

# THE KANSAS FARMER

VOL. XVI. NO. 2.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JANUARY 9, 1878.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

## The Kansas Farmer.

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

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**PARAFFINE.**  
 Of the many products of modern chemistry, possessed of great utility in the arts, I propose to give the readers of the FARMER the history and uses of some of the more important, and I begin with paraffine.

This is a white, translucent, waxy body, lighter than water, melts at 109° to 151° F. It dissolves in warm alcohol of ninety-five per cent. proof, and is mostly deposited on cooling. It is soluble in ether, chloroform, bisulphide of carbon, benzine and the petroleum naphthas, being abundantly soluble in all these fluids when they are warmed. It mixes in all proportions with animal fats, waxes, etc., also with fixed vegetable oils and all resins except amber. It burns with a wick, giving more light than the best of wax; the hard, transparent, ice-like candles occasionally seen in stores are made of paraffine.

Paraffine takes its name from its most valuable property, that of resisting the action of almost all chemicals. It may be boiled with caustic alkalis, or with strong sulphuric acid: in the cold it is not acted on by strong nitric or muriatic acid, hence it resists the corrosive action of all the chemicals, whether acid, alkaline or saline ordinarily found in drug stores, its solvents above named, and iodine, bromine and sulphur excepted.

From this property, corks or wooden vessels thoroughly saturated with paraffine become practically impervious to chemicals, resisting their corrosive action. It is used for stoppers in lieu of glass for acid bottles; to coat paper in photography; as a lubricator; for candles; for a burning fluid; to coat pills; to remove fuel oil from spirits; to prevent frothing in sugar boiling; to prevent scale in steam boilers; it is the basis of "the best, purest and most wholesome of chewing-gums;" it makes the best basis for all manner of sealing waxes and grafting waxes; thinned with oil or chloroform it makes a fine ointment, which may be medicated to the liking; made adhesive with resin it is the best of plasters; thinned with a refined paraffine it is "Cosmoline," a very fine unguent basis. It is the basis of all known shirtwaist polishes, starch polishes, starch glosses, etc. It is the best of material to keep, iron, brass, steel or copper from tarnishing. Filtering paper saturated with it may be used to separate oil from water; meat immersed in it "frying hot" may be kept indefinitely by the film enveloping the meat, and this may be finally removed by boiling water; fruit covered with melted paraffine may be kept for exhibition purposes from one season to another; barrels, pails, chopping bowls, etc., dipped in it and kept there at a temperature of 368° to 330° become air tight and water-tight, with no more shrinkage, and chopping bowls no longer crack. Timber kept some time in the hot fluid is no longer subject to decay; druggists coat their acid chambers in soda fountains with it, and corrosion is at an end. It is superior to oil for baths of high constant temperature. Any liquid from which it is desirable to exclude the air may be protected by an oily film of paraffine. Fabrics are rendered water-proof (but highly inflammable) by immersion. Well-rope and clothes-lines are protected from decay by it; as a substitute for sulphur in matches; window glass coated with it is rendered translucent; walls may be varnished

with it and marbled ad libitum; plaster casts immersed in a melted bath of it look like marble and may be washed afterwards. Drawing paper may be made transparent by immersion in a solution of it in ether; dissolved in a soft oil and colored black, it is a better leather preservative than Miller's; shoemaker's wax made with it in lieu of beeswax remains soft and pliant; it is a good insulator for telegraph wires, or for the boy's home-made electric machine; the boys may make a plate electric machine of it. It is the basis of all respectable "kalydors," euphrosines, and of a whole race of complexion and skin beautifiers.

With all these good qualities it is also put to some bad uses, such as adulterating chocolate, cocoa and candies, also choice butter is sometimes doctored with it when prices are high. Paraffine was first discovered by Reichenback in the tar of beech wood; it attracted but little attention until within the last fifteen or twenty years, when an abundant supply of it was discovered could be obtained from the solid residue left in the still in petroleum refineries. It is a compound of carbon and hydrogen only, and may be obtained in unlimited quantities by the distillation of the canned coals, and mineral waxes. It costs at retail prices now about 30 cents per pound, and can be had at most drug stores, and is worthy a place in every household. C. W. J. Atchison, Kansas.

### HUSBANDRY.

**EDITOR FARMER:** I have not the necessary amount of egotism to feel satisfied in my own mind that I can instruct my brother farmers in that noblest of occupations, viz: husbandry. I am certain that I do not know it all, nor do I believe that any one farmer does. In this day and age of the world, writing for an agricultural paper is no easy task. The field of literature, agriculturally speaking, have been carefully harvested since the formation of the first grange in our country; so much so that the "gleaner" finds very little left. Agricultural papers have multiplied in numbers, and as each one must have its "notes on farming" and farm correspondence, it would therefore seem that the subject has been pretty well ventilated. Books innumerable have been written, published, and some of them sold, fully explaining the *modus operandi* of conducting farm operations in a paying manner.

Now "what I know about farming" would not make a very large book, nor do I think it would be a very interesting one. I could tell the farmers that large crops pay better than small ones; that the striped-handled variety of broom corn sells best in the Chicago market, or that the safest way to milk a kicking cow, is with a clothes-pin attached to a ten-foot pole. However, such information as this would not benefit the farmer to a very great extent. The old-fashioned Methodists of Illinois used to hold "love feasts," at which each one was expected to tell his or her experience, and they declared it to be of great benefit in a spiritual point of view. Then let us as farmers give each other our experience in farming, that we may take advantage of the good luck or good management of some and avoid the mistakes and bad management of others.

"The Agricultural Clod-Hopper Club" of Morris county, will be organized tonight, and I will join it provided I can be elected President, if not I will knock it hire'n a kite, that is, it Dick Sawyer is elected to preside. He always crowds himself in ahead of me.

Still later.—We are organized; Sawyer, President; Ramsay, Vice President; Crane, Secretary, and your humble servant, Reporter! The society did not elect a Treasurer for the reason that there was no treasure to guard.

As I am reporter, you may occasionally hear of the sayings and doings of the "Clod-Hopper Club," which you can publish, or throw into the waste-basket. Jubilantly yours, NIPPIC.

Hill Spring, Kansas, Jan. 1st.

### LETTER FROM ILLINOIS.

**EDITOR FARMER:** First and foremost, we wish the FARMER and all who are interested in it, in any capacity, a happy New Year. Need we apologize if we write on this occasion a miscellaneous, jumbling letter, full of breaks and without connections.

For the last two months, during a twenty-three years' residence in Grundy county, Ill., we have never known so still, dark, rainy weather, with such unfathomable depths of mud. Many farmers are not done husking corn, and for the last two weeks have not been

able to get into the fields, and still it continues warm; no frost, scarcely any sunshine, and mud and water everywhere.

Corn in this county will turn out about 30 bushels to the acre. Oats yielded from 40 to 75 bushels. Spring wheat, set much raised, but was good, averaging 23 bushels. Rye was a fair crop, about 23 bushels. Apples a failure, but small fruit, as currants, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries, yielded well. Other fruits, except grapes and wild plums, were light, or none at all. Hay was an excellent crop. Timothy-seed was good, but did not pay for raising, and we must pet the field will be left for those who are making new farms in Iowa and other western states.

By the way, land is worth here from forty to sixty dollars an acre; and another thing about land here, as well as elsewhere, is, that a majority of farms are plastered with mortgages, which the greedy bullionists expect to sweep into their nets in a very few years. The price of beef cattle is, from 3 1/2 to 4 cents, as per quality, and hogs, since the rush of 200,000 into Chicago in one week, has been here 3 1/2 cents per pound. Feeding corn does not pay even at the low price offered for it. Thirty cents per bushel is what is offered. A few figures will show that both raising the corn and feeding it is a losing business, and this is not because there is a superabundance of corn, or hogs, but because Wall street thieves, brokers and bondholders have the people by the throat, and mean to choke them out of all they have, except the necessities of life, and mean to hold them in these clanking chains from generation to generation, as Europe holds her laboring classes. Readers, is this a pleasant prospect for your children and grandchildren? As farmers we are entitled, so say the least, to the use of production, and if we consider ourselves on a plane with other callings, we are also entitled to a profit. Please to look at this thing, square in the face, and hunt for the hole that will let you out.

Now, if we are to be a correspondent of the FARMER, our readers will naturally enough want to know what kind of a "chap" we are. To satisfy curiosity on this head, we will say our height is six feet, our weight 225 pounds, and our general health good, though we are a cripple for life. Our mental make-up is a compound, but some of its features are as follows: When we write we mean to tell the truth, or write what we believe true. We go for a free discussion of all subjects that truth may prevail. We cannot persuade ourselves that being a conservative, or, in other words, sitting astride of the fence in imbecile lassitude, is any part of the duty of man.

If not positive in opinion, go to work, read, talk, think, get at a pronounced opinion. Don't sit still, hampered by an eternal uncertainty, like another Mowber, waiting for something to turn up—turn it up yourself. We discard mealy-mouthed sophistry as Christ did Satan. We love truth, fair reasoning and logical conclusions. Don't believe us a willing bigot, and if you believe us wrong, don't hesitate to set us right. We are no less fallible than our readers, and are, therefore, sometimes wrong. But we have opinions on most subjects, and will maintain them until shown to be wrong. Write for the FARMER—the more original matter, fresh from the minds of its readers, the better as a whole will the paper be liked. Some editors are so pig-headed, that they think their own brain and their scissors are the only palladium to success. Some editors, again, are so fastidious, or assinine, that they will not admit to their paper anything that does not agree with their opinions. This is a mistake, for men of mind do not want a paper which is confined to the narrow limits of one mind. Here we shall all become friends, bound for the good of freedom, equality and justice. H. K. SLOSSON.

Verona, Illinois.

### THE FARMER AND ITS CONTRIBUTORS.

**EDITOR FARMER:** Your issue of January 9, is an exceptionally good one, in my judgment. I was particularly glad to see the article from Prof. Mudge, I thought he had forgotten the FARMER household. A man so capable of instructing, and who can do it in so few words should come as often as possible. Some of the best articles that have appeared in the FARMER in years past have come from his pen. Then right by the side of his article appears another by Prof. Gale, than whom in his

specialty, none can interest or instruct more perfectly.

Turn to the next page and we have another article from Prof. Shelton; I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance with this gentleman, but I read his articles with pleasure, for they are always based on good, hard common sense. All three of these writers live at Manhattan, the home of our Agricultural College.

Mr. Slinnett, of Iowa, is an old contributor of the FARMER, and furnishes you with one of his characteristic articles; you are never at a loss to know what Brother Slinnett means. And he is generally correct in his premises, even if his conclusions are a little rough. I think the principles of his present article are correct, and the farmers of the west should bestir themselves in this matter. God Almighty has furnished us with these great water highways for the transportation of our produce; only the stupidity and capidity of our congressmen deprives us of the use of them. The people must advocate our western and southern members on this matter, and force the eastern members to render us even-handed justice in the improving of our navigable streams. But as Mr. Slinnett says, it will take concerted action.

Pardon me if I express an unfavorable opinion as to the practical value of the articles you are publishing on "Diseases of Swine." Of the many diseases that have been described, I doubt if there is one that any average farmer would recognize, and few that he would meet with in a lifetime. As a scientific contribution to veterinary science, they may fill a place.

I have lost two young sows recently, (one year old) that exhibited marked and peculiar nervous irritation. In one of them was lock-jaw for five days previous to her death. The other, spasmodic jerking of the head sideways, for twenty-four hours previous to dissolution. In both cases the irritation was produced undoubtedly, by the long, white, flat worm that fastens itself in the small intestines in large numbers sometimes, and of which I have known or heard nothing until within the past two years. I have treated the rest of my hogs with aloes and Santonine, (the active principle of the Wormseed or Jerusalem oak) The aloes should not be given to pregnant sows. This wormseed grows in Kansas, and a strong tea made of any part of the top of the plant, gathered in the latter part of summer or early fall, is good treatment for worms.

Your correspondent, Mr. W. W. Cone, is right in saying that our people are divided on the subject of "hard-pan." If I am correct, there is no hard-pan in the Neosho nor any other river bottom. What I have been taught to call hard-pan, is beds of a ferruginous gravel, that lies so close and compact that a plow will scoot over it like water from a duck's back. I have seen more of it on the high prairie in Jackson and portions of Pottawatomie counties, although the beds are generally small. Perhaps Prof. Mudge can decide the question as to what it is.

I had hoped that the question of spaying hewers had become obsolete. As Prof. Shelton well says, the operation is difficult and dangerous and the results are unsatisfactory, to say the least; but it is one of those questions that recur periodically, on purpose, I suppose, to bore agricultural editors. A. G. CHASE. Millwood, Leavenworth Co., Kan., Jan. 7, 1878.

### PLAIN TALK ON FAMILIAR SUBJECTS.

NO. IV.

Colds, in nine cases out of ten, proceed from the stomach, and are caused by indigestion; for the parentage of nearly all the ills that flesh is heir to can be traced to that fruitful progenitor—Dyspepsia.

A person whose stomach is in good condition, and who does not overload it with indigestible food, seldom takes cold. The impression prevails that in order to resist cold a great amount of food should be eaten. But when the stomach is overloaded, or deranged by improper diet, the vital forces that should be expended in resisting cold, are exhausted in endeavoring to relieve the stomach, thus leaving the head, hands, feet, and other parts of the system, exposed; and, as a consequence, people who stuff their stomachs beyond their capacity, or load them with indigestible trash, reap their reward in a bountiful harvest of coughs, colds and sore throats. A sufficiency of good, wholesome food is essential to health in cold weather. And there is no doubt the average man and woman

needs a greater amount of it in winter than in summer. But it is especially important that people who have any regard for health should keep their digestive apparatus in perfect working condition during the winter months. The appetite is generally keen in cold weather, and it is highly important that it should be kept so, and not gratified at the expense of the stomach. Banish the slappacks and molasses, mince-pies, doughnuts, cakes, candies and other abominations with which the stomachs of children as well as adults are demoralized from December till March, and you banish, in a great measure, the nose-blowing, sneezing, coughing, and spitting that invariably afflicts us during that season.

At first thought it may seem absurd to attribute "a cold in the head" to a damaged stomach; but a little observation will convince any unprejudiced man or woman that the people most subject to colds are those who fortify themselves with hearty breakfasts, dinners and suppers, and take an occasional lunch between meals of pie, cake, candy, or something else, to enable them to resist exposure. A cold is always accompanied with loss of appetite, because the digestive organs are unable to perform their functions properly; and by going back from effect to cause it will be discovered that the digestive organs had been deranged by improper food, or by overloading the stomach before the system became pregnable to disease, or before the individual, as we say in common parlance, "caught cold." W. P. E.

### CULTIVATING ORCHARDS.

There are very few apple orchards, either in poor soils at the east, or on the rich lands of the west, that are not benefited by cultivation or by manure, and in some soils both are necessary. In young orchards it is better to rely chiefly on cultivation; in old, bearing orchards, top dressing with manure has given satisfactory results, the manure apparently promoting the growth of fruit, and increasing productiveness to a greater degree than mere stirring of the soil. This has been found out by farmers who make the most money from their old orchards.

There is perhaps no locality in the country where seeding peach orchards to grass does not result in small growth and inferior fruit, and it may be laid down as a nearly universal rule, to keep the soil of peach orchards clean and mellow as long as they produce crops, taking care to discontinue the cultivation soon after midsummer, to favor the cessation of growth and the ripening of the wood. In some of the reported instances of peach trees bearing more uniformly and suffering less from the severity of the weather, the cultivation was kept up, and the growth of the shoots continued to remain green and succulent, till the cold of winter came on them and injured or destroyed them.

Since the wide prevalence of the blight in the pear, a large number of instances are reported of great immunity from this disease in trees growing in grass, while in rarer cases the reverse has been observed. The evidence however, preponderates in favor of pear orchards in grass—this remark applying to standard trees.

From Warren County, New Jersey.

**EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:** Knowing that your valuable paper would be made more valuable by current news from abroad as well as at home, we herewith enclose a compend of news items. The winter wheat crop is in excellent condition, as also are the cereals of all kinds. The weather is delightful; the blue-bird, glad harbinger of spring, is with us again, the trees are budding, and old residents say it is the mildest winter they ever experienced in this locality. The breeding of horses, cattle etc. is not as profitable as formerly. Good horses are in great demand in this section; a good animal averages from \$200 to \$300. Our prospects for fruit are as good as usual; last season our apple crop was a failure, owing to a drouth. Peaches, pears and cherries are always a profitable fruit with us. Our churches and schools are in good condition. L. S. V. D.

Flour per cwt, \$3 00 @ 3 50; meal per bu., 85 @ \$1 00; potatoes, .60 to .75; apples, \$1 00 to 1 25; turnips, 20; onions, .75; beans \$3 00; cabbage, .5 to 1.0; per head; kraut, 25c per gal.; butter, 12 1/2 to 14c per lb.; cheese, 15c; chickens, each 12 1/2; turkeys, 35 to 50c.—Fredonia, Wilson Co., Illinois.

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

Farm Stock.

IMPORTANT DISEASES THAT AFFECT SWINE.

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

MALIGNANT SORE THROAT—adema glottidis. This disease consists of a rapid effusion and exudation amongst the tissues comprising and surrounding the laryngeal opening and glottis, attended by great difficulty of breathing, in which life is jeopardized by interfering with respiration. From what is known concerning it, most authorities agree in classing it among the contagious diseases; and from the suddenness of its attack, and the rapidity with which it runs its course, it generally terminates fatally.

Symptoms.—This disease with the pig is characterized by febrile symptoms, dullness, stiff gait, and loss of appetite, quickly followed by difficult breathing, swelling and soreness of the throat and tongue, gasping for breath, cough, heat of expired air, and great heat of black, bluish color of the buccal membranes, difficult deglutition, and symptoms of suffocation. If the animal is not too fat, externally and along the course of the trachea, a hard inflammatory swelling may be traced, often extending down to the fore extremities; the breath is often extremely offensive, decomposition of the epithelium occurs within the mouth and there is great tendency to gangrene. The disease may terminate fatally in from one to three hours.

Post mortem Appearance.—Larynx and pharynx in a state of inflammation, and ulcerated perhaps as well, and covered with purulent discharges; root of the tongue ulcerated, and considerable enlargement of the salivary glands and surrounding tissues. In addition to this the organs of the body generally are dark colored, from the accumulation of dark blood in the blood vessels.

Treatment.—This is, in the majority of cases, most unsatisfactory, for generally the poor sufferer succumbs to a disease which we appear to have no power to arrest, much less to cure. Happily it is of rare occurrence. In the early stage an active emetic might be given, such as tartar emetic 4 grains, ipecacuanha 6 grains, white hellebore 6 grains. Give either in food, or drench very carefully. If the animal will drink anything, or eat a little, a purgative should be given, as, castor oil, 2 to 4 ounces, or raw linseed oil, 1 pint, or aloes, 1 to 2 drachms in solution. If the animal will drink water, dissolve in it a little hydrochlorate of ammonia and nitre, or sulphite or hypo-sulphite of sodium, 1 drachm, and give several times daily. The application to the sides of the neck of rags wrung out of boiling water, or other active vesicant, would be beneficial. Also, as constipation is generally present, frequent injections may be beneficial.

In other animals, when the difficulty of breathing is great, tracheotomy might be performed; but in the pig it is not practicable, it being far easier performed in theory than in practice.

Preventive measures should be adopted in preference to curative. Great care should be exercised in handling or cutting the diseased flesh, as bad results might occur from having abrasions or cuts upon the hands. Other animals should not be allowed to eat any of the blood or flesh of diseased animals, and the carcasses of all that die from this disease should be buried deep, and as soon after death as possible.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

This disease may be divided into two forms. One, sporadic or enzootic pleuro-pneumonia, which occurs spontaneously, and is influenced by climate, season and location. It is not usually fatal, and is generally considered not to be propagated by contagion, but common to all animals. The other, epizootic pleuro-pneumonia, is a malignant form of inflammation of the lungs, of an eminently contagious character, and heretofore supposed to be peculiar to the ox species alone.

That this latter form has its origin spontaneously, and afterwards spreads by contagion and infection, there can be no doubt whatever; but in an essay like the present, it would be impossible to go into a minute detail of these diseases. Very able writers have given much careful study and attention to the subject, and to their works we must direct our attention for exhaustive information respecting the history, origin and fatality of this—especially the latter form—devastating disease. By every means in our power, we should avoid, by preventive measures, the introduction of affected animals among healthy ones, because treatment in contagious pleuro pneumonia is a miserable failure. Happily our country has not suffered from its devastating ravages as have most of the older European countries.

Sporadic pleuro-pneumonia is in the majority of cases amenable to treatment; but whether after a certain time, and under certain circumstances, it does, or does not, become a contagious affection, has not been definitely determined. A paper read by the author at one of the weekly meetings of the Ontario Veterinary college, pleuro-pneumonia in pigs, is here reproduced.

About the early part of June, 1875, it was reported that some disease had attacked the herd of hogs of Mr. W. R. Shearer, at his cheese factory at Rockford, about ten miles from Simcoe, and that they were dying off in great numbers.

Shortly afterwards Mr. Shearer called on Mr. John F. Smith, V. S., and wished him to visit the hogs, and see if anything could be done for them. The next day I accompanied him to Rockford.

Mr. Shearer is the proprietor of the Rockford and Villa Nova cheese factories, and according to his account, every spring when cheese-making commences, he buys up a sufficient number of pigs to consume the whey during the summer; and later in the season a certain amount of bran and chop stuff is added to the whey, so that by fall the hogs are fat, and are then disposed of.

The history of these pigs, so far as known, is as follows: Mr. Shearer, through an agent, bought two hundred green pigs, purporting to come from Wisconsin, U. S., to be shipped from Chicago to Brantford, Ontario. I think this was about the latter part of April. On arriving at Brantford, they were driven the same day to Rockford, a distance of fifteen miles, and left over night in a low, damp, unsheltered fallow field, and without anything to eat, the weather at that time being quite inclement. The attendant stated that the next morning they appeared to suffer very much from cold and exposure, and on peas being thrown down to them, they took little or no notice of them. Whether this was from sickness, or from their not being well posted in peas, it would be rather difficult to explain; but from their being western hogs, perhaps if corn had been offered to them instead, they might have indulged greedily enough.

I might here mention that in previous years Mr. Shearer had always procured his pigs in Canada, and had always had very good success with them.

The attendant said that although they did not appear to care much for the peas they ate large quantities of earth, or rather clay, for the soil is very stiff clay. This was correct, for on examining some dried feces that shown us, it appeared to consist exclusively of earthy matter like hard-baked clay.

They took readily enough to the whey feed, and after a few days all seemed to be doing first rate, and continued to do so for a few weeks, with the exception that some of them were troubled with a cough; but in a very short time afterwards worse symptoms appeared. They got off their feed, diarrhoea set in, or in some cases very obstinate constipation, difficult breathing, and vomiting; and when the warm weather came, they commenced to die off very rapidly; so that the attendant's duties of feeding were somewhat diverted, and grave digging and burying soon claimed the greatest share of his time. By this time Mr. Shearer was greatly alarmed about his loss, and also there was considerable excitement in the surrounding neighborhood; the people thinking that some very serious epizootic disease among the pigs was breaking out, which might spread over the country. In his dilemma Mr. Shearer had called in the services of two or three different parties to treat the hogs, but without deriving any benefit from them, as they continued to die off just the same. At this time very nearly half of his herd of two hundred had died, and a considerable number were still sick. Of course he naturally felt very much discouraged, but thought he would again try if anything could be done to arrest the fatality, and save some of the remainder. He then applied to Mr. Smith, as before stated, and hence the cause of our visit.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

PONIES OR THOROUGHBREDS?

EDITOR FARMER: Much has been said of good stock hogs, cattle and horses, and we believe there is a steadily growing interest in the same, but as yet that interest is confined to a very limited number, and I do not doubt it will be some time before there is a very decided change for the better.

I propose in this article, to discuss the horse, as that seems to be about the last animal the common farmer thinks of improving, from the fact that in this western country most farmers come here poor, and finding nothing but ponies, mustangs, etc., a motley, mongrel lot to be sure, but 'twas Hopkins' choice, these, or nothing. Thus, it is obvious why we have them, but why we should retain them, or persist in breeding from them, is not so apparent. Of course, these ponies are very hardy, and many have had them so long, and by familiarity with them and nothing better, they have become to a degree satisfied, and think it will not pay to give five, ten or fifteen dollars for the service of a thoroughbred horse, and so they breed them to some pony as worthless as their mare, that they may have a team when the present one is worn out, and so they still have a pony team. But the day is near at hand when this should cease, and true economy says now is the time.

I regard the pony or mustang, as thoroughly bred as the Hambletonian and more so than the Morgan, and he will impress his traits, size and general appearance on his progeny as surely as either, and there would be no hope of a common grade horse, and not more than an equal chance, if bred to a thoroughbred stallion. And why, you say do you regard the ponies and mustang as being as thoroughly bred as the Morgan and Hambletonian? It may appear odd to put it in that way, but it has the same effect, they have as pure blood as those of a higher grade or standard, they have been bred on the same stock from time immemorial, and their traits of character and constitution, form, style (if they can be said to possess style) are as indelibly stamped on them, in them and through them as any species of stock known; ay, more so, a thousand

times if possible, and pony blood and all the characteristics of the pony are as inseparable as the blood characteristics of the best and highest bred horse that ever walked; of course if high, long careful breeding were required to bring out a strain of blood that would tell an offspring so the long and systematic neglect of this same course will tell in a reverse, though no less strong impression on progeny. And this same principle will apply to all animals, from a dog's-hill chicken to a stallion, or to animals of a higher order as well.

Then, you ask; what shall be done? There is but one way open to a speedy reform; quit breeding your ponies at all, and get one or more good mares, and use the best stallion you can get. Will that pay? I reply, yes; two good mares will do as much work, (and do it better) than four ponies, and will be able to raise from one to two colts each year, and in the course of three years you will have a team to break and train, that you will be proud of; and if you wish to sell them, they will command more money than all the pony horses you might raise from your four pony mares, and you will have more satisfaction and pleasure, and a larger profit, either to sell or keep them for your own use. They will cost no more to raise than your ponies, or so many steers, if you raise the steers for profit, and care for, and feed them as they should be, leaving out the cost the stallion of course, and they will be more profitable than either, figure it as you may. L. H. L. December 26th, 1877.

IMPACTION OF THIRD STOMACH—DRY MURRAIN.

PROF. SHELTON: Dear Sir: I take the liberty of giving you the following symptoms of a disease among the cattle of this locality, and ask its name, cause and treatment. An early answer through the Industrialist is requested. I myself have lost eight head, and I presume fifty have died in this locality. These cattle are running in the stalks, and have free access to running water. The deaths occurred mostly during the first week in December; a few since.

Nearly every animal was taken sick in the morning before nine o'clock. The first symptoms were twitching of the muscles, the animal frequently putting his nose to his side as if in great pain. In about three minutes the animal is stiff in the joints and in thirty to forty minutes more lies down, and cannot again arise, death follows in from five to nine hours. Have given physic, including linseed oil, warm salt water, etc., but every one taken has died. A post mortem examination showed the stomach and intestines loose, but the manfold was packed hard and dry, and much inflamed. The disease is called here black-leg; I think it the dry murrain. Many, however, are doctoring whole herds for the blackleg. Respectfully, J. B. FARWELL.

CORINTH, Kan., Dec. 27th, 1877. Our correspondent describes quite accurately the disease known variously as dry murrain, staggers, impaction of the manfolds, etc. This disease has no relation whatever to the disease called blackleg, and any "doctoring" your neighbors may be indulging in for this latter complaint is so much time wasted on their part, and useless suffering for the animal. Impaction of the manfolds may be caused by any dry, fibrous, innutritious food; and it is always a disease to be dreaded, being nearly always attended by fatal consequences. In the early stages of the complaint, if prompt action is taken, there is some chance of saving the animal, but after it once gets down a cure comes little short of a miracle.

In treating this disease, we must rely mainly upon the use of active purgatives and stimulants, with frequent injections. Give 1 1/2 pounds glauber or epsom salts, dissolved in two pints of hot water with one ounce of ginger, and a large quantity of gruel or other watery fluids. Follow this with the ginger and pint doses of linseed oil every three hours. If the animal exhibits great distress, give 1/2 ounce of laudanum, but give no more of this than is sufficient to keep down the pain. During all this time, ply the animal liberally with injections of soap-suds, taking care always to leave as much of this in the intestine as this will retain. After seven hours, if no action is obtained, repeat the dose of salts and oil. We give this treatment without consulting the standard works upon the subject. In a case that occurred upon the college farm two years ago, this disease yielded after a time to the above treatment.

We earnestly counsel Mr. Farwell and his neighbors to prevent this dire complaint, even if they have to keep their animals from the stalk-fields altogether. The abundant rains of the past fall have washed and rotted the stalks to such an extent that what remains is little else than indigestible woody fiber. This fact undoubtedly explains the exceptional prevalence of impaction the present season. But where cattle are allowed to range the corn-fields they ought to have free access to salt; and especially the owner should know that all are abundantly fed and watered before they enter the stalks. After all these precautions, the animals ought not to be allowed to remain in the stalks longer than half of each day.—Prof. Shelton in Industrialist.

Dairy.

RULES WHICH SHOULD GOVERN A WELL CONDUCTED CHEESE FACTORY.

Cheese-making, contrary to the opinion of many, is not a mechanical operation merely, but a chemical process throughout. Therefore, in order to produce a satisfactory result, two requirements present themselves: pure and good materials from which to make cheese and a person of skill and experience to use them. Cheese-makers ordinarily, and very

properly, are held responsible in a greater or less degree, for the quality of their productions. But dairymen must understand that in this matter they have an equal or greater obligation. To aid both parties the following suggestions are offered:

- 1. Milk from cows in any way diseased should never be sent to the factory.
2. Do not send to the factory, too soon, milk from cows that have recently calved.
3. See to it that when the cows are driven from the pasture, that they be not chased by dogs, nor in any way hurried or heated.
4. Never allow any person to beat, scold, nor in any way misuse or excite your cows.
5. Milking should be performed at regular hours, and no trivial business should break this rule. It is better for the cows, and therefore pays.
6. Insist that the milking shall be performed in a cleanly manner, and never tolerate filthy habits in milkers—it is unjust to the purchasers and to the consumers of our cheese.
7. Cows must have free access to pure water. Stagnant water injures milk seriously.
8. Cows should have salt regularly and frequently.
9. Never, under any circumstances, send a can of milk to the factory that has not been strained. A tin strainer pail is best, but a clean, carefully scalded cloth, stretched upon a neat little frame, which may be placed directly over the can, will answer.
10. Avoid the use of wooden vessels about the milk. Tin is the only fit article for pails, etc.
11. Pay close attention to the cans, especially to seams, covers and faucets. In hot weather be particularly vigilant. A thorough rinsing, washing, scalding and sunning in the morning, will suffice, though it is very desirable that in hot weather the cans and faucets be scoured with salt twice a week. For scalding milk utensils the water must boil.
12. In portions of the year when the milk is sent to the factory only once daily, always put the night's milk into a can (into two, if you have them), leave the cover off, set in a cool place, and stir the mass with a dipper several times during the evening.
13. Always have leaky pans promptly repaired.
14. The milk should all be delivered at the factory by 8:30 o'clock morning and evening. While manufacturers may not insist on this, it is certainly best that all should conform to it.
15. Patrons sending their milk by carriers should have the milk upon the platform, and leave off the covers until the milk is started for the factory. Cans should be protected from the rain, and especially from the sun's rays in hot weather. If patrons would adopt many of the devices for that purpose, and cool their milk as soon as drawn from the cow they would find a profit in it.
16. Foul and noxious weeds in pastures, often injure, sometimes ruin, the milk.
17. Always cool your milk as soon as drawn from the cow, by placing the can in a tub or vat of cool water. If the water becomes warm, draw it off and fill it again with cool water. The second batch will always cool the milk in the hottest weather. Agitate the milk occasionally to keep the cream from rising while it is cooling.
18. Give your cows warm stables, plenty and variety of good food at regular hours in winter. In summer arrange to have an abundance of sowed corn, and other green fodder. Let care, order, and cleanliness pervade every department of the dairy. If such be the case, and suggestions like the foregoing be put in practice, dairymen may confidently expect, and strenuously insist, that the cheese or butter produced shall be of the best quality, and command the highest price.—Jefferson Co., (Wis) Union.

Apiary.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESSFUL BEE-KEEPING.

To be successful, the apiarist must have a simple, movable, frame hive of some kind; and for box honey, the brood chamber should not contain over 1500 cubic inches inside the frames. All know that bees gather honey, and that the eggs laid by the queen produce bees, consequently the more eggs the queen lays, the more bees we get; and the more bees we have, the more honey they gather. In fact, the queen is the producer of the honey. Therefore, if we wish good returns from our bees, we must see to it that we have good prolific queens, and that they fill the combs with brood before the honey season commences, so that when the honey harvest comes, the bees will be obliged to place the honey in the boxes, as there will be nowhere else for them to store it.

But how shall we secure combs full of brood, and plenty of bees to carry on the labors of the hive by the time our honey harvest begins? As soon as spring opens, our bees should all be examined by lifting the frames of each hive, and if the stocks are weak, the bees are shut to one side of the hive by means of a division board, so as to keep up the necessary heat for brood-rearing, on as many combs as they can cover. As soon as the queen has filled these combs with eggs, we spread them apart, inserting an empty comb between those occupied with brood, and in a few days' time the queen will fill this one also; and so we keep on till every available cell is occupied with brood. Thus it will be seen that instead of the queen laying her eggs on the outside of the cluster, she lays them in the center of

the brood-nest, where they should be. After the hive is full of brood and bees, it does not make so much difference, as the weather is warm, and bees are plenty, so that the queen can deposit her eggs anywhere in the hive.

As soon as the strongest stocks are full, take a frame of brood just gnawing out and place it in the weaker ones, giving the strong one an empty comb for the queen to fill again, and so keep on until all are full. When this is accomplished, put on boxes; and, as we said at the commencement, if any honey is gathered it must be put in the boxes. Each box should have a small piece of comb attached to the top as a "starter," to get the bees to work more readily in the boxes; the center tier of boxes, if possible, should be full of comb, left over from the previous year. As soon as the first few boxes are filled, they should be taken off, before being colored by the bees passing over them, and empty ones put in their places, thereby causing the bees to work with renewed vigor to fill up the vacant space left where the full ones were taken out. And thus we keep taking out full ones, and putting empty ones in their places as long as the honey season lasts.

This, in short, is the way we work our bees to secure good yields of honey. We were told when we first commenced to keep bees, that tassel honey was dark, but after 9 years of experience we will say we never saw any dark honey gathered from tassel. We have caught bees while they were at work on the blossom and killed them, only to find their honey sacs filled with white honey; and we have extracted when basswood was a failure, with plenty of tassel honey, only to find it white. In short, we never got a pound of dark honey from our bees, when tassel was in bloom. It is the whitest honey we know anything about.—G. M. Doolittle in American Bee Journal

Poultry.

TO TELL THE AGE OF FOWLS.

If a hen's spur is hard and the scales on the legs rough she is old, whether you see her head or not, but her head will corroborate your observation. If the under bill is so stiff that you cannot bend it down and the comb thick and rough leave her, no matter how fat and plump, for some one less particular. A young hen has only the rudiments of spurs; the scales on the legs are smooth, glossy and fresh colored, whatever the color may be; the under bill soft and the comb thin and smooth.

An old hen turkey has rough scales on the legs, callosities on the soles of the feet and long, strong claws; a young one the reverse of all these marks. When the feathers are on the old turkey cock has a long tuft or beard, a young one but a sprouting one; and when they are off, the smooth scales on the legs decide the point, besides the difference in size of the wattle of the neck and in the elastic spin upon the nose.

An old goose when alive is known by the rough legs, the strength of the wings, particularly at the pinions, the thickness and strength of the bill, and the fineness of the feathers, and when plucked, by the legs, the tenderness of the skin under the wings, by the points and the bill and the coarseness of the skin.

Ducks are distinguished by the same means, but there is the difference that a duckling's bill is much longer in proportion to the breadth of its head than the old duck's.

A young pig-iron is discovered by its pale color smooth scales, tender, collapsed feet and the yellow, long down interspersed among its feathers. A pigeon that can fly has always red colored legs and no down, and is then too old for use as a squab.

HOW-BREAKER.

EDITOR FARMER: I noticed a clipping in your paper from the American Farm Journal, on husking corn by certain devices called a muzzle and a jockey-stick, which is, perhaps, well enough in the east where corn brings a good price. We are always thankful for any thing that will help us in our broad fields, but at present we hardly think we need to use the muzzle in our corn-fields, as corn is so cheap that we use it for fuel, and of course the mere use of the muzzle does away with the jockey. When our land becomes old and worn-out, then we will need to use them. To use the jockey in our corn fields, we also need to use the device named at the head of this article. This is our implement here in the west for breaking the straddle-row. Without this row-breaker the jockey and the horse's mouth would have a hard row to break with us. They may work well east where they have such large horses that the jockey would pass over the top of the corn.

To use the row-breaker, run a crooked stick 2 1/2 or 3 feet long through the front end of the tongue iron and fasten it by driving in wedges, the points of the breaker pointing forward. This breaks the stalks down in the middle of the row, and they do not pull and hang on the lines to the great annoyance of both horses and driver. CRITIC. Bunker Hill, Kansas.

TO BOIL WATERY POTATOES—Let the potatoes be of a size; do not put them in the pot until the water boils; when done pour off the water and remove the cover until all the steam is gone; then scatter in half a teaspoonful of salt and cover the pot with a towel.

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



The Kansas Farmer.

J. R. HUDSON, Editor & P. O. Printer, Topeka, Kas.

HOW LONG?

One of the most alarming circumstances in the present condition of the country is the great increase of failures in the city of New York within the last month.

How much more of this will our eastern friends probably need before they come to their senses, and recognize the fact that in destroying greenbacks and demonetizing silver, they have let out the life-blood of the nation, and that such a course, if persisted in, though it may enrich the few who have their capital invested in bonds, must inevitably ruin in all the industrial and commercial interests of the country.

It is useless to expect a change in the condition of business for the better, until there is a definite, settled financial policy adopted by the government, different from the present resumption and contraction policy and practice.

My notes this week have been made from items collected in a trip through Shawnee county on the south side of the Kaw river.

I find that the corn crop of last year is but a very little over half gathered, and like the balance of the state, the quality is not as good as the crop of 1876.

Richard Disney, Esq., a successful farmer living near Richland, has a fine herd of domestic cattle; he is fattening 40 of them.

Near the north part of Moanmouth township is the stock farm of Mr. Fred Hill; here is a fine herd of 125 head, 25 of which are upon full feed.

At the farm of Phillip Lux, Esq., 12 miles southeast of Topeka, I noticed an apple orchard of 1400 trees, that were well trimmed in excellent shape, and in a very healthy condition.

Near Waveland is the farm and residence of one of the most practical farmers in the county. At this place I noticed the hedges were well-trimmed, and well-cultivated.

THE DANCE OF DEATH. The New York Herald opposes Mrs. Gen. Sherman's crusade against the walk and thinks that lady is unnecessarily alarmed, because, it says, the charming young man whose talents lie in his heels, is always a harmless creature.

THE LAW OF LIBEL. The Supreme Court of this state has just made a decision in which it discusses the law of libel for this state, and arrives at the following conclusions:

1st, In all criminal prosecutions the truth of the libel is no defense, unless it was for the public benefit that the matters charged should be published, or, in other words, that the alleged libelous matter was true in fact and was published for justifiable ends, but in all such proceedings the jury have the right to determine at their discretion the law and the facts.

2d, In all civil actions of libel brought by the party claiming to have been defamed, where the defendant alleges and establishes the truth of the matter charged as defamatory, such defendant is justified in law and exempt from all civil responsibility.

THE STRAY LAW. Those getting up clubs will remember to say to their friends that the FARMER is now, and has been for more than 10 years the official state paper for the publication of all strays in the state.

THE AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS. This splendid boys' and girls' paper will be better in 1868 than ever before. The size, 16 pages will be continued and sent to any address one year for 50 cents.

THE KANSAS COMMISSIONER TO PARIS.

Under the law of congress providing for the commission to represent the United States at the coming Paris Exposition, twenty commissioners were to be selected from the thirty-six states, with a considerable additional number of honorary appointments, who are to be members of the commission, but receive no pay.

The first appointment under the law by the president was Mr. McCormick, as chief of the commission. The first state appointment was Hon. Alfred Gray, of Kansas, the present secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The commissioner of agriculture has sent out a circular letter to the governors of the several states, asking them to aid the Department as far as possible in making the agricultural exhibit at the Paris Exposition complete.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The consuls at Bradford, England, say that the trade in American butter and cheese is astounding. The latter is sold at Cheshire. Petroleum is a necessity. Trade in other products of American industry is rapidly increasing.

CITY OF MEXICO, December 30, via Havana, January 5.—Secretary of State Ramero has been granted two months leave of absence to recuperate. Public opinion favors Ramero for minister of foreign relations on account of his intimate acquaintance with the American people.

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ers in the state. As Master of the State Grange of Kansas he has gained the confidence of all the members of the order.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 8, 1878.

WINTER IN THE EAST.

Boston, January 4.—In New Hampshire eight to ten inches of snow has fallen. Reported cold weather in Maine, at some points is 25° below zero.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 7.—The coldest weather this season is now upon us. The James river was frozen over last night. The thermometer is 13° below zero.

New York, Jan. 7.—Dispatches from various points in New England show that the cold is intense this morning, the thermometer ranging from 24° below zero at Nashua, N. H., to 43° below at Fort Fairfield, Me.

Washington, Dec.—The commissioner of agriculture has sent out a circular letter to the governors of the several states, asking them to aid the Department as far as possible in making the agricultural exhibit at the Paris Exposition complete.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The consuls at Bradford, England, say that the trade in American butter and cheese is astounding. The latter is sold at Cheshire. Petroleum is a necessity. Trade in other products of American industry is rapidly increasing.

CITY OF MEXICO, December 30, via Havana, January 5.—Secretary of State Ramero has been granted two months leave of absence to recuperate. Public opinion favors Ramero for minister of foreign relations on account of his intimate acquaintance with the American people.

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THE CLUBS ARE COMING.

From the east, west, north and south of the state, the old friends of the FARMER are rallying to its support, and sending in their clubs.

Most of them write that times are hard, money scarce, etc., but that people find more for the money they pay, in the "old reliable," than any place else they can put their dollars.

Not a single mail has been received for a week that did not bring subscriptions from more than fifteen states east of the Mississippi river, each day.

Our readers will find in our advertising columns the notices of some of the best news, religious, literary, agricultural and horticultural publications in the country.

THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.—The Christmas number of the Spirit of the Times was one of the best specimens of newspaper enterprise ever sent out of New York.

THE BURLINGTON PATRIOT sent out a finely printed New Year's paper, giving a very complete summary of the business of Burlington and Coffey county, for which it deserves credit at home and abroad.

THE TOPEKA BLADE, in a double edition issued New Year's, illustrated with views of Topeka, and a number of public buildings, quite eclipsed its neighbors in enterprise.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS FOR DECEMBER, 1877. Prepared by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the State University.

STATION—Lawrence, Kansas, corner of Tennessee and Pinckney streets; elevation of barometer and thermometer 875 feet above sea level, and 14 feet above the building; anemometer on the University building, 105 feet above ground.

The month was remarkable for its high temperature and excessive cloudiness. Mean temperature 44.43, which is 5.20 above that of November, and 16.31 above the December average of the nine preceding years.

Mean temperature was 68°, on the 12th; the lowest was 10°, on the 1st; range of temperature, 58°. Mean at 7 a. m., 38.79; at 2 p. m., 51.22; at 9 p. m., 43.87.

Rain and melted snow, 2.21 inches, which is 0.36 inches above the December average. Either rain or snow fell on ten days.

The entire depth of snow was only half an inch, which fell on the 30th; there were snow flurries on the 5th. There were two thunder showers—on the 16th and 17th. The total rainfall for the year 1877 has been 41.08 inches.

Mean cloudiness, 58.17 per cent. of the sky, the month being 9.21 per cent. cloudier than usual. Number of clear days, 12; (entirely clear, 4), half-clear, 5; cloudy, 14, (entirely cloudy, 9).

There were six entire cloudy days in succession. Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 64.84 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 9.03 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 50.64 per cent.

Wind—S. W., 53 times, N. W., 24 times; S. E., 11 times; N. E., 9 times; N., 8 times; W., 1 time; E., twice;



Literary and Domestic.

BY NIM CHINKLE.

From Spirit of the Times.
EV. HYPODIE'S BABY.
I was just twenty one and I got married!

her, she kissed me, and said, in a thin, voice, but full of the deep music of joy:
'You do love me, don't you?'
'I don't know what I said, but I believe it was half apologetic, about my not knowing--and making a mistake. But now that there was a baby--of course--

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ADVERTISEMENTS.
DIRECT TO THE PEOPLE.
NURSERY CROWN
ORNAMENTAL and FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.
MARKET GARDENERS.
EPILEPSY, FITS, FALLING SICKNESS, POSITIVELY CURED.
PATENTS
MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE
BEES FOR SALE.
FRESH SEEDLING PEACH SEED
GRAPE VINES.
OPPIUM SKIN DISEASE
JACKSON'S BEST SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

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January 9, 1918

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1886, section 1, which was amended by the County Clerk...

How to post a stray, the fees, fines and penalties for not posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st of November 9th and 1st of April except when...

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

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...

The owner of any stray may within twelve months from the time of taking up prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county...

At the end of the year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householders to appear and appraise such stray...

To take up, for each horse, mule, or ass, \$5.00. To take up, for each cow, calf, or pig, \$2.50. To County Clerk for recording each certificate...

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for the Week Ending January 9, 1917

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk

STEEL—Taken up by Henry Isely, Walnut Tp., (F. O.) Nov. 20, 1877, one red and white cow, 2 yrs old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$20.

Cherokee County—M. A. Breece, Clerk

STEEL—Taken up by G. W. Yeager, Bazaar Tp., Dec. 1, 1877, one pale red steer, 3 yrs old, white line back, white in face and on belly, hind legs white to knees. Valued at \$20.

Coffey County—John H. Brockmorton, Clerk

POXY—Taken up by John B. G. Pottawatomie Tp., Nov. 18, 1877, one small white cow, 2 yrs old, both hind feet white. Valued at \$20.

Jefferson County—J. G. Baker, Clerk

STEEL—Taken up by J. G. Baker, Kaw Tp., one red roan steer, 2 yrs old, brand D on left hip. Valued at \$20.

Johnson County—J. W. Flora, Clerk

HORSE—Taken up by Ahner Morris, Paris Tp., Nov. 23, 1877, one dark bay horse, 6 or 7 years old, star in forehead, about 15 1/2 hands high. Valued at \$20.

Lincoln County—J. W. Flora, Clerk

HORSE—Taken up by Ahner Morris, Paris Tp., Nov. 23, 1877, one dark bay horse, 6 or 7 years old, star in forehead, about 15 1/2 hands high. Valued at \$20.

Lyons County—J. M. Craig, Clerk

HORSE—Taken up by Sidney Pringle, Waterloo Tp., (F. O.) Nov. 21, 1877, one dark bay horse, 2 yrs old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$20.

Mitchell County—Law J. Ingram, Clerk

COLT—Taken up by George A. Moore, Hayes Tp., Dec. 17, 1877, one dark bay colt with black mane tail and legs, severe cut under side of neck, supposed to be 2 yrs old, last spring. Valued at \$20.

Neosho County—Walter J. Ingram, Clerk

PONY—A very small Indian pony mare, light bay, 2 or 3 years old, black mane and tail, small white spot in forehead. Valued at \$20.

Pottawatomie County—H. P. Smith, Clerk

MAHA—Taken up November 26, 1877, by Newton May, Blue township, one black mare, 4 yrs old, forehead, supposed to be 2 yrs old, last spring. Valued at \$20.

Shawnee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk

STEEL—Taken up by John Parr, Tompawash township, December 1, 1877, one red and white cow, 2 years old, with D on right ear, no other marks nor brands visible. Valued at \$20.

Shawnee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk

STEEL—Taken up by John Parr, Tompawash township, December 1, 1877, one red and white cow, 2 years old, with D on right ear, no other marks nor brands visible. Valued at \$20.

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Is Pectoral.

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Is a Cholagogue or Liver Stimulant.

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Is Tonic.

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**HOW TO PRE-EMPT LAND.**

Every head of a family, or widow, or single man or woman over twenty-one years of age, being a citizen or having filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen, can pre-empt 160 acres of land inside or outside of railroad limits. The first act necessary is settlement, or the commencement of some work or improvement upon the land, and the pre-emption right dates from the first improvement or occupation of the land. Upon surveying land the pre-emptor must, within three months of that settlement, go or send to the land office in that district, pay two dollars, make a "filing" or written declaration of intention to pre-empt, and within thirty months from filing the land must be paid for. If within ten miles of a land grant of a railroad, the price is \$2.50 per acre; outside of that distance, \$1.25 per acre. No one can pay for land under the pre-emption law until the claimant and family (if he has one) have actually resided upon the land for six months, and he must not be the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of land within the United States (exclusive of the pre-emption claim). No person can make a settlement or improvement on land for another which will hold for pre-emption. No one can hire another to live upon the land for six months in such a way as to answer the requirements of the law that the pre-emptor shall have resided on the tract. One land warrant can be laid on a quarter-section (160 acres) in pre-empting, but if the land is \$2.50 per acre, the \$1.25 per acre must be paid in cash. Soldiers have no rights in pre-emption beyond any other person.

**Commencing a Homestead.**

Homestead settlers may pay for their land in cash (or warrants), at the Government price—\$1.25 or \$2.50—upon making proof of actual residence and cultivation for a period of not less than six months from date of entry to the time of payment; but this does not interfere with the right to pre-empt.

The fact that a person has had the benefit of the pre-emption act does not in any case, interfere with his right to homestead.

The fact that a person has had the benefit of the homestead act does not prevent him from pre-empting. But no one can leave his or her own land in the same State or Territory to take the benefit of the pre-emption act.

Inasmuch as both homestead and pre-emption require actual residence upon the land claimed, no person can hold land under both acts at the same time.

No person can pre-empt more than once.  
 No person can homestead more than once.  
 No person can make a second entry to a homestead, unless the first was illegal.

**How to Acquire Land by Homestead.**

Any person qualified for pre-emption can acquire, by occupation and the payment of commission and fees, one hundred and sixty acres of land, held at \$1.25 per acre, or eighty acres of land within ten miles of a railroad, and held at \$2.50 per acre. Every homestead settler, except soldiers, must in person go to the land office to make the filing, unless he is actually living on the land, and then it is allowable to make the filing before the clerk of the county within which the land is situated. The right of land under homestead law dates from filing (not from settlement, as under pre-emption), and then the claimant is allowed six months, within which he must take possession of the land by occupation and improvement. Within seven years thereafter, the settler must go to the land office and prove by two witnesses that he has resided upon and cultivated the land for five years immediately succeeding the time of filing, and thereupon the settler is entitled to a patent.

Absence from a homestead for more than six months at any one time during the five years' works a forfeiture of all right to the land, if proven to the satisfaction of the U. S. Register. Homesteads are not liable for debts contracted prior to the settlement.

In case of death before the title is perfected, either by pre-emption or homesteading, the rights of the deceased descend to the widow or heirs.

**You Pay Fees, Commissions, Etc., AS PER APPENDED TABLE.**

No. Acres.	Price Per Acre.	COMMISSION.		Fees.	Total Fees and Commissions.
		Payable when certificate is made.	Payable when entry is made.		
160	\$1.25	\$4.50	\$4.00	\$10.00	\$18.00
80	1.25	2.00	2.00	5.00	9.00
40	1.25	1.00	1.00	5.00	7.00
20	2.50	4.00	4.00	10.00	18.00
10	2.50	2.00	2.00	5.00	9.00

**How to Secure a Soldier's Claim.**

1st. Any soldier or sailor who has served not less than ninety days during the recent rebellion, and was honorably discharged, and remained loyal, can homestead one hundred and sixty acres, either inside or outside the ten-mile railroad limits.  
 2d. The time to be served (or if discharged on account of wounds or disability, the time for which he enlisted) will be deducted from the five years' residence required for securing a title; provided, that he must in all cases actually reside upon the land (with his family, if he has one), at least one year.  
 3d. A soldier or sailor can file upon lands through an agent. The agent must have a power of attorney from the soldier or sailor, and must go to the land office in person and make a declaratory statement, and pay a fee of \$2; but the soldier or sailor must commence actual settlement within six months thereafter, and pay the regular homestead

**SHORT-HORN SPECULATION.**

Upon the subject of short horn interests and over-speculation in this most valuable breed of cattle, *Tory, Field and Farm* reads a sermon to those who have aided in bringing the present state of things about:

The fruits of over speculation in short-horns are bitter indeed. The fever was the greatest in the Blue-grass section of Kentucky, and where the fever raged, disaster has come. Large land-holders, who had acquired wealth and reputation for safety by attending to the legitimate duties of a farmer's life, were induced to embark in the speculation. They lost their heads, paid \$5,000, \$10,000 and \$20,000 for a calf, a cow or a bull, and flattered themselves that the bubble would never burst. They laughed down every man who pointed to the future with warning finger, and refused to believe that there was not money enough in the country to purchase, at the extravagant price asked for them, the annual produce of their herds. They sought to multiply prices with the multiplication of herds. Blinded by false lights, they risked, not only their own substantial possessions, but the estates of those held in trust by them on the uncertain sea of speculation.

It was plain to us that the speculative prices could not be maintained, and we sought to avert the impending disaster by pointing out the danger before it was too late to retreat. We were scoffed at for our trouble, and now the scoffers repent in sackcloth and ashes. Not only have their own estates been swept away; the property of widows and orphans held by them in trust has been swallowed up, and lamentations are heard on all sides. This is the worst feature of the case. These "safe" men had the right to laugh at the croakers so long as they risked only their own; but when they placed in jeopardy the estates of widows and orphans solemnly committed to their management they did that which cannot be too severely condemned. The tears of repentance which they shed to-day will not atone for their fault. Although the speculators have given the Short-horn interest a black eye, the interest is not dead. Short-horns are of permanent value to a great grazing country like this, and they will always command a price which will remunerate the breeder for his trouble. They are lower now than they are ever likely to be again, and we should say that it is a fit time for prudent men to make investments in them. Prices have touched bottom, and soon an upward tendency will be marked. When thoroughbreds sell nearly as low as grades, the hour in which to buy has come.

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 LIVER DISEASE and Indigestion prevail to a great 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.

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As having points of merit which will eventually place it at the head of all its competitors—a machine we can recommend with confidence, and which we will fully warrant. It is manufactured by a corporation composed of some of the wealthiest, brightest, most prominent and successful manufacturers of our land—such men as John P. Foss, the Whiteleys, F. 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 and upper 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 the 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 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.  
 It winds 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 constantly 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 finished in the most workmanlike manner; and in style, construction and finish, is without an equal.

**NO. 1. MACHINE.**  
 Ornamented Machine, Black Walnut Table, with one Drawer. PRICE, \$55.00.

**NO. 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, Stand 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 seat. PRICE, \$55.00.

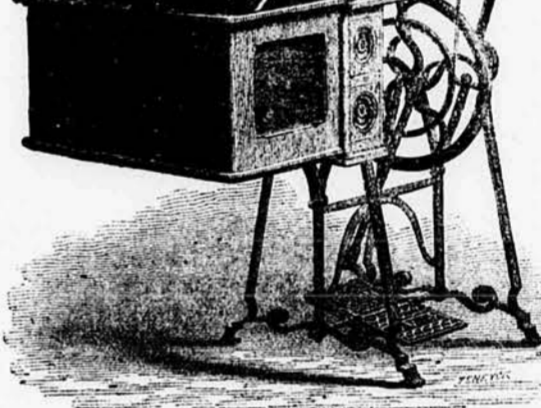
**CABINET CASE.**  
 No. 4. Plain neat Black Walnut Cabinet, Five Drawers, Patent Box Cover, neatly ornamented machine plated wheel. PRICE, \$65.00.  
 No. 5. Cabinet richly veneered, machine ornamented and pearled, plated wheel. PRICE, \$70.00.  
 No. 6. Cabinet richly veneered and carved, machine full pearled and plated. PRICE, \$75.00.

**Buy no Sewing Machine until you have seen THE ST. JOHN.**

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 are near us or any of our Agents. Deliver any machine freight paid to any railroad point upon receipt of cash at prices beneath annexed. And if the machine does not come up to our representations it can be returned at our expense and money will be refunded. Every machine is fully warranted. \$5. more extra than 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, Autman & Taylor Thresher, Champion Reaper and Mower, Dayton Hay Rake, St. Louis Wagon, Water-own Platform Spring Wagon, Big Giant Corn Mill, Challenge Seed Mill, &c., &c.

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