every county, where there are many orchards being planted, would do a wise act and one that would eventually result in a good revenue to the county, by offering the bounty the law authorizes them to do, 5 cents a scalp on the common rabbit, and every one who kills a jack rabbit should have 25 cents. The rabi bits are increasing fearfully in this county

Every one likes a good apple (and who does not) and wants them cheap, and plenty are more or less interested in the destruction of anything that militates against the growing WM. PLASKET.

Baldwin City, Kansas. SUCCESSES AND FAILURES.

EDITOR FARMER: The days of another year are passing away and all of us are each day reminded there is something to be done. it is only the fault of the person. What is best to do, or how to accomplish

industrial classes have a common interest.

It is not likely that all the readers of the anywhere to supply the wants of man. FARMER will ever meet and listen to the the same information to all, and in this way we may gather the very best fruits of intelligent industry.

We are learning there is one right way of doing, that nearly always leads to success, and very many wrong ways that nearly al. ways lead to failure; that it is better to learn the knowledge is gained in the rudest way or from the simplest mind, than to be able to polish our errors with professional theories.

It should ever be a pleasant task for those who eat bread " by the sweat of their face." to teach and be taught; and if one knows a better way to do than others, let the better way be made known in a plain, practical way It seems as though no one should be so within themselves, the diffusion of which would be beneficial to all around.

There is no danger to individual or general prosperity from the giving of useful information, but there is danger from the selfish and sordid minds, that are ever planning and scheming for self, without regard for the rights of others.

It is this spirit, aided and assisted by men who were entrusted and paid by all the pecple to guard and protect their interests, that contemplates this, secures a productive farm in has created burdens under which industry has a good section of country, and the vicinity of suffered great wrongs.

It will be well enough in the future to watch as well as work, and when our harvests are gathered home, our own families who have toiled and worked and watched through many weary days, may as well erjoy the fruits of their labor as to be compelled to give the greater part for tithes and taxes and forced interests to satisfy the demands of the able financiers, who have financiered a country of bountiful harvests and plenty of all the comforts of life, into want and poverty, and many of its people into beggary.

But let us not be discouraged; better days are coming, and the power to right all wrongs, is in the ones interested; it will only require right to purify and straighten out the political condition of things; and the great and varied resources of our country are a guarantee for future prosperity.

Our own state with its natural productive qualities, and recuperative powers, its advantages in raising grain, stock and fruit, give so much encouragement for future results, that we are apt to forget and neglect everything else, except the one thing we are in pursuit of.

The writer remembers well when guns, pistols and butcher knives were about the most common implements in Kansas, and watchfulness and care. A wise statesman has these were used mainly to find out whether said, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liber- the colored people should be free or slaves in Kansas, and how the then territory was then county fair. One hundred and fifteen dollar things, and also true that vigilance is the looked upon by most people as a worthless price of an apple orchard, We usually plant desert, fit only for Indians, wild beasts and two and three-year-old trees, cultivate in corn outlaws from civilized countries, and that all beans or potatoes until the trees are from eight attempts at cultivation and civilization, would to ten years old. Most of the time throwing be entire failures. Later it was admitted that the earth to the trees thereby mounding up, agriculture might be made a partial success nent interest in our meetings by the young which gives good drainage and also aids the along the Missouri river, but beyond this it men and women of the county, and thought trees to withstand the hard winds better than would be useless to try. But people kept ould be encouraged to be present at they otherwise would. After this my choice moving back; the more they saw of Kansas to sow red clover as the trees will have be- the more they wanted to see, and the farther they went the farther they wanted to go, and as far as they have gone they have had pretty good success considering the difficulties and failures people are subject to in all new coun-

Whether or not people will stop when they get to the "Sandy Desert" has not been fully decided, but the probability is that intelligent industry will profitably use much of the land that even at the present time is considered

In the early days the person who advocated the planting of fruit trees in Kansas was considered visionary, if he ever expected to gather fruit therefrom, but time and experience has proven that the best of fruit can be raised in abundant quantities.

It is true the failures and disappointments have been many, and the losses have been frequent and severe in all the branches of Agriculture and Horticulture they have been enough to discourage and dishearten the most persistent, but the lessons learned and knowledge gained through these misfortunes may be of more value than what was lost.

Enough has been learned to know it will be interesting and profitable to learn a good deal more, and we may hopefully look forward to the time, when the comforts and luxuries of life, that make homes peaceful and happy, will come easier than scanty necessities come

But let no one be deluded by the belief that prosperity will come without an effort of mind and body, or that any one is so great or powerful that they can ignore the great laws that are such as are intended mainly for feeding to rule and regulate all things, and then be suc-

things unsuited to the condition of surround. while the skilled and practical grower knows

But as it is necessary to know how and sound of one voice, but pen and type can give what to do, it is a matter that should receive shelter on his farm, for the proper care of his more attention than it does and if part of the stock, the herd is driven home when the pastime devoted to the study of uselessness and ture has failed, and the process of converting follies that lead to contracted views and dist sipated habits, was given to the study of the conveniently portable and salable beef and laws of a Great Creator, as they are plainly written on all organic structure, there would doubtless be less adversity and more happiness and to know how to do a thing right, though and prosperity; more success and less failure. LUKE MOORE.

STOCK-FARMING IN KANSAS.

NO. II.

The system of stock-farming generally recommended and pursued here, involves merely the pasturing of stock out on adjacent unselfish as to keep useful knowledge hidden fenced lands near the farm or homestead, during the grazing season, and providing hay by mowing the wild grass of the prairies, and stacking sufficient quantities near the corral for winter use. Corn for winter feed is purchased from tenant farmers, and those who make grain-raising the chief end of farming. Very little farming, proper, is carried on by many who devote their attention to stock.

Let us combine the two systems and pursue the business systematically. The man who Topeka presents advantages equal for this purpose to any other part of the state. The size of the farm may be made to square with the purchaser's means and his ability to manage, and the number of stock he proposes to handle. A hundred acres of corn, if well cult tivated, will produce 4,000 to 6,000 bushels. Another portion of the farm will be devoted to millet, and a portion to wheat and other crops, which will be varied by circumstances as no cast-iron rules are admissible to a wellconducted system of crop-growing. The point must be steadily kept in view that the principal use of the farm is to provide winter tood for the stock, which is the selling and chief money crop. The corn should be cut off and the fodder secured from the weather by placing it in large shocks, before the tops become dry or touched by the frost. This will require considerable labor, but the amount and excellence of the feed this system will set cure, will largely outweigh the expense of the work. This system of securing corn-fodder and gathering the corn crop, recommends itself in the matter of safety to the stock, which, when allowed the range of dry stockfields, are almost certain to gorge themselves with the dry husks, so as to cause the loss of

several animals during the winter. When the corn is intended for feeding to cattle, the labor and expense of husking may be dispensed with by pulling the cars from the stock and binding the fodder in convenient bundles. In preparing the ears for feeding, use sharp hatchets, chop of the hard. woody butt which attached the ear to the stock, and the ear into two or three pieces, then the husks, preserved from the weather and the corn, are mixed, which will be found to be a much better and more wholesome food than either fed separate, while the fodders stocks that have been cut and cured when the sap was in the blades, are among the most nutritious and whole

vided for cattle. Every farmer who has had any experience in feeding cattle in the older states, where everything that will add to the food and comfort of stock is scrupulously cared for, knows the value of straw in winter. Cattle fed on grain will consume large quantities of straw, especially in damp, "giving" weather when corn-fodder is rejected.

For covering sheds and providing cheap shelter for cattle, straw is invaluable and much superior to hay; also for spreading over the muddy yards, and thus contributing to t e comfort and the health of the animals.

While the straw comes into profitable use for stock, the grain from a hundred acres of wheat, with proper cultivation, which embraces deep plowing, early sowing if possible, with the ground reduced to a fine tilth, and the seed deeply drilled in, should, in a reas sonably good season, yield 2,000 bushels. To achieve this result, the ordinary frontier farming must be abandoned, and the rich food that has been consumed by the stock during the long, feeding period, all be utilized in the mayards and spread on the ground intended for wheat. The constituents of the grain which has been passed through the stock, when returned to the soil will respond to the farmer's call in fields of waving grain the following

Without further pursuing details, we will suppose the crops of a well cultivated farm stock, cattle, hogs or sheep, or all of those combined, have been secured, and the neces-One great cause of failure is the too frequent sary arrangements for winter feeding made. attempt to do things, as they are done some As a necessary adjunct to the home farm, a where else, where conditions of soil and cli- ranch or range has been selected in a neighmate are entirely different, the persistence in borhood adapted to the purpose of summer this has caused many to make up their minds pasture. When a summer pasture alone is that large tracts of really good land, are desired, a temporary corral may be formed worthless for cultivation. They will plant by enclosing a sufficient area of ground in a sheltered place and convenient to water, by a ing circumstances, and the result is they make wire fence. Here the herders could have up their minds that the country is no account, their tent or shanty, and the stock be secured at night to prevent straying. This summerpasture may be located many miles from the It is pretty well settled in the minds of those farm. A few acres in a favorable location, will heed the advice of those who have expe- the most good, with the least care, expense, who have studied and worked and made in where land is cheap and the range good, can

toil and drudgery, are things in which all the telligent practical application, that the eler be purchased. No outlay for buildings or ments of earth and air, can be utilized almost fencing would be required, save the trifling expense of a small enclosure to secure the stock at night. Having provided feed and the principal part of his farm produce into pork, can be completed in the winter months.

A farmer in the Atlantic states who can turn out for the butcher twelve to fifteen head of beeves from a farm of 150 acres and clear \$20 a head, considers he is doing a prosperous business. Their manure he calculates pays him for the grain they consume, and he is keeping up, by this means, the fertility of his fields. How much more should a Kansas farmer make by the same amount of labor, with a virgin soil free from all obstacles to cultivation, with a summer pasture for almost nothing and of unlimited extent, his farm almost whelly devoted to the production of winter food for his stock, with the price of beef and pork almost as high as in the easts ern markets?

It should pay liberally to keep a herd of cows. The number would have to be governed by the circumstances incident to the farmer's plan and scope of operations-from which to raise calves. The cows would necessarily be good, grade animals, and with the services of a thorough-bred stock-bull, he could raise calves, by allowing them to run with their mothers through the season of grass, which at three years old ought to make beeves that would sell for fifty dollars a head.

In these sketches of what seems to me to be the true course to pursue in Kansas farming, I have avoided giving many details, and have aimed to present a general outline of the system, while every capable farmer will readily fill out the plan proposed.

Topeka, Kan.

HOW TO KEEP FARMERS' SONS ON THE FARM.

This is a fertile theme for our agricultural journals. We see it discussed in every pat per, the burden of which is that home should be made more attractive. It is not our object in this article to say anything against the esthetics of rural life, all of which are very essential. But why should farmers' sons be kept on the farm? If their talents fit them for other callings at which they can make more money, do you suppose the attraction of home, if made ever so attractive, would keep them? Now we know of no good reason why farmers' sons should always stay on the farm, any more than merchants' sons should always stay in the store, or that lawyers' sons should always be lawyers, and so on through all the various trades and professions. In all countries men of ability naturally gravitate to where there are the best opportunities for preferment, and to better their condition. This is a law of natural selection, and it can only be controlled by changing the present condition of things. Now, for instance, take a rural district where there is a member to be chosen to the legislature, or some other responsible office, if there is a lawyer in that district he is the first choice. A merchant, a banker, or a member of any profession, will be taken up before a farmer or farmer's son. Even a political loafer and "dead-beat" stands a better chance than an honest tiller of the soil; and when the farmers themselves do this they have no one else to blame; neither can we blame those higher in authority for using the appointing power in the same way. Of all the tens of thousands that the President appoints to office, how many are taken directly from the farm? so few that it is hardly worth making an exception. Therefore we have never been able to see wherein the National Grange and some of the State Granges were conserving the interests of the farmers by ask. ing that the commissioner of agriculture be made a cabinet officer. It is simply asking that a certain politician be given a larger salary, and at the same time we are opposed to high salaries and high taxes. Yet there is actually no preferment to the farmer or his son through the appointing power of the country, and what is worse, none through the votes of the farmers themselves; and then with this state of facts and the other state of facts that the financial prospects of farmers are such, through infamous laws, that they are in fact reduced to serfdom, whether they know it or not. Is it any wonder that a farm, nure, and every shovelful hauled from the er's son who has any spirit, or a grain of intelligence, will seek those positions in society where all the chances are for bettering his conditions? And who can blame him? Let us reverse this order of things and then

we will have no complaint about farmers' sons going into the professions. Let us elect a President from the farm, a practical farmer; let that President appoint nobody to office, from the highest to the lowest, but farmers and farmers' sons; let the people do the sameelect nobody to office but farmers' sons, and then let our laws be changed so as to discriminate as much against all other classes, and in favor of the farmer, as they are now against him, and then we shall see farmers' sons stay on the farm. Not a mother's son of them would leave. Besides, in this reverse condition of things, the financial condition of the farmer would be such that he could fix his home in that beautiful style that we are told is necessary to keep the farmers' sons at home. Now we don't say this can be done. We know it can't until the farmers and mechanics of this country know how to vote; and whether they ever will learn, when their mental faculties are prostrated through physical exertion to make a mere subsistence, is question that time alone will solve. N. G.

Zatrons of Ausbandry.

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LETTER FROM THE MASTER OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

EDITOR FARMER: In your issue of the 23d inst., I find a communication headed "State Co-operative Association," and signed "N. C.," in which your correspondent complains of the compensation of officers of said association, as fixed at the last meeting of the stockholders, and predicts bad results from the action complained of.

I was not present at the meeting referred to, and cannot say why the provision was made, and trust that no advantage will be taken of it by any officer, until the association shall have been fully established and the success of the enterprise assured. I, for one, most certainly shall not present any claim for services rendered or expenses incurred prior to that time.

Your correspondent further complains that our "state association, as now organized, is wrong, because it is not intended as a wholesale house for the supply of local, retail, co-operative stores." In this he is surely in error. The state association, as I understand it, is intended for just that purpose. It is proposed to establish a whole- bill as it is called than there is any necessity sale supply house for local, retail co-operative associations, in the profits of which they are to share in proportion to their trade.

I agree with your correspondent in believing that it would be better if the local associations could furnish the capital and own the stock; but this they do not, at this time, seem to be in a condition to do, hence individuals are called upon to lend a helping hand, until such time as their local associations shall be able to furnish their requisite amount of capital, when the individual members will, it is believed, transfer of this country will not be seriously injured, if us, we must endeavor to overcome him and their stock to such associations. When our statesmen are wise; but if this silver bill his peculiarities in the best and easiest way, this is done, as it no doubt will be, all differences will be settled.

Your correspondent asks my opinion of his plan. I would answer that it is good, and against the mass of the people, you will and substantially the same suggested by me then see not only silver remonetized, but in the state grange in my remarks upon added thereto the greenback monstrosities of that subject, and differing only in details Pendleton, Voorbees, and Valandingham if with the plan under which we are now trying to perfect our organization. We all agree on the main question of organization, now let us sink our little differences as to time and details, and accept the plan' adopted and give it our support.

WM. SIMS.

HUSBANDRY NO. 2. met again last night. The reports of the offla ers were read, but as they did not seem to interest any of the members present, I do not think that a report of them here will add much to the interest of your paper. Farmer Dobson then read the following lecture:

"'The harvest is past, the summer is ended, so far as the year 1877 is concerned. The wheat is stored in the granary wasting to be sold, converted into flour, or sown next spring. The cribs are piled high with the 'yellow corn,' that may be sold for 15 to 18 cents per bushel, or double that amount if fed to hogs or cattle. Nothing to do but chop fire wood, feed, (yourself and the rest of the hogs,) and go to town every Saturday. The summer and harvest of 1877 is past; but that of 1878 is approaching, and even as this early day demands the attention of the prudent farmer. Patrick Henry in his celebrated speech said 'men may cry peace, peace; but there is no peace.

Without trying to immortalize my name or atorically, or put on much style, allow me to say : men may cry rest, rest; but there is no rest. Eternal vigilance is the price of corn, wheat, oats and 'garden sass.'

Allow me to ask you a few leading ques-

tions as Bradley would say. Have you examined your plows, and are they sharp, and every bolt, tap and brace in its proper place? Is your harness mended and oiled? Is your harrow and rake supplied with

There are many other little preparations that should be attended to before farming begins in earnest. The farmer has only about three months in the year in which to make his principal crops. The other nine months are spent in harvesting, selling or feeding. and preparing for the next crop. It behooves us who depend on farming for our support, to be prepared for work in the spring, and when the time comes for work to put in our "best licks." We have no time for preparation when planting and cultivation require our best efforts and undivided attention. A good general, on the eve of a great battle, will inspect the arms of the men under his command see that they are in shape to do effective execution; condemn and throw aside such as are time. He will not allow the time for battle to of the latter. In which case the abdomen then there is no danger to be apprehended

rusty guns and defective locks.

A battle will soon begin between the forces under General Farmer on the one side and

that will rend the sky. Now brother farmer do not let the enemy They are legion. Jim's sons will be out in force and the old man will be with them. large enough to be a quarter of an old sheep and burrs that 'sticketh closer than a friend.' Then arm yourselves for the fray, and-Awake! Arise! shake the dew drops from thy mane, and march on to battle and to vict

After the reading of the above farmer Blobson read a "pome" written by himself for the occasion. Enclosed find the last two verses as a specimen.

"'Twas ever thus from childhood's hour, I've zeen my fondest hopes decay; I never raised a helier calf, But what 'twas sure to stray away.

But, should one change her mind and stay,
For neighbors to look at and wonder;
'Twas sure that when she had a calf,
She'd hook and kick like thunder.'

The president fined Brother Blobson a peck of peach-blow potatoes for the profanity contained in the last line, after which the club adjourned to meet again. Truthfully

Hill Spring, Kansas.

THE SILVER QUESTION. EDITOR FARMER: It occurs to me that there is a good deal more said about the Bland for. This Silver Question is one that has taken hold of the minds and hearts of the people as I never saw any other question, (I mean west subject as is now manifest upon the re-monetization of silver, and Congress may as well pass it and President Hayes may as well sign it, for if it fails now a congress and a president will be elected who will obey the beheats of the people. More than this, there is yet time to lead and control this great tidal wave be now defeated; if the people have any reaor of congress is in favor of the money lender not indeed open and barefaced repudiation.

It must be remembered that there are being added to our list of voters, thousands of young men who took no part in the late war; who know nothing personally of how that debt was created and who feel none of the personal of our older citizens do, and whose votes are upon their pocket. I can see daily, public veloped in the hog. obligations of the government. Party ties are with food are sulphur, Epsom salts, castor oil, as bands of straw, it only needs the rallying raw linseed oil, the different preparations of cry of the demagogue based upon some catch- potash, sulphite or hypo-sulphite of soda, genpenny idea, to hurl confusion into the ranks tian, ginger, etc. When medicines are given of present political parties, It is not now a in food, the latter should be less in quantity question of whether this "Silver Bill" is than that usually given, but better in quality, wholly right or not; the true question for the so as to disguise the taste and smell of the statesman of the hour to decide is, how can fundrugs, and also to insure its being well taken. ture mischief be best averted? how can public Afterwards, if necessary, and the animal reopinion best be controlled? I answer, pass a silver bill that will secure the interests of the taste and smell of the medicine are not very masses of the people; one that will not be unjust to the bond holder if possible, but right or wrong make silver again the current coin of the realm.

This view of the question may shock some they may argue "that if the silver bill is not right, inherently right, it should not become a law." That view is sound from a moral standpoint, but when I look over the crowds congressmen who prove recreant to the wishes of the people, and the banks and bond-holders accused of being the direct cause of hard times and other ills. I confess that as a lover of my keeping the body secured between the legs. country; as one who wishes to see all the It is well also to get them into a small comblessings that I have enjoyed under it, and more, handed down to my children, I am ready handled. to say pass this bill, right or wrong.

A. G. CHASE.

Millwood, Kan,

IMPORTANT DISEASES THAT AFFECT SWINE.

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

WOUNDS. .

These may be divided into incised, larcerated, punctured and contused. From wounds the pig appears to be particularly exempt, as compared with other and especially in larger animals. This may be owing to the short life usually allotted him, his small size, low form introduction of a portion of the neck of a botpeculiar habits, and his being also generally tle, and also to prevent the latter being bropretty well covered with fat-thus protecting ken by the teeth. Insert the bottle on the defective, and if possible will procure arms of to agreat extent all vital and important organs. right side of the mouth, but be careful to als the most approved make, those that will do Where pigs are kept with cattle, they are we most execution in the shortest space of sometimes punctured or gored by the horns enter the mouth at one time until swallowed;

General Green on the other. A field of corn soon as possible, not allowing the protruding will be claimed by both, and starvation to the intestine to get cold. It the intestine is not one, or death to the other will be the slogan broken, treatment is usually succuesful. First cleanse the part if dirty, using water about blood warm; then carefully return, and bring surprise you. See that your arms are in shape the abdominal walls together, and secure by to scatter death in the ranks of your enemies. a few stitches, leaving long ends, and allowing these to hang out of the wound; next close the skin by stitches, but leave sufficient open-Mr. Grass with all the brass and persistence ing at the most pendent part, to allow of the of a book agent will never give up until under free exit of any matter that may accumulate. the ground; pig-weed that if left alone would Of course the animal must be held down by break the jaw of an old hog; lamb's quarter assistants during the operation. Afterwards keep the bowels open by the free use of injections of tepid water. Eudeavor to prevent constipation by a laxative and cold diet, such as cooked vegetables, gruel, or the like. It is not advisable to give any drastic purgatives; but if necessary to resort to medicines to relax the bowels, use castor or raw linseed oil, repeated every few hours until the desired effect is produced. If in warm weather, and there is much fever or heat about the injured parts, it would be well to shower or apply cold water, to which might be added a little laudanum, and if the discharge is very offensive, and there appears any tendency to take on a gangrenous character, a little carbolic acid, or chloride of lime, permanganate of potash should be added to the water. A small quantity might be injected into the wound as well as bathing it; but care must be taken not to inject much fluid into the abdominal cavity, on account of the danger to be apprehended from inflammation of the peritoneum or caul. THE ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICINES TO PIGS.

A few remarks on this subject might not be out of place in this work. As anyone acquainted with these animals, will readily admit, they are not the most agreeable or tracti able of quadrupeds; especially when anything is necessary to be done for or with them that does not exactly suit their will or pleasure. ern people). There was no such unanimity of On such occasions they often display an feeling at any time during the war upon any amount of stubbornness, obstinacy, perverseness and pig-headedness in general, most trying to the patience, especially if one has not a rather large share of that virtue. But it will not be necessary to discuss why a pig is possessed of these qualifications in excess of other animals; it is simply sufficient to know that he does possess them; and, therefore, in of public opinion so that the financial integrity dealing with this animal, with reason to aid consistent with kindness and humanity, so as son to believe that the action of the president to avoid any wanton cruelty or suffering, but at the same time attain our object.

In administering medicines to swine, it is by far the best way, if it can be accomplished, to mix and give it in their food; but this cannot always be done. The animal may not be able, either from weakness or other causes, to take it, or the medicine may be of a character not adapted to be given in that form, for either in taste or smell, it may communicate to the food such an unpleasantness that the animal will positively refuse to touch it, although obligations resting upon them that thousands it might readily take food if the medicine was not mixed with it, for the senses of smell more apt to be controlled by the present effect and taste, especially the former, are well de-

quires more food, it may be given; but if the well disguised, and the food nice, a sick pig will rarely touch it.

Medicines of small bulk, and emetics, or in all cases where a speedy and certain effect is desired, are best given in solution as a drench

When it is not desirable or possible to administer medicines mixed with the food, drenching must be resorted to. Persons not accustomed to handling hogs will generally at an assembling at the school houses all have their patience sorely tried at first, and over this country and I hear the arguments find it very disagreeable and hard work; but used, when I hear the threats made against like everything else, after a little practice, it will become a much easier task.

> To drench small pigs, let an assistant seize the animal by the ears, and slightly raise it,

mouth and back of the tushes, or canine teeth. Secure the other end to a post, fence rail, staple, or any firm and convenient place, or let an assistant hold the end. When a hog is secured in this way, he will always pull back, thus keeping the cord tight, and it is then not difficult to drench him. Take a piece of hard wood and shape it into a stick, flat at one end, and about an inch and a half wide, stand on the right side of the pig, reach over and insert the flat end between the teeth on the left side of the mouth, and then, by turning the stick edgewise, the mouth will be opened sufficiently wide to admit of the low only a small quantity of the contents to

arrive and find his men poorly armed-with sometimes becomes larcerated, allowing part from cheking. On no account allow the of the intestine to protrude; this, of course, is whole contents of the bottle to empty itself often attended with dangerons consequences. Into the mouth and throat in one continuous Treatment.—This should be attended to as stream; otherwise strangulation will be the inevitable result.

The prescriptions given in this work are mostly from the smallest to the largest doses, being adapted to small or large animals, say from fifty to two hundred and fifty pounds. It must be left to the operator's discretion and judgment to suit individual cases. If the desired effect of any medicine is not produced after one or two doses, it should be given in smaller quantities and at shorter intervals until the effect is obtained.

(CONCLUDED).

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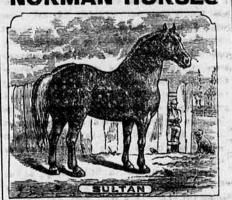
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A choice lot of Partridge Cochins for sale cheap.
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J. E. HUDSON, Editor & P. oprietor, Topeka, Kan.

TRANSIENT TROUBLES.

Most of us have had troubles all our lives. and each day has brought all the evil that we wished to endure. But if we were asked to recount the sorrows of our lives how many membered or mentioned? Today's troubles look large, but a week hence they will be forgotten and buried out of sight.

"If you would keep a book and every day put down the things that worry you and see what becomes of them it would be a benefit to you. You allow a thing to annoy you just as you allow a fly to settle on you and plague you; and you lose your temper (or rather get it; for when men are surcharged with temper they are said to have lost it); and you justify by causes which you do not trace out. But if you would see what it was that threw you off your balance before breakfast, and put it down in a little book, and follow it out, and ascertain what becomes of it, you would see what a fool you were in the matter."

The art of forgetting is a blessed art, but the art of overlooking is quite as important. And if we should take time to write down the once in eternal forgetfulness.

Life is toe shert to be worn out in petty and of good report.

THE AMERICAN YOUNG POLES.

The efforts we have made to establish a low from rabbits. than ordinarily successful. To make a paper ols, of Cherokee county :

"I think the Young Folks is not entirely adapted to what the world calls young folks Sap, Genet, Ben Davis, and Missouri Pippin. but has a far more general application to all that class of people whose hearts are always young and who never grow old. Just such hearts as I can readily imagine exists in the persons who control the well-filled columns terred ordinary men from setting any more of the AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS.

and being especially a Kansas project, no carnestly add, no American family who lives and Talman Sweet. in America, can do without."

SEND IN YOUR CLUBS.

Facts and Figures from Kansas.

SADDLEBAG NOTES. NO. VIII.

As this is the time of the year when farmers are looking up authorities on the fruit sub-acid flavor. Ripens in August." question, in order to decide what varieties are the best to plant, and believing that the opinions of practical orchardists are of more value than theories set forth by nurserymen, I shall endeavor in this article to give the readers of the FARMER some views from practical horticulturists in Wabaunsee county based upon many years of actual experience in fruittraising.

The orchard of Mr. Silas Brittian, near Keene P. O., consists of 150 bearing appletrees, situated on low, bottom land, but sheltered by timber upon the north and east sides. There are twenty six varieties in the orchard. A majority of trees have been set out sixteen years. Last season 400 bushels of apples were sold from this place at an average, price of .85 cents per bushel. Some kinds of apples trees are more liable to sun-scald than others, viz: Genet and Early Harvest. The Smith's Cider is the best bearer that Mr. Brittian has: the trees having had to be propped up every year for the past five years. The following is a list of his six best varieties: ,Early Harvest. Fall Pippin, Smith's Cider, Wine-Sap, Seekno-further and Baldwin. Mr. Brittian strongly recommends a snade of some kind on the southwest side of such varieties as are the most liable to sun-scald.

Thes. Barker, Esq., another farmer living near here, considers the Keswick's Codlin the best apple of the season that he raises. It is good for cooking in June when it is only half grown, and is the best apple to be eaten out of hand in July and August,

Near the old settlement of Wabaunsee, in the northwestern part of the county, are some very fine orchards. Most of them have been these orchards were exhibited at the Centennial and were also in the collection that re-

The orchard of Mr. M. S. Combs, near here.

season was \$3.59 per bushel at wholesale.

The Hon. S. A. Baldwin has a small orch ard set out about eighteen years ago. I found could we remember? How many that are six some bad cases of sun-scald here. The orchmonths' old should we think worthy to be res and is situated on what is called secondbottom land. Mr. B. considers the Fameuse, Wine-Sap and Genet the best varieties that he raises.

Mr. James Enlow has a fine young bearing orchard, situated ion bottom land well protected on the north, but many trees were sunscalded, Mr. Enlow's list would consist of Maiden's Blush, Ben Davis, Wine-Sap and Little Romanite.

The Hon. J. M. Bisbey, one of the oldest settlers in the county, has thirty varieties of yourselves for being thrown off your balance apples in bearing. His list of six varieties would be Early Harvest, Maiden's Blush, Wine-Sap, Swaar, Smith's Cider, and Seekno-further. Mr. B. also considers the Smith's these pests. Our farmers have been sewing Cider to be the heaviest bearer.

Hon. Wm. Mitchell has about thirty varies ties of apples in bearing. About 400 trees borelthe past year, many of them having been set eighteen years ago. Mr. M. strongly Jendorses the Keswick's Codlin as the best summer and fall cooking apple. His list for gentroubles it would make us so ashamed of the eral family use would be Early Harvest, Kesfuss we made over them that we should be wick's Codlin, Fameuse, Wine Sap, Genet glad to drop such things and bury them at and Swaar. The orchard is situated on sectrees by sun-scald. His method for prevenworries, frettings, hatreds, and vexations, tion is the "hay-band." Make a hay-band, or Let us banish all these and think on whatson rope, and wrap it around the tree from the ever things are pure, and lovely, and gentle, ground up to the limbs. Let it stay on all the time. In the summer it is a protection against the hot sun and dry, southwest winds and insects, and in the winter it protects the tree

priced boys' and girls' paper has been more. The fruit farm of H. A. Stiles, Esq., at Par priced boys' and girls' paper has been more vilion, is situated on rolling ground generally instructive, entertaining and amusing, free facing the east. It is well protected on the from the vicious blood and thunder of many morth and west by hills, and upon the east by papers made for youths, and place its price a belt of timber. The orchards, although within the reach of every family, has been our comparatively young, show that good judgaim, and the large success attending its intre- ment has been used in the selection of varieduction in all western states proves the field ties suited to our variable climate. Mr. Stiles to be unoccupied. The following extract is is an enthusiast in the business and believes from a pleasant, private letter of Judge Nich- that Kansas will yet make a good fruit State, His list for six best valteties for apples is Early Harvest, Grimes' Golden Pippin, Wine Mr. Enoch Platt near the village of Waubaunsee, has about 100 apple trees in bearing. They have been set 18 years. The failures in fruit; raising upon this farm would have detrees, yet this gentleman is contemplating It is a paper the west ought to be proud of, planting another orchard in the spring. His list for general family use is Early Harvest, Kansas family ought to be without; and I Maiden's Blush, Wine Sap, Genet, Baldwin,

Hon. C. B. Lines, the Marshall P. Wilder of the West, has an extensive and well conducted fruit farm in this vicinity. On this farm Form your clubs and send them in at once, there is over 100 varieties of apples. 10 varieties so as to commence with the year. Every ties of pears, and other kinds of fruit in prot number will be worth preserving, More than fusion. The apple orchard consists of 1700 100 men, as fruit-growers, breeders, grain trees, about one-half of which are of bearing the No. of bushels of corn per acre, was beand produce farmers, west of the Mississippi age. The list for 6 best apples for general low an average—perhaps about 30 bushels to river, have written us that they will positive- family use, furnished by Mr. Lines, is Early the acre would be a fair estimate for this Harvest, Bohannan, Wine Sap, Genet, Gilpin, McAfee's Nonesuch. The Bohannan is rather a new apple among orchardists in Kan- tity of corn was produced, and of fair quality. sas. The following is the description of this | Very little corn is being shipped, as there are fruit: "A southern fruit of great excellence. Large, roundish, flattened, conic and angular. Fine yellow with crimson cheek. ally injured by the black rust. The average Flesh yellow, tender, juicy, with a fine spicy

Mr. Lines has one fine large orchard entirely composed of the McAfee's Nonesuch. These trees are very straight and well branched. Upon the south side of each tree I noticed a stout stake which had been driven into the ground, and a wire or stout rope fastened to t and to the body of the tree. It must be remembered by our thousands of eastern subscribers that, among the many disadvantages that fruit men labor under in this state, is the heavy, strong, prevailing winds from the south, which, unless guarded against, will throw the tops of the trees toward the north and north;east. The above arrangement of Mr. Lines is among the best that I have seen

for the purpose. The list of apples recommended by Mr. Lines are of southern origin with the exception of the Early Harvest. The McAfee's Lines, is the Urbaniste.

A large number of cattle have died in this county this winter from eating "smut," or from eating cornstalks without having sufficient water. A few sheep have also died from the same cause. In one township alone the deaths among the cattle was not less than 125, one man, Mr. Freemyre, lost forty.five W. W. CONE. head.

Wabaunsee, Kansas.

STOCK ITEMS FROM THE COLLEGE PARM The college stock of cattle and swine are do: ing remarkably well. All things considered, I do not remember to have seen a better winter and last week our people had the pleasure of for stock. Our crop of calves is coming somewhat later this year than usual, but their "Irish Soldiers of the Rebellion." and "Sherset fifteen years or more. Fruit from some of quality more than compensates for their late man's March to the Sea." In February, Mr. arrival. Thus far the herd of cattle, has been S. Colfax delivers his lecture on 'Lincoln." I increased by 4 shorthorns, 2 bulls and 2 beift merely mention these matters so that our eastceived the gold medal at Philadelphia a few ers, 2 Jerseys, bull and heifer, and one Gallot ern friends may know that out here in Kansas way helfer calf. That grand cow, Grace Young | we enjoy privileges rarely enjoyed by eastern 4th. dropped, one week ago, a fine bull cities of the same size.

consists of sixty bearing trees, set out eighteen | calf, making her 5th calf,(4 heifers and 1 bull), The Kansas Farmer. consists of sixty bearing trees, set out eighteen calf, making her 5th calf, (4 heifers and 1 bull), northern slope. Mr. Combs selection is: But this is not all, two of these heifers have the acreage is twice as much as last year, the Early Harvest, Penna. Red Streak, WineSap and Genet. The pear seems to thrive making all told, 5 heifers and two bulls, all on hand. Oats yielded an average of 40 bu. and prove somewhat remunerative at this beauties, obtained from this cow and her der Cattle and stock generally are looking well; and prove somewhat remunerative at this place. The price received for pears the past scendants in a little more than four years. If no hog disease has been heard of since last the yield. Some late sown fields yielded betany of the farmer fraternity has anything bett fall. Our fruit crop was good. Douglas counter than, or equal to this, I hope we may hear ty claims to be the banner fruit county in from him through the FARMER.

> breeding purposes has been good for the past thing else that grows. For educational adseason; the inquiry for the college Berkshires having been greatly in excess of the supply. We ship this morning the fine two year-old short-horn bull, Collegian, 22427, got by 3d they can by going to the newly settled counof Oxford 12676-dam, Grace Young 5th Prince ties that have neither our educational nor to Michael and Pringle, Maple Hill, Kansas.

E. M. SHELTON. State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Asn.

Parming in Douglas County.

ED. FARMER: In years gone by, the raising of wheat was nearly abandoned in this part of the state on account of chinch bugs, but to the credit of the grasshopper invasion in 1874, we have enjoyed remarkable immunity from more and more wheat every year since then, and the results have generally been satisfact tory, the yield being from ten to thirty bushs els per acre. This year the acreage is very much larger than at any other time within the last ten years. The varieties usually sown are the Clawson (white winter), the Fultz, and the May wheat.

There seems to be some danger from the Hessian fiv. While some fields are exempt, others are full of the eggs of the fly, or were last fall. Time will determine results.

There is not much old corn on hand. Oats,

rye and turnips are not considered paying

crops in this portion of the county, hence they are badly neglected except for home use. We have plenty of hogs and good ones, being the Poland-China, the Berkshire, and the prosses of these and other good breeds. Those "sapling-peelers," with bristles erect no longer cross our pathway or haunt us in our dreams. The long poles to which (as the story runs) they were lashed, and held up to the tops of the trees to eat the mast, are no longer to be thought of as potent agents in pork-raising. Hoge are generally healthy, and thriving well. Some hoge have died from what seemed to be sporadic plurapneumonia; but no well-defined cases of cholers. In nearly all cases of disease the causes have been very well determined, being

mostly neglect of proper sanitary measures. The fruit buds are all right yet, but the peach buds are swollen more than usual for this time of year, and a hard freezing spell of weather might make the use of peaches and cream an obsolete practice in this vicinity before this time next year. M. A. O'NEIL.

From Montgomery County.

Jan. 22.-We have had a very open winter so far; only a few skifts of snow have fallen, grass" than usual. but we have had an endless amount of rain. The roads are in an impassable condition for loaded teams; something that the oldest inhabitants have never known before in this part of the state. Corn is mostly in the crib. and well secured from rain. In the year 1877 county the past season, but a larger acreage was planted than usual, hence, a large quanenough stock (hogs and cattle) to consume all that was produced. Wheat was materiyield was not more than 12 bushels per acre; very low average indeed, for this

Good wheat in market is worth \$1.00; corn 20 to 25 cts; hogs \$3 00; milch cows \$20 to 30; 3 year-old steers about the same; hors-s from \$40 to \$100. There is no vacant government land in this county except a few worthless hilly tracts. The price of land ranges from \$10 to \$30 per acre, according to improvements, and market conveniences.

The county was organized in 1869. Pres-3,500; is located on the west bank of the Verdigris river. The L. L. & G, railroad terminates at the Nation line near Coffeyville, and the South Kansas branch at Independence. There are 12 large flouring mills in the county, and yet there is room for more, as a large amount of wheat is shipped east that ought Nonesuch sun-scalds quite badly in this on to be converted into flour here. The Verdichard. The best variety of Pears as given by gris and Elk rivers furnish ample power to move a large amount of machinery.

From Dickinson County. Stock is in good condition, horses particul larly. It is gratifying to notice such a change from a year ago ; our farmers consider their prospects good for another year, and are now getting in order for spring. This county ex pects a great number of emigrants in the next few months. We welcome all to a good county, good churches, schools and first-class son ciety. In the last few years we have listened to Drs. Jno. Hall & Armitage of New York, of hearing Gen. Kilpatrick's famous lectures.

From Douglas County.

Jan. 21 .- Wheat never looked better, and Kansas, and won't lie below the best county The demand for stalls of all kinds, for in the state for wheat, corn, potatoes, or any vantages we claim one score ahead. Then those with little means looking for new homes can do better in the way of cheap farms than market advantages. Farms can be had from ten to twenty dollars per acre. Some have lost cattle by pasturing stalks and by letting the cattle remain in too long at first; two or three hours is long enough the first days. I have pastured stalks several years, and consider it no risk whatever by fellowing the above

From Bourbon County.

Jan. 23.-Winter open and wet roads bad at present. Winter wheat is looking well, twice as much sown as last year. Corn ten per cent better than last year, a large proport don is being fed to cattle and hogs. No disquinsy. Many apple orchards are commencing to bear, and fruit culture is receiving much attention. Peaches were very plenty and thousands of bushels were shipped to distant markets at paying prices. Corn is worth at present, 20c; potatoes, 75c; oats, 15c; eggs 20c; butter 20@25c; work horses \$150@200 per span ; cows \$20@25 ; farm hands from \$15 @20 per month. Land advancing some in price and more being sold than for several

price and more being sold than for several years past.

H. C. P.

From Edwards County.

Jan. 14.—Winter wheat could not look better at this season of the year, the increase of acreage over last year is upwards of 300 per cont. the average yield of last year taking.

NEW YORK, January 28, 1878.

GOLD—Strong and higher; opened at 101½; advanced to 101½; closed at 101½.

LOANS—Carrying rates, 4½. ©7 per cent. SILVER—Bars, \$1.17½ in greenbacks; \$1.15½ in gold; coin, 1 per cent. discount.

BONDS—Governments Steady. Railroad Quiet and firm. State Steady.

STOCKS—Dull, irregular and in the main weak, without important feature. cent, the average yield of last year, taking the reported acreage in the spring; and the threshing returns of bushels threshed; was 1814 bushels fall, 17 bushels spring wheat, 22 bushels rye, 4716 bushels barley, and 40 bush. els oats. The actual yield of some fields was 27 bushels spring wheat and 39 bushels fall wheat; one field of 40 acres of barley yielded 1690 bushels; another field of 18 acres yielded 668 bushels. The prices of wheat are 75@90e; oats, corn and barley 35@40s; butter 30; eggs 20; potatoes \$1.00@1 30. There is an abundance of vacant government land at \$1 25 per acre, and railroad land at \$2 50@8, still remaining within the railroad limits. Some improved farms at \$5@10 per sore are for sale The average condition of stock is less than ever before, on account of a wet December having bleached and injured the buffalo grass on the range, at least that is the expressed opinion of stock men; there is less "winter J. A. WALKER.

From Allen County.

Jan. 16 .- The fruit crop of last year was very large, of peaches the largest ever known, thousands of bushels lay in the orchards and rotted. Apples were very plenty, more than ever was raised in the county before, and as fine as any state can show. At our Horticultural Society, on Thursday last, Dr. Dornberg, of Humboldt, had on exhibi tion apples two years old, in good condition, of the Ben Davis species. A gentleman of Kentucky sent ninety varieties of Kentucky apples to the Southwestern Kansas Horticultural society; the collection is chiefly valuable for its new varieties. Mr. Truitt is the gentleman,s name, and received a vote of thanks from the society; he contemplates coming to Kansas. I think our fruit will be short for 1878. I have been told peaches have been killed in some localities. Rose bushes have leaved out it has been such warm, wet weather this winter; I am afraid the fruit will all he cut short. Apples sold last fall in the orchards for 40 and 50c per bushel, at present price 80 @\$1 00; dried peaches 4@6c per lb. Blacks berries sold for 121/c per quart, grapes 4c per 1b : gooseberries 8c; cherries 10c. Allen counent population is 17,000. Independence is the ty has some as fine orchards as there are in the county seat, and has a population of about state; Dr. Dornberg has 80 acres of bearing 3.500; is located on the west bank of the trees, apples and peaches.

J. E. S.

Jan. 15 -If only one from each county would send an item each week how it would swell the columns of the FARMER I should like to see it in the hands of every tiller of the soil, and read articles from those that can speak knowingly on the best breed of horses for general purposes, the most profitable hogs and stock of all kinds. We have an unusual; ly good prospect for a good wheat crop, with a large acreage sown. Stock is doing well but prices are not remunerative ; there are certainly fortunes in the buffalo grass and wide pastures if men of means would bring on the sheep to utilize it. It has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that the water power of the county is boundless; there are three streams traversing the county that could run a factory for every mile of stream. We need rope, woolen and paper factories, machine shops, etc. Would some of the readers of the FARM-ER tell me whether blue-grass is a success in this state, and this far west, when and how to sow it, and where to get reliable seed? Has any one tried white clover? Can any one tell ine where I can obtain that tool called the "Buckeye hog tamer," for preventing hogs from rooting, I think it superior to Z. A. DILLEY.

The wheat crop of 1877 was very uneven on some farms it was very good, and on others almost an entire failure. The whole crop was was sown too late on account of grasshoppers, but this will not account for the difference in ter than others sown earlier, where the preparation of the land and the seeding was th same; the yield however was about the average of the last three years. The quality is not as good, and the price being low the farmers are not happy. The corn crop is the most abundant that we have had for years, and the acreage is large. The stock is all fat, the cribs are all full, large piles decorate the prairie, and no one has done husking yet; nominal market price 15c. The oat crop was exa oe'ent, immediately after harvest the price was 20c, but as soon as corn was fit to feed the sale stopped and now we have no market. These are our leading field crops; barley and rye are only sown in small patches for feed or pasture. A very large amount of grass was cut but very little hay was saved in good order: the season was so wet that what was not lost in the field spoiled in the stack. We have been so used to good weather that few people take nains to stack well and sesson the stacks properly to resist storms. We hope the past season will be a lessen to them as we mean it ease among cattle, some hogs have died with shall be to us A portion of the county is largely engaged in raising broom-corn; I will endeavor to get the statistics in regard to this corn at some future time. WM. PRITER.

Markets.

Kansas City Produce Market. KANSAS CITY, January 28, 1878. WHEAT—Lower; No. 3, firmer at \$1; No. 4, 88c; ejected, 62%c, No. 2, spring, 80c. CORN—Steady; No. 2, 31% @33c; rejected, 25c. RYE—Steady No. 2, 40c; rejected, 35c.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market. KANSAS CITY, January 28, 1878. CATTLE—Receipts, 115; shipments, 118; firm and little doing; sales, native shippers, \$4.10@4.47%; cows, \$2.50; bulls and stags, \$1.90.
HOGS—Receipts, 1.578; shipped two car loads; all sales, packers, at \$3.57%@3 55.

New York Produce Market. NEW YORK, January 28, 1878.

NEW YORK, January 25, 1878.

FLOUR — Easy; very moderate demand; superfine western, \$4.35@4.75; common to good, 4.95@5.25; good to choice, \$5.30@6; St. Lonis, \$5@8.25. WHEAT—Heavy; demand moderate; No. 2, Chicago spring, in store, \$1.24; %1.25; No. 2, Milwankee spring, \$1.28; No. 1, spring, \$1.42; No. 2, white, \$1.35; No. 2, epring, \$1.22. No. 1, spring, \$1.42; No. 2, white, \$1.35; No. 2, epring, \$1.22. No. 2, white, \$1.35; N

CORN—Ungraded mixed western, 48@56%c; steam-mixed, 54%@56%c; steamer yellow, and white, 56c; o. 2. in store, 59%c. No. 2. in store, 59%c. OATS—Heavy; No. 1, 39%c. mixed western, 36%@ 36%c: white, 35%@39. COVFEE—Dull and heavy.

OFFEE—Dull and heavy.
UGAR—Dull and heavy.
OLASSES—Quiet and unchanged.
ICE—Quiet and steady.
GGS—Steady; western, 12@16c.
ORK—Mess, dull; \$11.75@12.13%.
EEF—Steady: plain mess, 10%@11c; extra, 12%@

人C. MIDDLE3—Western, long clear 5%億6c. LARD—Prime steam firmer; \$7.60億7.65. BUTTER—Firm; western, 8億22c, CHEESE—Firm; 7億13%c. WHISKY—Dull; \$1.06負1.06%c.

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.
WHEAT—Dull and lower; No. 3, red, \$1.34; ditto, No. 4, \$1.44 @1 e44; No. 2, spring, \$1.43 bid.
CORN—Quiet; 41%@41%c. old.
OATS—24%c.
RYE—Dull; 50c bid
WHISKY—Steady; \$1.03.
BUTTER—Unchanged.
EGGS—Unchanged.
PORK—Dull; \$11@11.12%
DRY SALT MEATS—Quiet; and weak, car; lots, loose, \$3.70@3.80; \$5.50@5.65; \$5.70@5.75.
BACON—Firmer; clear ribs. \$6.62%@6.75; \$6.84@

LARD-Dull; opened at \$7.25. St. Louis Live-Stock Market. Sr. Louis, January 28, 1878.

HOGS—Active, but lower; light, \$3.40@3.65; packing, \$3.75@3.80; butchers' fancy, \$3.40@3.65; packing, \$3.75@3.80; butchers' fancy, \$3.90@4.10; closing weak; receipte, 10.000.

CATTLE—Steady; fair demand; prime to choice shipping steers, \$4.90@5; fair to good, \$3.80@4.50; fair to choice butchers' \$3.40@4; good to choice cows and heifers, \$3.23@3.65; feeding steers, \$3.35@3.70; stockers, \$2.57@3.80; receipts, 800.

SHEEP—Scarce, firm and wanted; extra heavy shipping muttons, \$4.50@4.65; good to choice, \$4@4.35; common to fair, \$2.75@3.60; receipts, 500.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, January 28, 1878 FLOUR-Steady and unchanged, western extra, \$4.50\(\alpha\)5 75.

WHEAT—Fair demand and lower: No. 1, spring, \$1.03; No. 2, spring, \$1.01\(\alpha\)@1.01\(\alpha\) cash; No. 3, pring, 95kc. CORN-Dull, weak and lower, 38% @39c; cash or January.
OATS-Dull, weak and lower, 28%c cash or Febru-

ary. BARIEY—Inactive and lower; 47% 049c.

BARIEY—Inactive and lower; 47% 049c.

LARD—Good demand and lower, \$7.15 cash.

BULK MEATS—Easier; shoulders, \$8.87%; short rib, \$5.50; short clear, \$5.69%. WHISKY—\$1.68.

Chicago Live'Stock Market. CHICAGO, January 28, 1878. HOGS—Receipts, 32 000; steady; closed firm; mixed packing, \$3 75@3 90; light, \$3.80@3.90; choice heavy shipping, \$3 90@4 CATTI.B—Receipts. 2.900; choice. fair supply. \$4.85 @5.60; fair to good shipping, \$4@4.60; feeders and stockers quiet and steady, \$3 50@3,75; butchers' stron-ger; steer, \$3.25@3.80; cowe, \$2@3.60; bulls, \$1.50@3. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,400; nominal; common soid a t

Atchison Produce Market.

Atchison, January 80, 1877. WHEAT—No. 3, fall, \$\$1.05, No. 4 do., 92c; No. 2, spring, 88c, No. 3. do., 82c, rejected do., 70c.
RYR—No. 2, 40c.
OATS—No. 2, 16c, white, 17c.
BARLEY—No. 2, 35c No. 3, 20c. rejected —.
CORN—It. the ear. 29c, shelled, 29c, new corn, 24c, FLAXSEED—\$1 00.

Leavenworth Produce Market.

LEAVENWORTH, January 30, 1878. WHEAT-No. 2, not quoted; No. 3, \$100@1,05; d. 4 90c; local demand good, but prices subject to a decifie.

CORN—Market price for choice white 28@28ct, yet, low, 25@27c: shippers paid 25@27cts.

PUTATOES—Barly Rose, 40 to 45c; Peach Blows, 50 to 60c.

Leavenworth Live-Stock Market.

LEAVENWORTH, January 80, 1878. CATTLE—Butchers are paying 3 to 3% cents. No cattle in the market for shipping. Mutton 4 to 4% cents live, and not much in the market.

#HOGS—The prices paid were 3%@3%c, and none coming into the market.

Lawrence market.	à
LAWRENCE, January 80, 1878.	
Wheat, No. 3. bush. \$1.00. Wheat, No. 4. 85. Wheat, Pelected 70. Corn 15. Rye	
Topeka Lumber Market.	
Folet and Scantling \$ 22.50	

Joist and	. Gannt	line				22	
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Rough 1	oaras.					20	. (
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Fencing						20	
	and and	No. 2			 . 6	25	-
Common	board	s, su	riace.			27	
Stock	46	D.			 •	85	
"	**	C.			 •	42	
**	**	B.					
**	**	A.			 	12	8
Finishi	g Lum	ber		• • • • • •	 . 85.00	to 85	ł

Lath			****	
Topeks	Retail	Grain	Market.	
Wholesale cash by W. Edson.	prices by	dealers	, corrected	W

	y 11 . Masour.	
1	WHEAT-Per bu. spring	1.10
100	Fall No. 2	1.00
	" No.8	.90
	" No.4	18
(ORN-Per bu.: New	25
	White Old	25
	" Yellow	10
	OATS-Per bu	10
	RYE—Per bu	2500.8
	BARLEY—Per bu	8.7
Di-		8.2
	" No. 9	80
	Куе	27
	CORN MEAL	1.0
. !	CORN CHOP	.7
	RYE CHOP	9
	CORN & OATS	.9
	BRAN	.6
	SHORT	.7
	DIACKT	

OR	r						• • • • • • •	. 10
	Topek	a But	her	. 1	detail	ı Me	rket.	
BF-	-Sirloin			16.				1230
	Round	::		**			*****	10
29	Tronge		70-0		no	- lh		6

44	Round " "
**	Donata W II II
**	Fore Onarter Dressed, per lb
44	Hind " " " "
44	By the carcass " "
MUTT	ON-Chops per lb
- 44	Roast " "
**	By the carcass per lb
VEAL	-Steaks per lb
1/2 00	Rossts " "
1	By the carcass per lb
PORK	-Steaks per lb
- "	Doget " "
**	By the carcass per lb
BAUSA	AGE-Per D

Topoka Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by	J. A. Lee
Country produce quoted at buying prices.	
Country produce quoted at buying prices	.60@80
APPLES-Per bushel	2.50
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy	2.25
Medium	1.50
Common	1.25
Castor	.18
BUTTER-Per lb-Choice	19
Medium	10 to 1234
CHEESE—Per lb	.10
EGG8-Per doz-Fresh	5.25to5.5
LOMINY-Per bbl	.20.40
VINEGAR-Per gal	.50@ .7
POTATOES-Peribu	1.5001,7
POULTRY-Chickens, Live, per doz	0
Chickens, Dressed, per 15	0
Chickens, Dressed, per 1b Turkeys,	10
ONIONS—Per bu	.8
CABBAGE—Per dozen	.400.7
SWEET POTATOES—Per bu	.75 to .9
SWEET POTATOES-Fer bu	
Leather Market.	1- 1-
the fact are not represented to the contract of the contract o	Dantage !
Corrected weekly by Hartsock & Gossett,	Devices I
Hides, Firs, Tallow and Louisie	
HIDES-Green	1961

HUTCHISON, Jan. 25.—Grain, New Wheat, No. 2, 85 cts; No. 3, 75cts: No. 4, 60cts: Rejected, 50cts: Rve, 25cts: Corn, 18cts: Oate, 13cts: Sheep Pelts, 3 1b 9cts: Beefflides, green, 3 1b 5cts: dry, 8@13cts: Butter, 17cts: Spring Chickens, 3 doz \$150; Eggs, 3 doz 10 cts: New Potatoes, 3 bu 70\(\infty\)80cts: New hay, per ton \$400: Apples, per peck, 50\(\infty\)60cts.

111

\$4 00: Apples, per peck, 50@60cts.

LARNED, Jan. 25.—Flour, XXXX, per cwt. \$3 50: XXX, per cwt \$3 00: XX, per;cwt \$2 50: Graham flour, per cwt \$3 00: Kye flour, per cwt \$4 00, Corn Meal, white, boited, per cwt \$160, Middlings, per cwt \$2 50, Bran, per cwt 50cts, Wheat, per cwt 75c@\$1 00, Corn. shelled per bu 35cts, Oats, per bu 35cts, Hay. (wild) per ton \$5 00, Pork, mess per lb 12½cts, hams 16cts, Bacon, 13cts, Lard, per lb 15cts, Beef, fresh, 8g12½cts, Butter, 25cts, Milk, dellvered, per qt8cts, Eggs, per doz 10cts, Potatoes, per bu \$1 25, dred, per lb 10cts, Potatoes, per bu \$1 25, dred, per lb 10cts, Beans, per lb 7cts, Coffee, per lb 36@28½cts, Tea, per lb 50c@\$1 00, Sugar, per lb 11@15cts, Syraps, per gallon 50c@\$1 00, Coal, per ton \$7 00.

MANUATTAN Jan. 35.—Butter, fresh 10@15cts; Eggs.

lon 50c@\$1 00, Coal, per ton \$7 00.

Manhattan, Jan. 35.—Butter, fresh 10@15cts; Eggs, per doz 9@10cts; Chickens, live, per doz \$1 50@1 75; dressed, per h 6@8 cts; Turkeys, live, per h 6@7 cts; dressed, per h 8 b10 cts; Lard, per h 6@7 cts; Wheat, Red Fall, per b 13b10 cts; Lard, per h 6@7 cts; Wheat, Red Fall, per bu 75 h10; White Fall same; Spring, 70@90 cts; Oats, per bu 18 cts; Corn, per bu in the ear 18cts; shelled, 18cts; Rye per bu 3s:tts; Potatoes, 1rish per bu 50@65 cts; Hogs, live, per 100 h \$3 00. dressed; \$7 25@35 50; Hides, green. per h 4 cts; dry, 8 cts; Wood, per cord \$3 00@4 00; Hay, per ton \$4 00@5 00; Coal, per ton \$6 00@9 00.

Entserries, Jan. 25.—Wheat, Red No. 2 \$1 00@105; No. 3 80@90 cts; No. 4 60@70 cts; Rejected 40@60 cts; White, 45@95cts; Corn, 17@18cts; Rye. 25@20 cts; Bran. 35 cts; Shorts. 50 cts; Flour, "HS" \$3.25; XXXX, \$3 00; XXX, \$2 75; Star, \$2 00; Graham, \$3 00; Corn and Rye Chop, each 65 cts; Corn Meal, 07 cts.

Obage City, Jan. 25.—Wheat; No. 4, per bu 60 to 90

Osage City, Jan. 25.—Wheat; No. 4, per bu 60 to 90 cts; Corn old 20 cts; new 18 cts; Rye. 30 cts; Cats, 16 cts; Hogs, 3½ cts; Cattle, butcher's, per b 2½ cts; Fat steers, 8 cts; Sides, per 100 9 cts; Lard, per b 10 cts; Potal es, per bu 60 to 65 cts; Beans, 81.50; Dried applies, per b 10 cts; Chekens, per doz \$1 50; Eggs, 13½ cts; Butter, per b 12½ cts; Cheese, 11 cts; Coal, per ton \$2 90 to 3 00.

HOLTON, Jan. 25.— Red "W" flour, best, retail \$3 40@3 80; XXXX, good family. \$3 2 @3 80, Prairie Rose, \$3 30 @3 20; XXX, \$2 50@2 75; Corn Meal, Bolted, \$2 100 fbs \$1 00; Unboited, \$2 100 fbs \$0cts; Bran, \$2 100 lbs 50cts; Bran, \$2 ton \$10 00.

100 lbs 50cts; Bran. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ton \$\frac

The Wichita markethad the following quotations for Truesday: No. 3 wheat, 75 to 80 cts; No. 4, 65 to 76 cts; Rejected, 50 to 60 cts; Hogs, \$2 75 to 33.00; Receipts of wheat for the week were very light. The foreign reports indicate a small rise for February.

ABILENE, Jan. 25.—No. 3 wheat is now worth from 75@80c; No. 4, 65@70c, rejected, 50@60c; barley, 15@20c; rye, 25c; cats, 13c; corn, 17c.

barley, 15@20c: rye, 25c; oats, 43c; corn, 17c.

INDEPENDENCE, Jan. 23.—Butter \$\bar{1}\$ b 10@15c.
Chickens, \$\bar{1}\$ doz \$\bar{1}\$ 10@15c; dressed, \$\bar{1}\$ b 5c;
Turkeys, dressed, \$\bar{1}\$ b 6c; live, 40@50c; Wheat,
\$\bar{1}\$ bu 50@85c; Oats, \$\bar{1}\$ bu 124@15c; Onions, \$\bar{1}\$ bu 50@85c; Oats, \$\bar{1}\$ bu 124@15c; Onions, \$\bar{1}\$ bu 60c; Corn, \$\bar{1}\$ bu 22@25c: Potatoes, \$\bar{1}\$ bu 70@
80c; Eggs, \$\bar{1}\$ doz 8c: Hides, green, \$\bar{1}\$ b 6c, Flint,
\$\bar{1}\$ bi 14@15c, Lard, \$\bar{1}\$ bi 10: Salt, \$\bar{1}\$ bbl \$\bar{2}\$ 50:
Hogs, live, \$\bar{1}\$ 100 b \$\bar{3}\$ 50@4 00.

LACYGNE, Jan. 23.—Wheat, \$\bar{1}\$ bu \$\bar{1}\$ 10; Corn,
\$\bar{1}\$ bu 18 to 28c: Oats, \$\bar{1}\$ bu 17c: Flax seed, \$\bar{1}\$ bu
\$\bar{1}\$ 100 to 1 25: Potatoes, 40 to 60c: Apples, \$\bar{1}\$ bu
\$\bar{1}\$ to 50c: Eggs, \$\bar{1}\$ doz 10c: Butter, fresh, \$\bar{1}\$ bu 12\bar{1}\$ ci
Hams, \$\bar{1}\$ bi 12\bar{1}\$ to 15\bar{1}\$ ci Lard, \$\bar{1}\$ bt 7 to 8c' Chickens, dressed, \$\bar{1}\$ bh \$\bar{1}\$ to 5c: Turkeys, dressed, \$\bar{1}\$ b
5 to 7c. Good cattle av 1,400 to 1,500 \$\bar{1}\$ \$\bar{3}\$ 90
to 400: Shippers, second class \$\bar{3}\$ 75 to 3 90: Butchers' stock, \$\bar{3}\$ 50 to 3 75: Hogs, live, \$\bar{1}\$ 100 \$\bar{1}\$\$
\$\bar{3}\$ 30 to 3 10: dressed, \$\bar{1}\$ 100 \$\bar{2}\$ 65.

PAOLA, Jan. 25.—Corn, 20c: Wheat, No. 2 \$\bar{1}\$ 105.

\$3 oo to 3 10: dressed, \$\overline{\pi}\$ 100 \$6 50.

PAOLA, Jan. \$2.—Corn, 20c: Wheat, No. \$\overline{\pi}\$ 105:

No. 3 \$\overline{\pi}\$ 100: No. 4 90c. Oats, 16c: Poiatoes, 50c:

Flax, \$\overline{\pi}\$ 100: Castor Beans, 75c: Butter, \$\overline{\pi}\$ lb 12\overline{\pi}\$ co to 1 50:

Flour, \$\overline{\pi}\$ cwt. XXXX \$3 10: XXX \$2 65: Rye,
35c: Feathers, 50c: Bees-wax, 20c: Bolted Meal. \$\overline{\pi}\$ 100 lbs 80c: Bran, \$\overline{\pi}\$ 100 lbs 50c: Chop, \$\overline{\pi}\$ 100 lbs

65c: Apples, \$\overline{\pi}\$ lb 3 to 5c: Peaches, \$\overline{\pi}\$ lb 4c; Rags,

\$\overline{\pi}\$ lb 1\overline{\pi}\$: Tallow, per lb 5c; Hides, Green, 6\overline{\pi}\$c:

Flint, 12 to 140. Flint, 12 to 14c.

CHANUTE, Jan. 25.—Corn, 18c; Wheat, 8oc to \$1 00: Flour, \$2 80 to 3 20: Potatoes, peachblow, 50c; Castor Beans, 60 to 8oc.

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The State Savings Bank OF TOPEKA, KANSAS.

At the close of business, the 26th day of Jan. 1878. RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$26,917.11	\$27,717,11
Other Stocke, Bonds & Warrants	\$00.00	
Real Estate (productive)	10.015 00	
Furniture and Fixtures	1,930,00	
Expenses and Taxes paid	1,273,92	
Due from Banks and Bankers	3,254,68	
Overdrafts	6,751.00	6,751.00 1,619.93 766.59 Cash
Checks and Fract'l c'y....
Suspended Debts

LIABILITIES. Capital Stock Subscribed. \$52.800.00 paid in. \$17,100.00 poids and Loss. \$440.00 penosits viz: Deposits viz: Individual subject to check ... \$17,809,83 \text{Time, bearing interest ... 13,701,24 } Due Banks and Bankers ... 81,511.07 1,410.68

STATE OF KANSAS | 65

I.Geo. W. Veale, President of the above Bank, do solemni swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowl-edge. Geo. W. Veale, Prest. SHAL.

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Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

TWENTY SIX HOURS A DAY.

I - HOW TO GET THEM.

"Well," exclaims tired Mrs. Motherly, anybody needs twenty-six hours a day, I am sure I do, and ten days a week into the bargain. The days are not half long enough, and when night comes, the thought of the things I ought to have done, but couldn't, tires me more than all I have done. This very day, when I expected to do so much sew. ing, has slipped away, while I have trotted around after the children, washing faces, brushing tangled hair, putting on rubber boots and taking them off again in fifteen minutes, and picking up blocks and playthings, scarfs and mittens over and over again. I have mended unexpected tears in jackets and dresses, put court-plaster on 'skatched finders, rettled twenty quarrels between the baby and the next older, threaded needles for 'make-believe sewings,' and all the time been trying to sew, to dust, or sweep, or make gingerbread, till I feel as if I were in a dozen pieces, and every piece trying to do something different. At night I am so tired that all I ask for is a place to crawl into and sleep if I can, and even that must be with one eye open can, and even that must be with one eye open to see that the baby doeen't get uncovered. Yet there are people so unfeeling as to say I ought to try to get time to read and all that!"

Not so fast, my little mother. It is all true, every word of it, but let us see if it isn't postable to are a little time out of area there.

to save a little time out of even these busy, wearying days for something higher than mere physical needs.
in order to find out how to save it, let us

see what we do with it. Suppose we sort over our work as we do our work baskets, and see if we cannot make a little time by saving it. The first and most important of our duties is the care of the cuildren, including, of course, their physical, moral and intellectual

Next comes the housekeeping, i. e, the lit eral keeping the house in order, looking after its cleanliness and general pleasantness.

that pertains to it. This is really another part of the housekeeping, and perhaps ought to be included in it, except that in some households the details are given over entirely to servants, while in others they are in greater or less degree the work of the lady of the house.

And lastly, the sewing.

As regards the care of the children it is al most impossible that there can be any supering and pictures and problems are armost impossible that there can be any supering and in beautiful profusion. Now, some one must the statuettes, and water the is first and foremost. Better that cobwebs festigates arrange the flowers, and take care of the plants, arrange the flowers, and take care of the plants. toon our parlor-walls, and dust lie inch deep on our books, than that we neglect our chilon our books, than that we neglect our chil-dren for anything, no matter how good that they can find time for these things and for thing in itself may be. Missionary meetings reading and study too. Occasionally a servant thing in itself may be. Missionary meetings at one end of the scale, and balls and fashionable society at the other, are all blameworthy, if on account of them the children suffer. When "culture" turns them over to the tender mercies of servants, it becomes only a refined

By caring for the children, I do not mean providing them with plenty of wholesome food and warm, clean clothing merely, but I would also include that indefinable something which, for want of a better word, I must call barn-like rooms; home should be made just as motherly attention, such as taking up the tired baby toward night-fall, and nestling him in your arms for a little rest, and in calling the equally tired older child from her tooabsorbing play, and by quiet conversation soothing her busy brain into a condition for restful sleep, instead of leaving it to toss the weary body through hours of uneasy dreaming. It will lead you cheerfully to lay down the interesting book or fascinating sewing to cover Tommy's ball or to loop up the refractory overskirt on Bessie's doil, and patiently to restore order after your dining-room (TO BE CONTINUED.) restore order after has been turned into a Pandemonium on a Saturday afternoon by Harry and "the boys." It will help you to teach both plaintiff and defendant in a family quarrel something about the rights of both persons and property, and to show them that there can be honor among children as well as among thieves. These things take time, and plenty of it, but they are a part of a child's birthright.

But some mothers "mother" their children too much, don't they? To be sure they do. There's a difference in hens, even; some cluck and scratch and bustle about with so much maternal eagerness and ignorance as to tread the life out of half their chicks, while others go clucking around in an amiable, comfortable of castor oil more or less, as suits your fancy; fashion, always spreading their wings at just it comes cheaper by the gallon. If you are a the right moment to shelter their brood from every real or imaginary danger. These are the hens farmers keep to "set." They are such "good mothers," and their chickens al-ways turn out well. So it is with children. Where every want is anticipated, where a child seldom does anything for itself, is dressed and undressed, rocked and amused long past babyhood, is never allowed to try experiments and make failures, the mother becomes a slave and the child a helpless doll.

There is such a thing as judicious neglect in the care of children. By this I mean a careful carelessness which allows them to look out for themselves as far as they safely can, but yet is always ready to step in at just the right moment. To be sure, their clothes will get solled and their heads bumped oftener, but they will grow up more sturdy and selfreliant than where they are constantly know he'llilet the water run up his sleeves and tell him he has hindered more than he has

care of the children, perhaps there is some unnecessary work in our housekeeping. tic upheaval, such as house-cleaning or a a little, when nearly dry they will become read. "thorough sweeping,"—"I don't believe it soft. Truly, A SYMPATHIZER. New Mald

pays, after ail. It don't look much cleaner than it did before?" But when your husband mildly suggested the same thing, did you not my dear little hypocrite, freely declars that men never did appreciate woman's work? How would be like his house to be as dirty as a barn? A sweet little lady, one of these model housekeepers, once said to me, "I have just cleaned my spare-room, and, honestly, I don't suppose there have been six people in it since last fall. But, then, I know it's clean, and that's something."

Think of the paint-scrubbing, spring and fall, in places where a fly wouldn't dare to set his foot, and couldn't if he dared, and the sweeping and dusting on regular days, not because the rooms need it, "but, then, you know, it's time for it." I suppose I shall be misunderstood. Neat housekeepers will look aghast, and say, "Well, I can't abide dirt any. way," intimating that dirt (not dust, that's too mild,—but real, unmitigated, horrible dirt) would lie in shovelfuls all shout, if they didn't throw soul and body into the search atter it. On the other hand, Aunt Easybody, who "runs in" for an hour's goesip with her neighbor in the morning before she dusts her sitting room, and Fanny Meander, who site down to alter the trimming on her spring nat, with her bed unmade and her room in disorder, will each sweetly smile and say, "That's just my doctrine." But I don't mean either of you, nor Mrs. Aimless, who devours "Mrs. Southworth" and calls it "culture," while her children make mud-pies in the street. I am talking to these particular, con-scientious housekeepers who are working and worrying (principally worrying) themselves into early graves, for fear every nook and cor-ner from attic to cellar will not be in immaculate, speckless, dustless order. It is beautiful to have it so, you say, thinking of Mrs. A.'s exquisite housekeeping. But Mrs. A. has a corps of well-trained, faithful servants, a house so large and well arranged that all the actual work-rooms are snugly tucked out of The laundry has marched away from the kitchen, the sewing-room bidden goods bye to the family sitting-room, and the nurs sery and sitting-room has slyly walked up; stairs into a place by itself. Yet some, either alone or with the aid of a "cheap" Irlsh girl, try in their inconvenient, crowded houses to reproduce Mrs A's results. It would be a disgrace to her if she didn't do it,—it is als Then, cooking or preparing and serving the foed, including the care of the table and all do; for what costs her only money costs them most as much of a disgrace to her that they vitality, and leaves them neither time, strength, nor thought for anything else. Again, while some of us burden ourselves

through superfluous neatness, others do the same thing through excessive elaboration in same thing through excessive elaboration their housekeeping. You have been ushered into some of these delightful parlors where blossoming plants, and ivies in brackets, singing birds and pictures and bronzes are arplants, arrange the flowers, and take care of the birds. There are many ladies who are not so occupied with other duties but that may be found who can be trusted to do all this. But there are busy mothers of little children whose minutes are so taken up, that the time thus used may be all that can be spared from imperatively necessary work. Now, for the sake of a greater good, may it not be better for such persons to deny themselves these things,-or, at least, to substitute for them something simpler? Don't suppose for an instant, that I would counsel empty It consists in acts of loving, attractive as possible. But among the host of the difference between the pictures on the walls and those on easels; ferneries, and

HARNESS OIL.

with a man when he is in trouble, and as perhaps some one may send it in. In the Lonesome Ben seems to be greatly troubled meantime I would suggest some bakingabout a little harness oil for his old har- powder or some of the self-raising flour, the ness, I send him the recipe my father used making of which is a process known only with the neck broken off will do and will know it to be good. come some cheaper, put a corn cob in the top and you are ready for operations.

Now take the jug to town and buy 1 gallon of castor oil more or less, as suits your fancy; granger pay for it when you get it, if you are not and do not have the money, tell the "middle-man" to charge it. If you expect to take the girls to the grange or to meeting, put a little lamp black into it before using it, if not leave out the lamp.black, as it costs ala most as much as a gill of fresh yeast. This if you continue your subscription to the oil is also good for the inner man when you FARMER. live too long on heavy bread, and for the fam. ily wagon of any size or style it is unsurpassed. Howawful nice to have all these useful things · BRIGHT EYES. out of one old jug.

DRIED YEAST.

Perhaps Lonesome Ben will be delighted to know that the nankeen bag system has occawatched. At first the mother will not save much time by this sort of training. Indeed, it is a good deal easier to do everything for a child than to direct him in his awkward efforts to help himself. For instance, the fouryear-old boy wants to wash his own hands, brush his teeth, and button his boots. You To make dry, hop yeast, take five or six mespill it on the floor and the wash-stand, but dium sized potatoes, pare them and put them you let him try. He is so proud to think he is in a quart of water to boil, then tie a handful helping mamma, that you haven't the heart to of hops in a cloth, and boil them with the potatoes until they, the potatoes, are soft; helped. And when you find that he has care-fully washed the inside of his hands, which then pour the water while boiling on a hands were clean enough before, while the backs of them are as dirty as ever, and that his boots are on the wrong feet, you use some ingenious pretext to remedy defects, and then quietly set it away to rise, when it is light mix in all laugh to hear him shout to somebody, "I'm the corn meal you can and spread it out to 'most a big boy; I d'essed myself all alone."

But what a relief it is, when he is six or seven but out in the morning on such a day it will years old, to have him able to do these things put out in the morning on such a day it will be almost dry by night. When thoroughly by himself!

But if we cannot save much time from the But if we cannot save much time from the Soak half a cupful in lukewarm water an hour a charm and deepens the impressions made unnecessary work in our housekeeping. before using. Buckskin gloves can be washHaven't you ever thought, after some domes:

A BUNCH OF LETTERS.

To Susan: Your idea about the origin of yeast is, no doubt, correct; the Lord gave it to Eve to raise her first loaf of bread and she used it to "raise Satan." That started a fermentation of evils for the whole world, But seriously now, the lack of good yeast, therefore good bread, is fast making of me an irritable animal. I have tried the Vienna compressed yeast, it makes bread very much compressed; I like light bread. At present I am making cakes of just flour and water, and cooking them in a fryingpan, they are not as good as the cakes "my mother made," but they are very satisfying.

Please accept thanks for information about harness oil, I presume the kinds you name are much better than lard oil, but I find lard oil very convenient for frying cakes. I trust you will not do me the injustice to think I am making game of wou by asking of you useful information about hat, with her bed unmade and her room in housekeeping and management of the farm; you have already proved yourself of great service to me, and talk like a sensible, practical-minded woman. I have been thinking daily, about what you said of a woman's duties in the household.

It is pleasant to contemplate that while one is busy about the farm, the wife is industriously employed in the house making compressed bread from Vienna yeast, etc. and after supper the darning is a natural sequence, and her nervous fingers are ready to mend things generally. My friend, you certainly struck the key notes to domestic happiness; pleasant words, a sunshiny countenance and plenty of pin-money will render a home bright and pleasant, and bring contentment. But then, do you not think that pleasant words and ways and a sunshiny countenance are the reflex of good bread, a tidy house and home made pleasant by an educated taste in the housekeeper, for the little elegancies and embellishments that make home attractive? I hope to have your views on woman's education for household duties.

Please accept thanks for compliments paid us in your last letter, of being a good natured fellow, but be careful, you may catch a tartar. Yes, you can do something more for me. Please tell me how to make a paste to put on wall paper, and what colored wall paper to select to go with blue glass windows, and how to take care of a brood of young chickens. I have a thousand things to ask about.

I will close by asking why you left off half your name? I suppose you think plain Susan will fit any other name than Gabriel LONES OME BEN.

LONESOME BEN: Having read your enquiries in the FARMER, allow me, through the medium of the same paper, to say that I appreciate your situation, and also your mother's bag of yeast, because my mother kept hers in the same way, and I know of no better way than to keep dry-yeast in a tight paper bag, besides, we are apt to think that what our mothers did was right. In all my experience of housekeeping, I never knew of a recipe for making yeast without first having some to start with, but I know that I have read of one in some of our late It is the nature of our sex to sympathize papers, which are not at hand now, and when I was young. Take an old jug, one to some millers; I have used it myself and

> And now for the dry, stiff, useless mittens have been told by one who knows, that if you will hold your mittens over a smoke, after first wetting them, and working with your hands until they are dry, they will be pliable and fit for use.

> If you are not ready to get married, buy Dr. Chase's recipe book; you will find a recipe for all you want to know, in the house and out doors, and you will get along nicely AUNT SALLY.

MRS. HUDSON: I read and enjoyed 'Darning and Thinking," in a late number of the FARMER, and I agree with the writer of another article, that farmers' wives should not waste their time in idle longings for the excitement of city life. Some, I doubt not. do thus waste their time, but by no means all. I myself often think, as I read of the lectures of some of our noted personages, how much we miss who live too far away to have the benefits of those helps to intellectual enjoyment. But, we have thinking women in our country neighborhood; not of the class, however, who go about as noisy declaimers for "Womens' Rights," but those who work and think at home, and are ready to give their sisters the benefit of their thoughts when they meet socially. How much we enjoy those long winter evenings! what a blessing they are to those who have to work hard the most part of the year! Reading aloud is a very entertaining way to spend an evening; then some members of the family can be employed and yet all enjoy the reading together, and it often adds a charm and deepens the impressions made to exchange thoughts on what has been read.

M. M. T.

New Malden.

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HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to THE KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

How to post a Stray, the fees, fines and penalties

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.
Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the first day of April, except when found in the lawful inclosure of the taker up.

No persons, except citizens and householders can take upa stray.

No persons, except citizens and householders can take upa stray.

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, afterbeing notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in asmany places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of the days the taker up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit, stating that such tary was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same, and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State n double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from

n double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out a return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three suc-

If such strayshall be valued at more than ten dollars it shall be advertised in the Kansas Farmer in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray may within twelve months from the time of caking up prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons two be served by the taker up; said appraisers, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall size of etermine cost of keeping and the b ensits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, after deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Fees as follows:

To Conny Cierk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to Kansas Farmers.

To Kansas Farmers for publication as sever mentioned for each animal valued at more than \$150.00.

Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up. 25 mentioned for each animal valued at more than \$150.00.

Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up.

Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up.

for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connection therewith.

THE STRAY LIST. Strays For the Week Ending January 23, 1877.

Cherokee County-Ed. McPherson, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. L. Williams, Lowell Tp. Dec. 18, 1877, one light brindle cow, some white on belly, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$16. Jefferson County-D. B. Baker, Clerk,

STERR—Taken up by John Whitaker, Osawkie Tp, one light roan muley steer 1 yr old, redish head, star in forehead. Valued at \$16.

COLT—Taken up by A Champion, Sarcoxie Tp, one 2-year-old bay mare coit, blaze face, one fore foot and one hind foot white, about 11 hands high. Valued at \$35.

Also, one 3-yr-old bay mare colt about 14 hands high, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$35.

Marion County-Thos. W. Bown, Clerk.

MARION COUNTY—THOS. W. BOWN, CIER.

MARE—Taken up by Harry Swift Jr., Center Tp, one sorrel mare 14½ hands high, 7 yrs old, white face, 4 white feet, branded 8 on left shoulder. Valued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by E. R. wadleigh, Grant Tp, Dec. 31, 1877, one black yearling norse, white spot in forehead, Also, one yearling mare, small spot in forehead, Also, one bay, yearling mare.

Also, one bay, yearling horse, white spot in forehead, tame in left hind foot.

Also, one thack horse, 8 yrs old, stripe in face, lame in left fore leg.

Miami County-C. H. Giller, Clerk

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk

"STEER—Taken up by Blevins Percifield, Valley Tp. Dee
18, 1877, one white steer, 2 yrs old, droop horns, crop off
right ear. Valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Lewis Keefauver, Richland Tp.
Dec. 21, 1877, one red and white spotted steer 4 yrs old,
branded J on right hip, 2 other scars on same hip. Value
de at \$50.

MARE—Taken up by Elias Neiswinder, Richland Tp.
Dec. 11, 1877, one black or mole colored mare 2 yrs old;
blaze face, suip on nose, three white feet, right hind foot
black. Valued at \$30.

HEIFER—Taken up by A. Westfall, Middle Creek Tp.
Dec. 15, 1877, one red spotted heifer, 3 yrs old, underbit in
right ear, point of right horn broken off. Valued at \$15.

MULE—Taken up by Isaac B. Williams, Sugar Creek
Tp, Dec 27, 1877, one light bay mule 12 yrs old, mane and
tall shaven, collar and harness marks, blind. Valued at
\$20.

Strays for the Week Ending January 30 1878 Allen County-T. S Stover, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by C. D. Martin, Deer Creek, Tp. one sorrel mare, three years old, teet all white, flaxen mane and tall, small star in forchead, branded on the shoulder with (7). Valued at \$40.

Cherokee County-C. A. Saunders, Clerk. MARE-Taken up by Wm, Teamback, Pleasant View Tr 1 gray mare, 14 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised at \$15

Chase County .- S. A. Breese, Clerk.

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HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. Maxwell, Diamond Creek Tp. Jan. 1. 1878. One Heifer, 2 years old, white with red ears, under half crop in lett ear, branded U. P. on left hip valued at \$16.

MARE PONY—Taken up by Asa Tsylor, Falls Tp. Jan. 10th. 1878, one roan mare pony, supposed to be 2 years old last spring, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$15. Doniphan County-Charles Rappelye, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Flanagan of Washington township, one black bro wmare, three year old, white hind feet, brown nose, and white spot in the forehead COLT—Taken up by Nelson Larson of Wayne town ship, one gray mare colt, 8yrs, old, no marks nor brand except the left ear appears to have been cut, Valued at \$20. except the left ear appears to the street st

Franklin County-Geo. E. Stinebaugh, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by A. G. Noss of Ottawa Township, Nov. 29 1877 one small bay mare, and mule foal, mare has black mane and tail, small lump on back, supposed to be 5 years old, foal about 4 months old. Valued at \$50. MARE—Taken up by R. C. Field of Fottawatomic Tp. near Lane, one bay mare, two years old, about 13 hand high, with small star in forehead, black mane and tail, with the letter "N" branded near shoulder. Valued at \$40.

Johnson County-Jos. Martin, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by John M yers, living three miles west of Shawnee, s dark brown mare, 5 years old next spring, about 15 hands high, bald face, right hind and and left fore feet white, shod all round. Valued at \$30,

Jefferson County-J. N. Insley, Clerk. HEIFER.—Taken up by James M. Kerr, of Sarcoxic Tp. one small yearling heifer, color white, no marks or brands. Valued at \$12. (No date) STEER.—Taken up by H. G. Turner, Hock Creek Tp. Nov 15th 157, one light roan steer, two years old, Valued at \$20. No marks nor brands.

Leavenworth County--J. W. Nichaus, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Frances McGrade in Reno Tp.
Dec. 17, 1877. One white yearling helfer, small size, round
crop off left ear. Valued at \$14.

MARE—Taken up by John Farwell in Reno Tp. ones
from graymare, medium size, a few white hairs in the
face. Valued at \$45.

STEER—Also one red steer, white face, square crop off
right ear and haif crop off the left ear, about 2 years old.
Valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by Crawford Moore in Tonganoxie
Tp. Dec. 11. 1877, one brown two year old helier, with two
wire rings in the right ear. Valued at \$15.

Lyon County-Wm. L, Ewing, Clerk FILLEY-Taken up by D. S. Avery, of Agnes City, Tp me bay filley no marks nor brands. Valued at \$20. MARR—Taken up by Guy Service; Fremont Tp. Dec. 12th, 1877, one sorrel mare 3 yrs old, 15 hands high. Valued 12th. 1877, one sorret mares yes old, is hands night. Valued at \$30.

12th ER.—Taken up by D. W. Gibson, Fremont TD. Dec 14 1877, one muley helier, slit in left ear, Valued at \$18.

Also one red and white spotted helier, small horns. Valued at \$12.

MARE—Taken up by Fayette Turney, Americus Tp. Dec. 18th. 1877, one dark bay mare, about 5 years old, had on a head halter, coll ar and saddle marks, shod all round Valued at \$45.

Also one dark brown horse about 6 years old, collar and saddle marks, shod all round. Valued at \$25.

Montgomery County-John McCullagh, Clerk. COW-One Red line back cow ,branded H. F. on left de about eight years old. Valued at \$10. . HEIFER-One black two year old heifer, ro marks nor grands. Valued at \$12.

Oshge County-E. Spaulding, Clerk

STREER-Taken up by Henry Olander, Fairfax Tp. Dec. 1877, one red yearling steer, corp off left car. Valued t \$13. HEIFER—Taken up by C. S. Mendenhall, Superior Tp Nov. 20, 1871, one red and white spotted yearling heifer

Nov. 20, 1877, one red and white spotted yearing nemeral Valued at \$13.

Also, one red yearling heifer. Valued at \$15.

Also, one red yearling heifer. Valued at \$15.

STEER-Taken up by W. C. Sweezy, Olivet Tp, Nov. 8, 1877, one large, 3-yr-old, brindle red steer, branded L Son left horn, has appearance of figures on back of same horn. Valued at \$23 fo.

HEIFER-Taken up by Wm. M. Stewart, Agency Tp, Nov. 12, 1877, one red and white yearling heifer. Valued

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. M. Stewart, Agendy The Nov. 12, 1877, one red and white yearing heifer. Valued at \$12.

MARE—Taken up by Thos. Bell, Burlingame Tp, Nov. 5, 1877, one sorrel mare four yrs old. Valued at \$35.
Also, one brown allly one year old, branded E on left shoulder, a little white on nose and left hind foot. Valued at \$15.
Also, one pony horse coit 1 yr old, four white feet, white stip on nose, part of mane cut. Valued at \$15.
HEIFER—Taken up by Gyras W, Miller, Junction Tp, Nov. 25, 1877, one yearling heifer, red head, speckled sides, white belly. Valued at \$11.
MARE—Taken up by Luther Severy, Arvonia Tp, one brown mare three years old, both hind feet white, small star in forchead, brand 3 on left shoulder. Valued at \$40.

\$40.
Also, two horse mules, 4 yrs old, dunn color, black list on back and shoulder, brand not discernable on lett shoulder. Valued at \$60, Osborne County-C. W. Crampton, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by P. Tate, Liberty Tp. Dec. 20, 1877, one dark gray horse marked P V and bar above. Appraisat \$20.

Also, one bay mare branded as above. Valued at \$20.
Also, one sorrel mare, white face and spots on body. brand as above. Valued at \$12.
Also, one sorrel mare, white stripe on nose, no brand. Valued at \$29. Ottawa County-F. M. Sexton, Clerk

HORSE-Taken up by Richard Knight, Concord Tp, one strawberry roan horse about 14% hands high, white face, yellow mane and tall, three legs white from hoof to knee, one leg white from hoof to fellock, about 7 yrs old. Valued at \$60. Summer County-stacy B. Douglass, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by John A. Hall, Caldwell Falls Tp Dec. 25, 1877, one brown mare coltiyr old, no marks not brands. Valued at \$12. Wabaunsee County—G *W. Watson, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by G. S. Burt, Jan. 1, 1877, one helf-ar one yr old, white with red cars, red spots on neck and ides, swallow fork in both cars, good size, Valued at \$12. COLT—Taken up by Wm. Murdle, Mi-slon Creek Tp, Dec. 27, 1877, one dark bay horse colt, 2 yrs old, white spot on forehead. Valued at \$20,

Wilson County-J. E. Butin, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by N. M. Bacher, Clifton Tp. Nov. 24
1877, one dark iron-gray filly 2 yrs old last spring, no marks
or brands perceivable. Valued at \$25.
STEER—Taken up by Wilson Young, Duck Creek Tp.
Nov. 20, 1877 one steer, white with roan, brown and blush
spots, one year old past, feet and legs brown from knees
down, all white in forchead, slit in left ear, part Texan.
Valued at \$16.
COLT—Taken up by Wm. Fiscus, Fall River Tp. Dec. 15
1877, one dark bay horse cold 1 yr old past, left hind foot
white to pastern joint, snip on end of nose, no other marks
nor brands perceivable. Appraised at \$35.

Woodson County-I. N. Holloway, Clerk. STEER-Taken up by John Scanton. Tornto Tp. Nov. 9 1877, one yearling steer, strawberry roan, red neck, short all branded L or 7 upside down on right hip. Valued at \$14 STEER—Taken up by Lexi Robbins, Eminence Tp. Dec 10, 1877, one red and white spotted steer 1 yr old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$14. STEKK—Taken up by Fred Frevert, Owl Creek Tp. one two-yr-oldred steer, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$15.

Have You Lost Horses?

The undersigned makes a speciality of hunting stray horses. Stray animals are never moved from where found until indentified by the owner. Full descriptions sent me by mail will be promptly attended to and the charges when the animals are found will be reasonable. Address, J. B. CLIFFORD, Holton, Jackson Co., Kansas.

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Golden Medical Discovery Is Pectoral.

Golden Medical Discovery Is a Cholagogue, or Liver Stimulant.

Golden Medical Discovery

Golden Medical Discovery

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ly efficacious in curing Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, and Dyspepsia.

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 dull drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, irequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternative with hot flushes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue 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 cares, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy.

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As a remeay for Headache, Dizziness, Rush of Blood to the Head, Tightness about the Chest, Bad taste in Mouth, Eructations from the Stomach, Billous 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 sf time, so that they are always freek and reliable. This is not the case with those pills which are put up in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. The daily use of two Pellets has cured the most obstinate cases of Scrotlia, Tetter, Sailt-rheum, Eryspelsa, Boils, Blotches, Pimples, Sore-Eyes, and Bruptions. 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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PRESCRIPTION

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE

PRES CRIPTION. DR, PIERCE'S

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Favorite Prescription is a Powerful Restorative Ton Favorite Prescription is a Powerful Restorative Tonic to the entire system. It is a nervine of unsurpasst ed efficacy, and, while it quiets nervous irritation, it strengthens the enfeebled nervous system, thereby restoring it to healthful vigor. The following diseases are among those in which the Favorite Prescription has worked magic cures, vi; Leucorrheas, or "Whites," Excessive Flowing, Palnful Menstruation. Unnatural Suppressions, Weak Back, Prolapsus, or falling of the Uterns, Anteversion, Retroversion, Bearing down Sensation, Chronic Congestion. Imfammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, Internal Heat. Nervous Depression, Debility, Despondency, and very many other chronic diseases poculiar to wowomen, but not mentioned here.

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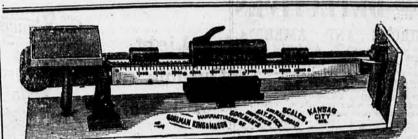
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We manufacture and deal in. We are also the agen. for the State of Kansas for the sale of th MILWAUKEE CEMENT, which we are prepared to show by undeniable authority, as being THE BEST HYDRAULIC CEMENT MADE IN THE UNITED STATES. We can furnish it by the pound, barrel, or car load lots, either in bags or barrels, at the lowest prices. Also constantly on haud English and Portland Cements, Michigan Champion brand, Stoco Plaster, also the genuine Hannibal Bear Creek white lime. Hair and plasterer's materials generally, AT BOTTOM FIGURES, for the best brands manufactured. CONTRACTS MADE FOR FURNISHING TUBING, AND PUTTING IN BORED WELLS. Call and see us and we can satisfy you that it is fer your interest to patronize us, and use our goods upon the merit of their durability and cheapness. Send for circular and price list.



GOOLMAN'S

Standard Scales, Improved

PATENTED MAY 23d, 1874 .- MANUFACTURED BY

The Goolman Company, KANSAS CITY, MO. Corner of Walnut and 20th Street,

ALL KINDS OF CASTINGS MADE TO ORDER AND SCALES REPAIRED. These Scales are superior in workmanship, accuracy, and durability, weighing from one pound to face capacity of the scale, with the utmost precision, and will be sold on as good terms as any good scale. We also manufacture Goolman's Folding and Stationary Top SCHOOL DESKS, and Warrant the same to be the strongest and most convenient yet offered to the Western people.

Address for Cirulars and lowest terms.

etter From Hillsborough County, New Hamp shire

Dec. 25th. Although we live nearly across the continent from you, a few facts may be acceptable.

Winter wheat is not grown here, but we have nearly the average amount in rye, which will feel the lack of snow, as we have had almost none at ail. Old corn is not to be found; the new will not last long with many farmers. Yield last year from 40 to 80 bushels per acre.

The market prices are as follows: Corn, 1.00; oats, 60c; rye, 90c; potatoes, 55c butter, 30c; cheese, 17c; eggs, 26c; pork, 6@71c; beef, 6@7c; hay, 20@25c.

Cattle generally looking well. Milch cows are worth from 25.00 to 75.00; twoyear steers, 20 00; good horses, 75.00 to 200.00; farm labor, 15.00 to 20.00 per month in summer, winter, 5,00 to 10.00.

Fruit is grown by almost every one-Baldwin for winter almost entirely. Not much raised the past year. Price, 2.00@ 3.00 per barrel. Large quantities of milk are daily sent by mail to Boston, Mass.; distance, 50 miles; price, at cars, 21c per quart. In the city it is retailed at 5@6c per quart. Large quantities of wood and timber are being cut this winter. FARMER JONES.

Letter From Laucaster County, Pennsylvania. Our wheat looks very good-better than last winter. The yield, per acre, in 1877, was about 20 bushels. Considerable corn on hand yet: the yield, last year, was about 40 bush els per acre. Oats, very good; the best crop we have had in ten years; about 35 bushels per acre.

Our market prices are as follows: Wheat 1.42@1.50; oats, 1 cent per pound; corn 55@6oc; butter, 28@32c; eggs, 26c.

Cattle and hogs are very dull. The west ships too many for our eastern farmers to compete with.

Farms of from 75 to 120 acres, having fair improvements, sell from 180 dollars to 300 dollars per acre. Many of our farmers are looking to Kansas for farms. The coming spring and summer you may see more people from Pennsylvania visiting your state, with a view of locating on improved farms, than ever before.

Your paper is read with great satisfaction by all. No better advertising medium could be sent east than the Kansas Farmer.

W. J. KAFROTH.



SIMMONS'

LIVER DISEASE and Indigestion prevail to a greater extent than probably any other malady, and relief is always anxiously sought after. If the Liver is Regulated in its action health is almost invariably secured. Indigestion or want of action in the Liver causes Headache, Constipation, Jaundice, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, billious attacks, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits or the blues, and a hundred other symptoms, SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is the best remedy that has ever been discovered for these all-monts. It sets middly effectually, and being a simremedy that has ever been discovered for these allments. It acts mildly, effectually, and being a simple veg etable compound, can do no injury in any quantities that it may be taken. It is harmless in every
way; it has been used for forty years, and hundreds
from all parts of the country will vouch for its virtues,
viz. Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia; John Gill
Shorter, of Alabama; Gen,
John B. Gordon, R. L.
Mott. of Columbus, Ga. are
among the hundreds to
among the hundreds to
among the hundreds. To occasionally use when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons Liver Regulator, with good effect. It is mild,
and suits me more better than active medicine.

REGULATOR

It is not the quantity eaten that gives strength, life, blood, and health. It is the thorough digestion of the food taken let it be much or little. Therefore, do not seist digestion after eating by taking

SIMMON' LIVER REGULATOR.

Original and only Genuine,

Manufactured only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., PHILADELPHIA. PA

Price, \$1,00. Sold by all Druggis ts

WACENTS DETECTIVES

OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Or Life in the Secret Service. A Selection of Celebrated Cases in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Russia, Poland, Egypt and America. A Revelation of the most Renowned Detectives of the Globe for the past 20 years. It traces out the most noted Bank Robbers, Scientific Thieves, Lottery Men, Counterfeit Money Men, Pick-pockets, sharks and Swindlers of all kinds upon the public. This book discloses some of the most marked instances of deeplaid plans of mischief and outrage ever recorded by pen or pencil. Thebook is Profusely Illustrated with Full Page Engravings. 850 pages. Agents are meeting with astonished success. This book will sell, when all other books fail to sell.

WANTED he had and Women to canvass for terms address the J. B. BURR Pub. Co., Hartford Conn.

C. COLBY & CO., Benton Harbor, Mich. BERRY and Baskets. Warrented equal to the best.

CHRONIC Diseases cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—Plain Home to 1000 pa-Talk and Medical Common-Sense,"—nearly 1 000 pages, 200 illustrations, by Dr E. B. Foote, of 120 Lexington Ave., N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author in person or by mail free. Price by mail, \$3,25 for the standard edition, or \$1.50 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents, tables free. Agents wanted. MURRAY HILL PUBLISH'G CO., 129 East 28th St. N. 1.

CRASS SEED WHEAT

FOR SALE.

I have for sale several hundred bushels of Grass Seed Wheat, A RUSSIAN VARIETY

Said to be the only spring wheat proof against the chine bug.

W. EDSON, Topeka, Kansas.

WANTED Men in each State for the Detective Service and to report crime. Pay liberal. Inclose stamp, and address American and EUROPEAN SECRET SERVICE CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

${f TO}\,{f FARMERS}$

Wanted by an experienced man, a contract to quarry, build and haul if needed in building, rock fence. Apply to H Y. Z., box 42, Carbondale, Kansas.



Manufacturers of the Celebrated Stover Automatic Windmill that carried off the highest honors at the American Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, proven by actual test to run in a lighter breeze than any other mill on exhibition; has a patent self-bracing tower, is a perfect self, reguiator, will stop itself in gales and start again when the storm subsides. We also manufacture the Stover Twenty Dollar Oscilating Feed Grinder, operated by ten and twelve foot pumping Mills; is a novel and economical grinder for farmer's use, will grind from ten to twenty bushels per day and pump at the same time. All who have used them speak of them in the highest praise. Therefore buy a Windmill and Feed Grinder. Save money and make home happy. Agents wanted in unassiqued territory. Send for circular.

The Countries of Osago, Jefferson, Jackson, Done.

The Countries of Osage, Jefferson, Jackson, Douglas, Wabaunsee, Pottawatomie and Shawnee having been assigned to us as agents, we will be pleased to receive orders for the election of the above mill complete with pump, o will all orders for the mill alone, We have a sample mill in operation at the warehouse on A. T. & S. Fe. R. R. track at Topeka, we invite an examination of the mill. Downs & RICE, Ag'l Implement Dealers, Topeka, Kansas.

FARM FOR SALE.

Containing 652) acres; 340 acres under cultivation.
400 acres fenced; 145 acres in fall wheat; prospect was.
never better for a good crop. Small house, stable, &c
This farm is on the Republican ilver in Davis county
2/5 miles from Milford on the J. C. & F. K. R. R.
Has at present about 6000 bushels of corn on the place
Call on or address L. M. CRAWFORD, Topeka,
Kaneas.

Lane's Seed Annual.

My annual catalogue, a complete garden and floral guide, 800 pages, of choice northern grown seeds, 1000 varieties, bulbs, garden and aplarian impl's; ag'll books, bees, Queens, &c., &., is now ready, sent post paid on application, Address C. F. LANB, N. W. Apiary and Seed Warehouse, Koshkonong, Wis.

TEXAS RANCHE

For Sale.

18.000 Cattle with Saddle Horses, Teams, &c. &c. to handle the stock, together with Buildings, Pens, Pasture, &c. &c Also on the place Steam Packing Works for putting up Canned Beet with Improved machinery for making Cans. Location healthy and on a navigable stream Range good with plenty of water and timber. Address, Wm. B. GRIMES, Kansas City, Mo. Dec. 20. 1877.

A. J. THOMPSON & CO., Commission Merchants

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF Grain, Seeds, Hides, Green and Dried Fruits, But ter. Eggs, &c. 102 S. Water St., Chicago.

REFERENCES:
German National Bank, Chicago,
Hall, Patterson & Co., Union Stock Yards, Chicago

They all do it! Samples Free. Send 3ct. stam; SMITH & CO., 122 East 13th Street, N. Y.

SEEDS. My Catalogue of Field, Garden and Flower Seeds for 1878, will be mailed free on application.
WILLIAM RENNIE. (seedsman,)
Toronto, Canada.

Reliable Investment,

FOR OLD AND YOUNG FOLKS. For fifty cent

K. C. Agricultural Implement Co.,

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Mill Machinery and Engines

The only 2 madewhere both levers are operated on one

This Plow took first Premium Fair at St. Louis,1876

THE DAVENPORT SULKY PLOW. IT GIVES ENTIRE SATISFACTION.



THE QUINCY CORN PLANTER, Which we claim to be the best CORN PLANTER in the market.

Light **Durable** and All Iron



THE SKINNER SULKY PLOW

Winner of the Field Trial at Kansas ity, Exposition, September 18, 1877. We also have a full line of Fish Bros. Wagons, Platform and three spring wagons, Sidebar and end Spring Buggies. Northwest Walking Cultivators. Davenport Walking Cultivators. Eureka Combined Riding and Walking Cultivators. Princerton Stalk Cutters. Mosherry Grain Drills. Sucker State Corn Drills.

FARMER!

Ask your merchants for these Implements and do not buy until you see them. They will please you beyond any doubt. It your merchant has not got them write to us. Remember all of jour goods are warranted. We make a specialty of Engines and Mill Machinery. Correspondence Solicited.

K. C. Agricultural Implement Co.,

Kansas City, Missouri,

FARMERS, KEEP AN EYE ON THIS SPACE

A New Feature in our Machine Department.

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen.

Great Western Agricultural House. CENERAL SOUTH WESTERN DEPOT FOR THE

Stock and Packing Works The St. John Sewing. Machine.

As a natural result of the action of Congress in refusing to grant any further extension to the sewing machine monopoly, sewing machines have uccome a legitimate article of merchandise, precisely the same as a plow or any other necessity, and, we believe, will eventually be handled in the same way. Realizing this fact, we concluded to add them to our line of goods. We have devoted the past year to a thorough examination of the leading machines, and decided upon

THE ST. JOHN

As having points of merit which will eventually place it at the head of all its competitors—a machine we can reccommend with confidence, and which we will fully warrant. It is manufactured by a corporation composed of some of the wealthlest, brightest, most prominent and successful manufacturers of our land—such men as John Foos, the Whiteleys, P. P. Mast, and others, of Springfield, Ohio.

Among its points of peculiarity are.

It furnishes each stitch independently, and before another is commenced.

It draws the under andupper thread at precisely the same moment, making a full round stitch alike on both sides, and locked in the center of the fabric.

It withdraws us needle before the thread is drawn, leaving the loop loose for the shuttle to pass through, and drawing it up without enlarging the hole made by the needle.

It holds the fabric firmly while the stitch is being finished, and does not release it until after the needle has re-entered the goods, so that there is no variation in the length of the stitch, arising from the good being left loose.

It makes up difference whether the machine is run backward or forward, the work will always run from you, and there is no loss or change of stitch.

It makes no difference whether the machine is run backward or forward, the work will always run from you, and there is no loss or change of stitch.

It has a close shuttle in one piece, with no hole to thread through, the bobbin holding from 80 to 100 yards of thread.

yards of thread.

It w'nds the bobbin without running the machine; so that there is no necessity for unthreading the machine, or removing the work when the bobbin needs to be wound.

Its tensions are simple, perfect, and can be adjusted both under and upper, without removing the work.

It is constructed with a simple means of taking up all the wear, so that where another machine would be considered worn out, the St. John can be adjusted by the operator and be in just as good condition as the day it left the factory.

It is finshed in the most workmanlike manner; and in style, construction and finish, is without an equal.

NO. I. MACHINE.

Ornamented Machine, Black Walnut Table, with one Drawer. PRICE. \$35.00.

NO. 1 1-2 MACHINE. Same as above, with addition of a plain box cover. PRICE. \$40.00.

NO. 2. MACHINE,

Ornamented Machine and Stand, Black Walnut Table, two drawers, Patent Box Cover, which attaches to side of the Table, forming a convenient work box or an extension top at will. PRICE, \$45.00. NO. 3. MACHINE.

Highly Ornamented and Pearled, Stard Ornamented, Four Drawers, Patent Box Cover, Polished French Walnut Panels and Corners. PRICE; \$50.00

NO. 3 1-2 MACHINE.

Full Pearled. Furniture same as above with addition of extra drop leaf. PRICE. \$55.00.

CABINET CASE.

No. 4. Plain neat Black Walnut Cabinet, Five Drawers, Patent Box Cover, neatly ornamented machine plated wheel. PRICE, \$65,00.

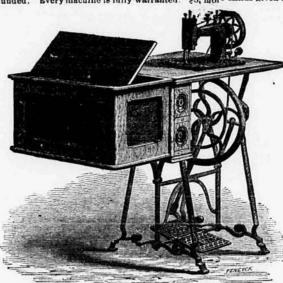
No. 5. Cabinet richly vaneered, machine ornamened and pearled, plated wheel. PRICE, \$70.00.

No 6. Cabinet richly vaneered and carved, machine full pearled and plated. PRICE, \$75.00. Buy no Sewing Machine until you have seen

We will establish Agents as rapidly as possible. Where we have no Agents we will in order to give all an opportunity to secure

THE BEST SEWING MACHINE EXTANT

and place each and every purchase on the same footing as those who live near us or any of our Agents. Deliver any machine freight paid to any railrosa point upon receipt of cash at prices herewith annexed. And if the machine does not some up to our representations is can be returned at our expense and money will be refunded. Every machine is fully warranted. \$5, more extras given than goes with other machines.



ST. JOHN NO. 2. MACHINE.



ST. JOHN NO. 3 MACHINE.

Send three stamps for our ANNUAL CATALOGUE, containing prices and descriptions of goods in our Agricultural Implement Department, Carriage and Wagon Department, and Seed Department. Also, Professor Tice's Almanac and forecast of the weather for every day of the year 1878. Almanac alone costs 20 cents elsewhere.

We are general agents for The Canton Clipper Plows, Canton Sulky Plow, Browne Sulky Plow, Rock Island Plow, New Departure (Tongueless) Cultivator, Challenge Corn Planter, Challenge Corn Drill, Aultman & Taylor Thresher, Champion Reaper and Mower, Dayton Hay Rakes, Studebaker Wagon, Waterown Platform Spring Wagons, Big Giant Corn Mill, Chalenge Seed Mills, &c., &c.

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WHOLESALE AGRICULTURAL HOUSE,

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