

VOL. XV. NO. 51.

C. G. McNeill harvested 647 bushels of wheat last summer. He is one of the oldest inhabitants of this place. He came here one year ago last spring. He put in 180 acres of wheat this fall and is perfectly satisfied that he will make wheat raising a paying business here. *Pratt county.—Stafford Citizen.*

## Horticulture.

## DOUGLAS COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—DECEMBER MEETING.

This meeting was held at the State University upon the third Saturday of the present month. The first topic, on orchards, brought out quite a discussion upon the subject of blight and sun-scald. Some members thought the present warm spell injurious to our trees; others thought not, and pushed the critical period further on into the winter months; while the real sun-scald was actually done in mid-summer.

Secretary Brackett presented a specimen of the Lawver apple, a large, highly colored one and recommended it as one of our best late keepers. Dr. Howley, of Leavenworth, considers it one of the best late keepers we have.

Our strawberry vines have the ear-roller on them this fall. Where the insect rolls up the leaves for a sort of a house, in which it resides, grows and eats. It was recommended to pick them off and carry the affected leaves into some out-of-the-way place, where the parasites often on them may be preserved as they are usually our friends.

It was also recommended by one member to place old fruit cans in our apple trees for the worms to build their nests in, as they are great feeders on all species of the canker-worm.

A paper was read from Judge S. O. Thacher upon mulching vineyards with old hay or straw, and not cultivate the ground at all. The writer recommended this method upon steep sidehills and other thin soils as being a great saving in expense; and working well for the vines. The president and several members differed from the views set forth, but still it was thought of considerable importance to those so situated as was the writer of the paper.

Mr. Wellhouse, from Leavenworth, was present and made many valuable suggestions upon fruit-growing. Mr. W. is probably one of the most extensive planters in Kansas. He says he puts out mostly of Wine-sap, Missouri Pippin and Ben Davis.

The state meeting at Parsons was spoken of as a great success, as several members present had just returned from that gathering.

J. S.

## HIDE-BOUND TREES.

The practice of alighting the bark of fruit trees perpendicularly has its friends and enemies. We are of the latter. It deals with the effect instead of the cause. The cambium layer is that from which a zone of growth (in exogenous plants) is annually added both to the sapwood and to the inner bark. The outer bark is finally exfoliated or rent in fissures or scaled off by the action of the weather. Trees that are starved, increase in growth slowly and the outer bark becomes so indurated as to resist, to a certain extent, their growth by retarding the upward passage of the crude sap from the root to the leaves and of the elaborated sap from the leaves downwards. But we think it may be questioned whether it is not well that its growth should be retarded. Surely if it is true that a tree becomes "hide-bound" because it is starved, increasing its size is not going to remedy the evil since we do but furnish more mouths, so to speak, to be fed by the same amount of food.

We have seen many trees thus treated. The stems would noticeably increase in size the next year or so, but there was no corresponding evidence of vigor apparent. In most instances it has seemed to us their vigor was impaired. These perpendicularly alighted, moreover afford convenient lodgments for water or moisture, and insects seek such crevices for shelter or for depositing their eggs. It seems to us that the natural remedy for hide-bound trees is to enrich the earth as far as the roots extend, and that then the cambium layer, increased in quantity and in nutriment, will so form new liber and albumen that the outer bark must expand and the stem soon become evenly and sufficiently developed.—*Rural New Yorker*.

## HEELING-IN FOR SPRING PLANTING.

The *Prairie Farmer* gives the following directions for heeling-in trees in the fall:

Select a dry place, or if possible of friable soil. Dig a trench to accommodate the roots of the trees, running east and west, and throw out the soil to the south, leaving the mellow at the bottom. In the trench, place the roots of the trees, the tops to the south, and at an angle of about 25 or 30 degrees; pretty thick, but not so much so that they will seriously interfere with each other. Commence digging at the side of the trench, taking narrow spits, so the earth will pulverize kindly, and throw over the roots, filling the interstices thoroughly and firmly. If the soil is dry, water the roots and let the earth extend to a considerable degree up the stems, and even over the lower branches of the trees. So proceed, layer upon layer, until you have the whole properly covered, striking the earth firmly about the roots from time to time with the back of the spade.

Small plants, such as roses, should be heeled by themselves; and just after freezing weather the whole of the tops may be covered with earth, to be removed as soon in the spring as possible. Still smaller plants may be set upright on their roots, and a mound raised around and completely over them. Cuttings so treated will become calloused by spring, and often roots will have begun to be formed.

## PREPARING ORCHARDS FOR WINTER.

A correspondent of the *American Rural*

*Home* gives the subjoined reasonable hints in a recent number of that paper:

All fruit trees and vines planted this season should be banked with a mound of earth a foot high about the trunk. This prevents injury from winds, frost and mice to a great extent. Mice do great damage when the orchards are quite young and set in meadows or very weedy land. Where the soil is kept cleanly cultivated, as it always should be, they seldom do injury.

It is a favorable season for dressing the orchards with manure. Two parts of muck and one part barnyard manure makes a good dressing. It will help the trees to bear next season's crop if the fertilizer is applied now soon. Enrich all the surface if you can, otherwise dress only the soil about the base as far as the branches spread or a little farther.

It is a good practice to loosen the grape vines from the stakes or trellis and allow them to rest on the ground during winter.

Tender raspberries, like the Franconia, should have canes bent over and a shovel of earth placed on the tips to hold them down. We do not mulch strawberries till the ground freezes hard. Then we can drive over the matted rows without injury. Light straw stable manure is a good mulch. There are few winters when the strawberry will be seriously injured if uncovered, providing they are on good wheat growing soil, but we think it pays to mulch slightly—a little covering will do, just to shade the ground, not attempting to keep the frost out.

We do not favor fall plowing young orchards. If you have not a good fence about the orchard, pig-tight and horse-high, build it now, and don't wait till spring, when you may be short of time. Nine cows out of ten dive at a tree or vine and rend it as though it were some neighboring bovine that they were about to exterminate. I saw an orchard, recently, with a third of the young trees totally ruined by the stock.

**Fall Planting.**—We shall continue to do at least a part of our planting at this season. In the first place, if deferred till spring the weather is so uncertain, the season is such a busy one, and there are so many contingencies the chances are that if done at all it will not be done to our entire satisfaction. Secondly, the roots of the trees make some growth during the season of repose and all this is gained. Mr. Barry says his dwarf pears set in the fall made much the greater growth. Thirdly, the trees get the full benefits of the entire spring rains, which when set in the spring we often miss, and wait patiently for such little showers as we may be blest with. Then when the frost leaves the ground, the soil about the roots is left about as near like its condition before the tree was dug as it is possible. But all trees set at this season should be banked as before mentioned.

## CULTIVATING ORCHARDS.

Our exchanges continue to publish interesting statements of experiments in the cultivation of orchards, most of which prove the value of a clean and mellow surface between the trees, but some indicate better success when the land is laid down to grass. In all or nearly all these narrated instances, no mention is made of the character or condition of the soil as to the degree of fertility, or of the growth of the annual shoots as indicative of the need of stimulating on the one hand, or checking on the other. The statements are consequently of less value to orchardists in unlike localities, than if these essential particulars were given. Some of them, however, are so decided in their results that we can judge to some extent of the conditions of the soil and the thriftiness of the trees. Among others, a correspondent of the *Practical Farmer*, in Beaver County, Pa., states that he kept his apple orchard in grass for years after becoming the owner, and never applied any manure. It was about thirty years old, and for fifteen years had been in grass, without manure. The trees then ceased to bear, and many of them had the appearance of dying. Four years ago he gave the ground a shallow plowing, taking care not to injure the roots, and then added a good dressing of one-fifth part leached ashes, plowing and harrowing well to intermix the ingredients with the soil. He does not give the quantity applied per acre, or to each tree. The next year about twice as many leached ashes were added as at first. The result was highly satisfactory, the trees beginning new growth, and for the two past years have borne more fruit than any other orchard in the neighborhood. Two other cases are mentioned, in one of which the owner alternately raised hoes or grain crops, and seeded to grass biennially. The other kept his trees constantly in grass. Both stated that they had thrifty orchards; but the standard of thriftiness or the degree of vigor, as indicated by the length of annual growth, were not given, leaving us quite in the dark in this respect, and in none of these cases was the character of the soil mentioned. It is obvious, however, that in the first instance, the soil was deficient in fertility, as was shown by the failure of the trees till it was enriched and cultivated, and by the great productiveness of the trees afterwards.

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 and cheaper 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 winters, 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 greater 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.—*Country Gentleman*.

## 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:

## APOPLEXY.

This is a cerebral disorder, caused by an excessive determination of blood to the brain, or congestion, and may be produced by over-driving in hot weather, a too plethoric condition of the system, over-feeding, or by excitement.

There is some diversity of opinion respecting apoplexy in the pig, and there are several forms described; some writers holding it to be a purely nervous type, others classing it among the blood diseases as anthrax; but it often occurs under circumstances, when it is quite easy to determine that the malady is not of the nature of anthrax. Plethora and confinement are chiefly predominant in its production. It often affects animals changed from a low poor diet, to too rich and abundant feeding.

**Symptoms.**—These are usually few at the out set, as the affection generally occurs with great rapidity. A restlessness may be observed with bloodshot eyes, and variable appetite, with constipation, and scanty excretion of feces and urine, or a comatose condition. The animal may be feeding, when it may be observed to suddenly stop, reel, stagger and fall down dead—a quantity of froth or foam issuing from its mouth.

**Post-Mortem Appearances.**—Fluidity of blood in the vessels, and dark in color, purple or black patches (ecchymosis), with large portions of extravasated blood between the tissues, and beneath membranes, and more or less serum present. The lungs are congested, and the heart full of partly coagulated blood, the brain is congested, the arachnoid membrane covered by spots of ecchymosis, and in the ventricles is an excess of fluid.

**Treatment.**—Apoplexy in the pig being a most fatal complaint, endeavor if possible, to ascertain correctly, and remove the exciting cause. If from too plethoric condition of the system—owing to the nature of the food—the animals should be placed on low diet, and it might be advisable to administer an emetic, such as tartar emetic 3 to 8 grains and white hellebore 2 to 4 grains. Afterwards the following might be given: Epsom salts 2 to 4 ounces; calomel, 3 to 10 grains; ginger,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 drachms in 1 pint of water. If very much constipated, use frequent clysters. Keep in low diet, and pay strict attention to cleanliness. The treatment of this disease is in the majority of cases anything but satisfactory, therefore the greatest attention should be directed to the removal of the exciting cause, as a preventative measure for the welfare of the yet unaffected animals.

## EPILEPSY.

This disease is cerebro-spinal, and is generally organic; but it may be functional, and symptomatic of irritation in other parts, as in the stomach, intestines, or other organs; although up to the present time little light has been thrown on its nature. It is due most probably to some lesion or peculiar morbid condition of the nervous system, and may be to some peculiar condition of the blood; probably arising from defective nutrition, or it may be due to worms, or parasites. It is characterized by sudden fits.

**Symptoms.**—These mainly comprise severe convulsions, with coma, and foaming at the mouth. The animal may be in apparent health, and without any previous manifestations of disorder, or at all events may appear quite calm and conscious, when without any warning a paroxysm will come on. If standing it may be observed to stagger, stare, and commence violently champing the jaws—with foaming at the mouth. The animal may then drop on its haunches, and the fore-legs become rigid, the muscles of the neck contract, the head is thrown up, and violently thrown from side to side, or jerked upwards, the muscles of the body are also severely convulsed. Urine and feces are discharged involuntarily, and the creature breathes with difficulty, the tongue often protrudes, and is badly bitten; at length the animal falls, straining, struggling and unconscious.

The mucous membranes are red and con-

gested and the heart beats violently, the convulsive phenomena speedily subside, and the animal regains its feet or else falls into a deep sleep; in others, the fits grow weaker and less frequent until they disappear altogether. In severe forms the convulsions and death soon ensue. As a rule they are never of very long duration.

**Treatment.**—This is not in the majority of cases at all satisfactory. Epilepsy is rarely recoverable. Assuming the affection to have no other origin than that of a purely nervous disorder, extract of belladonna, 5 to 20 grains, would appear to be indicated; but if the abnormal action can be traced to worms, then their eradication should be provided for. Whatever may be the exciting cause, endeavor to remove it. Good food, proper housing, attention to the general comfort, and opportunity for exercise, are indispensable. At the period of attack, little can be done; the dashing of cold water over the head is the most proper course to pursue. After the seizure has passed, existing irregularities may then receive attention, and their removal attempted. A very useful vermifuge is Areca nut pulverized in 1 drachm doses, given fasting, and afterwards followed by a purgative, such as Epsom salts, 2 to 6 ounces, or castor oil, 2 to 4 ounces. With the exception of Epsom salts, which might be given in the food, the other three medicines had better be administered in the form of a drench.

## MANGE OR ITCH—scabies.

Mange is a skin disease of a purely local nature, due to an insect (*sarcoptes suis*), a species of acari, which induces irritation, ulceration, suppuration and encrustation on the surface of the body generally.

It is a contagious disease, never originating spontaneously, and requiring for development the passage of either parasites or their eggs from diseased to healthy animals. There are some important points in the history of mange or scabies which apply to this disease as it affects the animal kingdom generally. There is no species in the class mammalia that is not attacked with an insect inducing such a disease, if we accept, perhaps, those that live mostly in water. It has been ascertained that, though the weak, dirty and ill-nourished condition of some animals renders them very liable to the disease, they can only be affected when placed in contact either directly or indirectly with diseased animals. A most important point, very clearly established, is that although any animal may accidentally be the carrier of contagion between other two—such as a cat or dog carrying disease from one horse to another—that it is essential for the development of a real mange on any animal, that the insect should be proper to that animal. Thus men engaged around mangy horses, carry the malady from one animal to another, and suffer slightly, and only for a short time themselves. The parasite which lives on the horse does not live on man, and the parasite which lives on the sheep does not contaminate the shepherd's dog, though the latter may, like the shepherd, or the many rubbing places, pens, railroad trucks, etc., be the means whereby the malady spreads. It appears, however, that animals of the same genus, though of different species, may be attacked by precisely the same insect; thus, for instance, the cat, the lion, the tiger, and other feline animals, have one kind of insect common to all. The pig is, perhaps, less affected by this troublesome disorder than other animals; anyway it is in it the least observed.

**Symptoms.**—Considerable irritations and itching occurs, the animal manifesting great uneasiness, continually rubbing itself, and does not thrive. The insect is situated under the scales of the cuticle, and very difficult, generally, to detect, but may sometimes be found by a powerful magnifying lens.

**Treatment.**—Apply typically any of the following dressings: Carbolic acid, 1 ounce, to water, 16 ounces; or mercurial ointment; but care should be taken not to apply these to too great a surface of the body at one time. Another dressing is oil of tar, sulphur, and linseed oil, equal parts; or creosote, 1 ounce, spirits of wine, 15 ounces, and water 16 ounces. All the premises and articles coming in contact with the affected animals, should be thoroughly cleaned or destroyed. Of course all unaffected animals must be kept from coming in contact with affected ones. Sequestration must be strictly observed and enforced.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

## PUBLIC HIGHWAYS IN THE FEJEE ISLANDS—A PARALLEL OF OUR KANSAS RAILROADS.

BY EDWARD BALLAINE.

We will suppose that once there was a people who lived in one of the Fejee Islands, a quiet, intelligent, and free people. They had no king. The will of the majority was law. Public roads, horses, and animals capable of bearing or drawing a burden, were unknown there. Their land was divided into squares. These were given to such of the people as would cultivate them, for an inheritance. These little squares sufficed for the maintenance of one family and a little more. Each family kept a yellow dog, a few sheep, and a couple of swine. From the wool of the sheep garments were made for the family, and the produce of a very small piece of cultivated land sufficed for their food. Their ideas of education were limited, their wants few and easily satisfied.

One day there appeared amongst this people a man of their own race, standing in a wagon with many wheels, and which was drawn by two beautiful animals he called horses. This

man called the people of the island together and thus addressed them: "My friends, I see you are laboring to a great disadvantage. Your soil is able to produce plenty; your land is large; you can raise from the soil corn, wheat and potatoes; you can fatten oxen and hogs in abundance, but you have no way of carrying this produce away to the rivers. Other people produce sugar, coffee, tea, gold and silver, various fruits delicious to the taste, fine clothes, silks and fashions, and a great many other things. From the rivers canoes would carry your goods where they could be sold for money. Money will enable you to buy everything you want, to have servants, to build fine houses; increase your farms and your knowledge. You will all of you become rich, and when you have an abundance of riches, the pure atmosphere surrounding your exalted dwelling place, and its influence on your children, will perpetuate with them the same peace that you have enjoyed. (Loud applause from a few men.) And now I will tell you what I will do: If you will give me every other square of your land for twenty squares broad, through your island, I will build for myself a road across your land, and with my wagons and my strong horses I will carry your produce to the rivers." (Great applause from everybody.) After which he came down, and taking from his pocket some bread-fruit, i. e., the fruit of the railroad tree, which he gave to some, he told them to eat it and to plant the seed thereof, and they did.

Well, time passed on. The wagon-road man received the land and went home, and sent some hired men with a compass and chain and a level to examine the land in many places, then he sent the following message: "I will build my road through such divisions of your land if you will agree to give me 2,000 fat oxen every year for each division of twenty-four squares in length." They agreed. The men with the compass and chain again went to work. Then another message came: "I will put my road there if you will give me 2,000 fat swine every year for every eight squares in length that I build my road." Again the compass man and his followers went from house to house with deceitful words, and completed their work, when another message came: "I will build a stable for my horses at such a place if each year you give me 42,000 measures of corn. I will build a carpenter shop at such a place if each year you give me 8,000 measures of wheat. I will dine at such a place if from your flocks you give me each year 15,000 sheep, and I will sup at such a place, if every year you give me 74,000 measures of potatoes." Somewhat surprised at the appetite of these new animals, the Islanders, with a silent voice, agreed to all the demands. The several contracts were signed and the wagon-man built his road so as to have as many dining places as possible, and he made the charges for carrying the produce to suit himself.

Hardly had he commenced to carry the produce for the people, when another man, with a similar wagon and horses, came and thus addressed the assembled people: (This man had much learning, used long words, and was big feeling.) "My dear fellows, it appears to me that you have been egregiously swindled in granting to one individual the exclusive privilege of the transportation of your merchandise. Now you are completely in his power, but if you grant me, my heirs and my executors the same privileges and franchises that you have granted unto him, and so much more, I will build a road for myself also, and will transport your goods to where there is navigation. I am highly respectable and have very distinguished connections, and can carry cheap."

A great shout of applause followed these remarks. Some bread-fruit was distributed, and seeds planted, and all the privileges that this second wagon-road man asked were given him, and he put his road so as to cross the other road as often as possible.

After a while a third and a fourth wagon-man made their appearance, saying that better markets were found in the mountains at certain times, and asked the people leave to build their road, and to grant them the same privileges and so much more, for, said they, competition is the life of trade. The privileges were granted with all the donations and lands, and the roads were built so as to take the trade from each other as much as possible.

Time passed. One day an employed man on the first road received an order to charge eighteen moneys more for each wagon-load for each day's journey. A little while after another order came to charge ten more for the same distance. The now affrighted people took their produce to the other roads, and asked them their price for a wagon-load. The answer was given that all the roads charged alike now. The people, meanwhile, from the yearly payments and tribute of fat oxen, hogs, corn, wheat and potatoes, and paying one-half of the produce carried for each day's journey, began to make inquiries into this wagon-road again, and they found that all the wagon-road men owed a great deal more than their lands, their roads and their tribute was worth, that they now held secret meetings, and being familiar with names and meaning of words used by wicked men, they had agreed to "pool" their earnings, and divide them according to each man's work.

(TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

Many of our farmers do not seem to realize the damage that is being done to their wheat by the devouring untamed goose. It will pay to guard the growing grain with shot guns. The wheat generally looks fair.—*Kinsley Republican*.

December 19, 1877.

## Patrons of Husbandry.

**STATE GRANGE DIRECTORY.**

Master, W. M. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee Co.  
Overseer, J. F. Williams, Topeka, Shawnee Co.  
Lecturer, J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas Co.  
Steward, W. D. Rippet, Lawrence, Douglas Co.  
Asst. Steward, S. W. Fisher, Lawrence, Douglas Co.  
Treasurer, W. P. Pomeroy, Topeka, Shawnee Co.  
Secretary, P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon Co.  
Chaplain, W. H. Jones, Holton, Bourbon Co.  
Gate Keeper, Geo. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee Co.  
Cores, Mrs. H. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee Co.  
Pomona, Mrs. H. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee Co.  
Flora, Mrs. B. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee Co.  
Lady Asst. Steward, Mrs. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee Co.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**

M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon Co. Chm.  
W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson County.  
L. V. DUMBAULD, Hartford, Lyon County.

**STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.**

President, M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon Co.  
Secretary, A. T. Stewart, Kansas City, Mo.  
Treasurer, W. M. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee Co.

**FROM MASTER OF THE STATE GRANGE.**

**EDITOR FARMER:** For the information of the officers of the state grange, delegates, district lecturers and county deputies, who are authorized to communicate the annual word, and masters of granges, entitled to receive it, I desire to call attention to the order passed at the last session of the state grange, directing that the annual word shall be communicated to masters of subordinate granges only upon the presentation of satisfactory evidence of payment of state grange dues to October 1st, 1877.

**EDITOR FARMER:** At the sixth annual session of the Kansas State Grange, which closed its labors at Emporia on the 13th inst., our state was divided into ten districts, as follows, to wit:

- 1st District, composed of the counties of Cherokee, Labette, Montgomery, Chautauque, Elk, Wilson, Neosho and Crawford.
- 2nd District, Woodson, Coffey, Greenwood, Lyon, Chase, Morris and Marion.
- 3rd District, Bourbon, Allen, Linn, Anderson, Franklin and Miami.
- 4th District, Johnson, Wyandotte, Leavenworth, Douglas, Osage and Jefferson.
- 5th District, Deniapha, Atchison, Brown, Nemaha, Washington and Marshall.
- 6th District, Shawnee, Wabawunsee, Pottawatomie, Davis, Riley and Jackson.
- 7th District, Jewell, Republic, Cloud, Clay, Ottawa, Lincoln, Osborne, Mitchell, Norton, Phillips and Graham.
- 8th District, Dickinson, Salina, Barton, McPherson, Ellsworth, Rice, Russell, Ellis, Rush, Ness, Trego and Pawnee.
- 9th District, Cowley, Butler, Sumner, Sedgewick and Harvey.
- 10th District, Reno, Kingman, Harper, Barber, Pratt, Edwards, Kiowa, Comanche, Clark and Stanton.

And the master is directed to appoint a lecturer for each of said districts, whose duty it shall be to visit the district, county and subordinate granges within their respective jurisdictions, and instruct in the object and principles of our order, as set forth in our Declaration of Purposes; also, in the unwritten work, to revive dormant, organize new, and consolidate old granges; install officers and communicate the new annual word to county deputies and masters of granges entitled to receive it, and in general to look after the financial, educational and business interests of the order.

Said district lecturers have also been authorized by the state grange, to solicit subscription to the capital stock of the "Patrons' State Co-operative Association," under such rules and regulations as have been, or may be, prescribed by the Board of directors of said association, and also to appoint county agents for the same purpose; all blanks, instructions and information, necessary to the work above indicated, to be furnished by the secretary of said association, P. B. Maxon, Emporia, Kansas.

Pursuant to the above cited action of the state grange, and upon the recommendation of the authorities therein indicated, the following appointments have been made, to wit:

- 1st Dist., George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson Co.
- 2nd " J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas Co.
- 3rd " J. H. Martin, Mound Creek, Miami Co.
- 4th " J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas Co.
- 5th " H. G. Reynolds, Blue Rapids, Marshall Co.
- 6th " John G. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee Co.
- 7th " F. P. Singer, Bon Oak, Jewell Co.
- 8th " G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McP. Co.
- 9th " C. Coon, Little Dutch, Cowley Co.

No recommendation having been received from the tenth district, no appointment has, as yet, been made.

In addition to the compensation provided in Sec. 2, art. 7, state constitution, district lecturers will receive out of the state grange treasury, two dollars per day, for the time actually and necessarily employed in the discharge of their duties. The time in no district to exceed thirty days.

Each lecturer will be required to report to the master of the state grange, every ten days, the time employed, service rendered and work accomplished, as near as may be; On the filing of which reports orders will be drawn for amount due.

W. M. SIMS.  
Topeka, Kansas, December 17th, 1877.

**ADDRESS OF MASTER OF KANSAS STATE GRANGE, DELIVERED AT EMPORIA, DEC. 11th, 1877.**

**BROTHERS AND SISTERS:** Pursuant to the requirements of our constitution, we have again convened in this, the sixth annual session of the Kansas State Grange.

We have met for the purpose of reviewing some of the more important events connected with the organization and history of this individual grange, and to note the progress made in the work of our order in this state. We have met to recount our successes and our failures, and to consider the causes which have contributed to bring them about, and to take such action, look-

ing to the future advancement of our cause, as the experience of the past may seem to indicate as necessary and proper.

Since our last annual meeting, abundant harvests have rewarded the husbandman. The tillers of the soil have found remunerative employment in the cultivation and production of abundant crops. Doubt and uncertainty no longer exist. Industry, perseverance and economy, under the benign influence of an all-wise providence, are fast bringing to the agriculturalists of this section of our country, that substantial prosperity necessary to their permanent advancement in all things which contribute to our temporal peace, prosperity, and consequent happiness. Let us, therefore, not be unmindful of the debt of gratitude we owe to the Giver of all good for the blessings so bountifully bestowed, but let us unite, as true patrons, in returning to him, who orders all things well, our heartfelt thanks that we are permitted again to meet under such favorable circumstances.

As the chosen representatives of the membership composing our organization, you, the delegates now here assembled, are charged with grave and important duties; duties more closely connected with the interests and future welfare of those directly engaged in agricultural pursuits than any similar body heretofore convened in this state under our organic law; and I trust that aided by the light of the past, and guided and directed by wisdom and that calmness, justice and love, which should ever characterize a true patron, your action at this session may be such as to meet the demands of our organization and merit the commendation of our fraternity. It will become your duty, as the legislative branch of our state organization, to provide, by appropriate legislation, or, at least, to give direction as to details, necessary to put into practical and successful operation, the business arm of our organization. Also, to provide for some general systematic plan of diffusing among our membership all that kind of information necessary for the development of the true principles of our order. Our subordinate granges have, as a rule, been very imperfectly organized and poorly instructed in the work, laws, usages and purposes of our organization—written and unwritten; our farmers have been organized but not fully informed as to the principles and purposes of their organization.

Ours is a work of education, and successful results can be attained only through continued and persistent effort, as evinced by the fact that the progress made in the work of our order has been in proportion to our education in true grange principles.

It is not practical for one or two persons to travel and properly instruct the subordinate granges in this state. The field is too large, and the expenses necessarily incurred, too great. I would, therefore, very respectfully recommend to your favorable consideration, the expediency of providing, at this session, for the appointment of a sufficient number of district or county lecturers, to complete the work of instruction necessary to put into practical and successful operation our district, county and subordinate granges, on the success of which depends the perpetuity of our organization.

I would also recommend that the compensation of such lecturers be fixed in amount and provided for. While I am deeply impressed with the evils resulting from frequent changes in our organic law, my experience convinces me that some further amendments are demanded. Permit me, therefore, to recommend the following: amend section 2, article 2, by directing who shall designate the place and give notice of county meetings for the election of delegates to the State Grange.

Amend section 1, article 3, by striking out the word "second" where it occurs in the first and second lines of said section, and insert, in lieu thereof, the word "last."

Amend section 1, article 10, so as to provide for an equal and just representation from each subordinate grange. The representation should be so restricted as to make our county and district granges efficient business organizations. Also amend section 2, same article, to correspond. Amend section 3, same article, by adding thereto the following: "All applications for dispensations shall be made to the Secretary of the State Grange, and be signed by the persons applying for the same, and be accompanied by a fee of five dollars." Amend section 6, same article, by striking out all after the word "Degree," where it occurs in the fourth line of said section. Amend section 7, same article, so as to make it conform to the requirements of section 2, article 1, National Constitution. Prescribe form of application, and kind of evidence of "good standing" to be required, also membership and degree fee. And I would further recommend that said section be so amended as to permit a majority vote to elect to membership and the degree, and that application may be made for membership or the degree, balloted for, and, if elected, the degree conferred at same meeting. Amend section 11, same article, so as to read as follows: "District or county granges shall have charge of the educational and business interests of the order in their respective districts, and shall encourage, strengthen and aid subordinate granges represented therein, and shall have appellate jurisdiction of all cases brought by appeal from subordinate granges within their jurisdiction. The officers of each Pomona grange shall be elected (annually, at such time as may be prescribed), by the grange and installed at any regular meeting or special meeting called for that purpose. And each district or county grange shall, at the same time the officers are elected, elect a board of trustees, consisting of three members, who shall act as a board of arbitrators to hear and decide, subject to the approval of the grange, all differences or disputes which may arise between its members, or between members of different granges, or between two or more subordinate granges within its jurisdiction; and to hear and decide, subject to the approval of the grange, as aforesaid, all cases brought by appeal from the decision of any subordinate grange within its jurisdiction. It shall be the duty of the board of trustees, herein before provided for, to cause all testi-

mony given before them to be reduced to writing, and submit the same, together with their finding and recommendation in the case, to their grange. All cases tried in a district or county grange may be appealed to the State Grange. All district or county granges shall have the right to try a case, on appeal, on its merits."

Amend section 6, article 11, by striking out all after the word "cents," where it occurs in the third line of said section, to the end of the paragraph; and by striking out all of said section after the word "membership," where it occurs in the fourth line of the second paragraph of said section. Amend section 8, of same article, by striking out all of said section after the word "payment," where it occurs in the sixth line, and inserting, in lieu thereof, these words: "into the State Grange treasury, through the State Secretary, six cents per quarter since his subordinate Grange last paid dues to the State Grange, and a demit fee of twenty-five cents. All applications for demits from the State Grange must be recommended by the deputy of his county, or by the Master and Secretary of some working grange in the same county."

My reasons for recommending the foregoing amendments are too lengthy to be recited here. I shall, however, take pleasure in giving them, in brief, to the committee on constitution and by-laws, or to the grange when the report of that committee comes up for final action, if desired.

In this connection, I desire, also, to call your attention to the following very important amendments to our National Constitution, proposed and submitted at the eleventh annual session of our National organization which closed its labors in Cincinnati on the 28th of last month, to wit:

## CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

**Fees for Membership.**

"Art. 6. The minimum fee for membership in a subordinate grange shall be, for men, three dollars, and for women, one dollar, for the four degrees."

"Amend preamble under the head of 'Organization National Grange' by adding the following at the close of the first paragraph under said head, 'Each State shall be entitled to too votes in the National Grange, and an additional vote for every ten thousand paying members in excess of ten thousand.'"

The foregoing amendments will be submitted to you, for ratification or rejection, during your session. The object and importance of the above amendments being apparent, I refrain from any explanation or comment upon them, believing that this body should adopt or reject without any recommendation or suggestion from one who, like myself, had voted on the question of submitting the proposition.

At the last annual session of this grange, the Master was directed, by resolution, to attend the next meeting of executive committee of the National Grange, for the purpose of adjusting our National Grange dues, amounting, at that time, to about twelve hundred dollars.

Immediately after the adjournment of said session I opened correspondence with the chairman of said committee, and learned from him that said committee had no power to adjust dues on the basis I had been directed to insist upon. This being the case, nothing could be done until the meeting of the National Grange, except as provided for by resolution of the National Grange, for the adjustment of dues for 1865. This was attended to by our worthy secretary, by filing amended reports, which gave us credits sufficient to reduce the claim the National Grange held against us to nine hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy-eight cents, and thus the matter rested until the meeting of our National Grange, last month.

Pending our negotiations, however, for the adjustment of dues, the A. W. was secured, through the proper channel, and communicated to the granges entitled to receive it.

I attended the meeting of our National Grange, last month, and presented our claim for adjustment of dues upon the basis indicated in your resolution of last session, and now have the pleasure of reporting that our claim for nine hundred and ninety-four dollars and sixty-two cents, over payment on dues for 1864, was allowed, and an order drawn in our favor, on the fiscal agency for the amount. I then paid the amount due from us to the National Grange on dues for 1876, and placed the balance, sixty-five dollars and eighty-four cents to our credit for the quarter ending September 30th, 1877, and have turned the receipt over to our worthy treasurer. This, I trust, will be accepted as a sufficient and satisfactory reason for my disregard of the order of this grange, passed at its last session, directing me to attend the meeting of the executive committee of the National Grange for the purposes indicated in the resolution.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

The following is a statement of business transacted in the U. S. Land office at this place during the month ending November 30, 1877.

72 Preemption Declarations; 4 homestead entries, 16,271 acres; 124 final homestead proofs, 17,719 acres; 30 timber culture entries, 3,844 acres; 2 locations with military bounty land warrants, 280 acres.—*Concordia Empire.*

Having in the last few days been over a considerable portion of the county, and was also over much of the same district last fall, I think I am prepared to judge—and tolerably correct in my conclusions—that there is fully as much wheat sown east of the sixth principal meridian—13 miles of the east part of the county—as there was last year, and that it was put in much better. West of the meridian, two ranges; 12 miles, there is double the amount of 1876 and put in very much better condition. In the third and fourth ranges, there was almost no wheat sown in 1876, now nearly every quarter section has from 10 or 20 to 160 acres, and it was gotten in in good shape. Most of the new settlers in ranges one and two west, who came in this year, are men of families and some means, and put up comfortable, and some large houses, and had stock and means to break large areas; and wet summer being favorable to breaking till the last of July and the sod rotted remarkably well, much of which is now as good as two-year-old breaking generally is. This enabled them to put their wheat in much better than usual.—*Oxford Independent.*

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## "HIGHLAND STOCK FARM."

Salina, Kansas.

## THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH,

BREEDER OF

## HEREFORD CATTLE.

## COTSWOLD SHEEP,

## BERKSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE

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Premium Cattle, Sheep and Pigs for sale. Correspondence solicited.

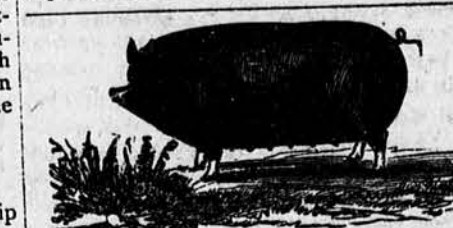
## SCOTT'S NON-POISONOUS

## Sheep Scab and Vermin Destroyer.

It destroys ticks and vermin, cures scab, water proofs the fleece (by preserving and adding to the natural yolk), improves and greatly increases the growth of wool, and costs a little over 2 cents per sheep. The compound is warranted to contain no acids or mineral poisons, as arsenic, mercury, &c. Sold by SCOTT & SKENE, Sole Proprietors, Westmoreland, Kansas. Liberal discount to Agents.

## PEAR TREES FOR SALE!

I have on hand a large stock of standard pear trees two and three years old. Kansas grown, at very low prices. Address E. H. HARROF, or M. S. GREEN, Topeka, Kansas.



## PURE BRED BERKSHIRES.

I have now a very choice collection of pigs sired by Imported "Kansas King" 1838 and Matchless Liverpool and out of fine sows sired by my famous old Boar Richard 1851, Lord Liverpool 227, and Lord Liverpool 2nd. Can sell at "let live" prices and will guarantee satisfaction to every purchaser. Stock all eligible to registry in A. B. Record. Address, SOLON RODERS, Prairie Center, Johnson Co. Kansas.

## BERKSHIRE SWINE.



The undersigned having had many years' experience in the breeding of FINE PIGS, desires to call the attention of farmers and breeders to our fine herd of ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE.

## BLACK PRINCE 1025.

Bred by Heber Humphrey England, at the head of his herd. Our stock is all registered in the American Berkshire Record, and for individual merit cannot be excelled. We have sows in pigs, sows with pigs by their side, and also a nice lot of pigs now ready to ship, and we would ask all who desire to procure first class BERKSHIRES to write or call on us before purchasing elsewhere. We have also a few choice Short-Horns for sale. L. W. MICKLEY, Vinton, Benton County, Iowa.

## 50 HEAD CLYDESDALE

## NORMAN HORSES.

## FOR SALE.

This stock is American bred, of equal weight and quality to imported animals, at one-third the price asked for imported stock. THOS. C. STERRETT, Warrensburg, Macon Co., Ill.

## Sheep For Sale.

About 400 good Mexican Ewes. Also 400 half bred English Lambs. To be sold cheap. Apply to

## W. C. MAXWELL,

Victoria, Kansas.

## FOR SALE.

One of the best farms in Pottawatomie Co., Kan. 280 acres splendid creek bottom; 60 acres good timber; unfailing spring water; pure and good, close to the house and stable; valuable improvements, unsurpassed convenience for stock raising. Price, \$3,000. Three-fifths down and balance on long time. Address, F. E. MILLER, Frankfort, Marshall Co. Kansas.

## Cotswold Rams.

Nine young Cotswold Rams, and several Berkshire Pigs all from Imported Stock. Also a fine Stallion for agricultural purposes. Weight about 1500 lbs. Address R. E. Norman, Livingston Co. Ill.

## Pike County Nurseries

AT LOUISIANA, MISSOURI.

For more than forty years this old and well-known establishment has been supplying the most valuable varieties of fruit trees and other nursery stock the country affords. Large assortments of Apple, (including Lawver) Peach, Pear, Plum, and Cherry Trees. Small Fruits, Vines, Evergreens, Roses, &c., at wholesale and retail. Large stock of STRAWBERRY the best and hardest rooted raspberry. Send for catalogue. Address, C. STARK & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

## DIRECT TO THE PEOPLE.

Giving them the usual commission other makers give to agents, The KANSAS QUEEN is the only organ manufactured for which there are no agents. Do your own business and save \$20. Address with stamp, EBER C. SMITH, Proprietor, Burlington, Kansas.

## \$15 SHOT GUN

A double-barrel gun, bar or front-action lock; warranted to give true shot, barrel and a good shooter, on no sale; with 2.5 lb. shot, and a Wad Cutter, for \$15. Can be sent O. D., with privilege to examine before paying bill. Send stamp for circular to F. POWELL, S. N. Gun Dealer, 224 Main Street, Cincinnati, O.

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NOTICE. WE have the LATEST and best selling Stationery Package in the world. It contains 18 sheets of Paper, 18 Envelopes, Fertilizer, Penholder, Golden Pen, and a piece of valuable Jewelry. Complete sample package, with all the above, for \$1.00. Send for circular to F. POWELL, S. N. Gun Dealer, 224 Main Street, Cincinnati, O.

## Breeders' Directory.

W. H. COCHRANE, Emporia, Kan., Breeder of "Short-Horn Cattle" Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Please, 17345 at head of herd.

E. J. IVES, Mound City, Linn Co. Kansas, makes a specialty of Brown Leghorn Fowls bred pure from the best strains in the U. S. A few choice birds for sale at reasonable figures. Correspondence solicited.

JOHN W. CARRY, Canton, Ill., breeders and shippers of pure bred Poland-China hogs. This stock took the \$200 premium at Canton, in 1871 over 26 competitors.

SAMUEL JEWETT, Breeder of Pure Blood Merino Sheep. 200 Choice Rams for sale. Correspondence solicited. Address, Independence, Missouri.

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

FOR Choice Merino Rams and Ewes. Also Imported Canada Cotswolds at Moderate Prices. A. B. MATTHEWS, Kansas City, Mo.

J. M. ANDERSON, Salina, Kansas, Pairs Ducks, Partridges, Cocker fowls, and White Guinea. Write to me.

L. V. DUMBAULD, Hartford, Lyon County, Kansas, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Young Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

E. T. FROWE, Wamego, Kansas, Breeder of Bucks for sale this year.

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

W. M. HASTIE, Somerset, Warren Co., Iowa, breeder of Short-horn cattle, Cotswold and Leicester sheep. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

O. BADDERS, BREEDERS OF CHOICE HIGH CLASS FOWLS, Leavenworth, Kansas. Brahmas, Cochins, and Leghorns. Eggs in season at \$2.50 per setting. A choice lot of Partridge Cochins for sale cheap. Correspondence solicited.

J. K. WALKUP, Emporia, Kans., Breeder of pure Short-Horn cattle. General Butler at head of herd. Correspondence solicited.

WARREN HARRIS, Trenton, Missouri, Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle with Herd-Book pedigrees, also, Pure Bred Berkshires. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

FRANK LEECH, Waterville, Marshall Co. Kansas, Breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn cattle and Berkshire pigs. Stock for sale at fair prices.

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

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

SAMUEL ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as imported by A. B. Matthews and Hammond, from the Humphreys' importation in 1852. Also Caracul Wethers, premium stock, and Leicester Balmora Cotswolds, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. \$2500 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

R. F. AYRES, Louisiana, Mo., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, Berkshire Swine, and South-down Sheep. Stock for sale, and satisfaction guaranteed.

SAMUEL JEWETT, Breeder of Pure Blood Merino Sheep. 200 Choice Rams for sale. Correspondence solicited. Address Independence, Missouri.

G. W. BLACKWILL, Breeder of Poland-China Swine, and Dark Brahma Fowls; Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Pigs for sale at \$15 to \$20 per head. Eggs \$3.00 per case, containing three dozen.

O. Cook, Whitewater, Wis. Breeder of Spanish Merino Sheep bred from some of the best flocks in Vermont. Rams and Ewes for sale. Box 104.

## W. W. ESTILL,

## LEXINGTON, KY.

## PROPRIETOR OF

## Elmwood Flock of Cotswolds,

From Imported Stock. Young Stock for Sale.

## Nurserymen's Directory.

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

KANSAS HOME NURSERY, A. O. & H. O. GRIESE, Proprietors, Lawrence, Kansas. We offer for sale home-grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Quinces, Small Fruits, Shrubbery and Evergreens. Apple Seedlings at low prices; apple grafts put up to order.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—The new ones at reduced rates. Send for price list to SAMUEL MILLER, Sedalia, Mo.

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

FLOWERS.—All lovers of Plants should send for Catalogue of Geraniums, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Roses, &c. to ROBERT S. BROWN, Kansas City, Mo.

VILLA NURSERY AND GREENHOUSES.—Grape Vines from 15 dollars per 1,000 and upwards, excellent plants. Greenhouse plants at lowest eastern prices. Address A. SAUER, Kansas City, Mo.

KAW NURSERY, WYANDOTTE CO., KANS. General Assortment of Nursery stock. Especially Apples and Cherry Trees, Grape Roots and other small fruit plants. Address G. F. BAYNARD, Box 973, Kansas City, Mo.

HAWKINS & CORNISH, Goshen, N. Y., Growers and Importers of Select Garden and Field Seeds and Choice Seed Potatoes. Illustrated Catalogues free.

## General Business Directory.

D. H. WHITTEMORE, Worcester, Mass., makes a machine that at once pares an Apple, slices off and separates. Warranted satisfactory. Price, \$1 and \$1.50 each. Sold by Dealers.

## Dentists.

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

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WATCH and CHAIN only \$20 Cheap as in the World. Sample WATCH and CHAIN FREE to agents. C. M. LININGTON, 47 Jackson St., Chicago.

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# The Kansas Farmer.

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

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## ESTIMATING LIVE WEIGHT OF CATTLE.

The *Live Stock Journal* gives the following rule for approximating the weight of live cattle by measurement:

There are several methods in use for ascertaining the weight by measurement of the body, and when the measurement is correctly taken the result is generally pretty accurate. One method is to measure with a tape line from the top of the shoulder to the root of the tail, which gives the length; then measure around the body immediately behind the forelegs, which gives the girth; and, on consulting a table, calculated by the corresponding figures of the length and girth, the product will give the net weight. Several rules exist. For example, suppose an ox is five feet in length and seven feet in girth. Multiply the square of the girth in inches by the length in inches, and divide the sum by 7,238; and the quotient, multiplied by 14, is the weight in pounds. In using the tape, it should be kept stretched in taking the length and girth. Accurate results would certainly be obtained were the animal always perfect in form, which it seldom is,—the fore and hind quarters being frequently unequal, and their conditions various. The judgment is called into exercise in making allowances for such differences. The animal should stand an exact profile and upon level ground while being measured.

## THE SHRINKAGE OF GRAIN.

Farmers are in doubt whether to take twenty cents for their corn this fall, says the *Iowa Register*, direct from the field, or rely upon getting thirty cents next spring. After corn is dry enough for cribbing it will shrink about one-fifth by next May. Unless well protected from vermin, they will destroy from five to ten per cent. The interest of the money from the sales this fall would be five per cent, these three items make thirty-five per cent. in shrinkage, depredations of vermin, three per cent, interest five, making altogether fifty per cent, so that eighty-five cents this fall is better than one dollar next June. The shrinkage on potatoes is light, but the loss by frost and rot are heavy, and it is better to take thirty-three per cent. less in the fall than the spring.

## HUSKING CORN.

In husking corn, as in everything else, where anything can be done to improve the mode of doing the work, it should receive attention, and as we should try and receive benefit from the experience of others, I will give my method of husking corn, which is as follows: Taking five rows, let the team straddle the middle or third row, the custom heretofore has been to let the horses eat all the corn they wanted, but I saw that it did not pay, so I thought I would try some expedient by which this loss might be saved. My method of doing this is to take a wire basket (one for each horse) such as can be had at most hardware stores, and are used on horses in cultivating corn. Take a good stout string and attach the ends to the opposite sides of the basket of such a length as when it is passed over the horse's head, it will bring the basket snug up against the mouth, then take the ends of a jockey stick to the rings of the bits. The use of the jockey stick is to keep the horses from rubbing the wagon against the wagon tongue, which they will do in trying to get them off. I have tried this plan and like it very much, as the team mind much better when they are not eating, and it saves its cost a great many times during the week or so of husking. The cost is trifling, the baskets can be had for fifteen cents each, besides you can use them next year in cultivating corn, the jockey stick can be made at home.—*Frank Haskins in American Farm Journal.*

## THE FUR MARKET AT HOME AND ABROAD.

A firm in St. Louis, dealing very extensively in furs, furnishes the following conclusions regarding prices, present and prospective: At the last September London sales all kinds of furs declined again from 20 to 30 per cent., principally: muskrats 15 per cent., grey foxes 30 to 35 per cent., minks 25 per cent., opossum 15 per cent., skunks 20 per cent., and raccoons 25 per cent.; only lynx advanced 30 per cent., being in demand in France. The fair in Leipzig proved a very poor one in every respect; the auction sales in that city were a failure in quantity and prices. Actual and prolonged war in Europe, general depression all over Europe in most all branches of trade, with large stocks kept over, here and on the other side, have demoralized the fur market to an extent hardly ever known before; and it is not so much a matter of how much the decline is, but "Where shall we find a cash buyer for our skins?" We can therefore only say furs will rule very low in prices, and to show the true state of affairs, we learn that in Iowa they pay 5c for early muskrats, and 50c

for prime minks. This latter article has suffered more than any other class of skins, and will go back to old times—about 30c for prime skins, also opossums 3c to 5c. But not alone prices will be very low "all round," buying will be out of the question, and everything will be handled on strict assortment. No. 4 skins will hardly pay shipping.

## RAILROAD EXTORTION.

According to the tariff adopted by the railroads in October, the freight on 4th class goods from New York to Erie, Pa., is 26 cents, and from New York to Topeka, Kansas, is 93 cents per hundred pounds. Plain people would naturally conclude from this that the freight from Erie to Topeka would be 67 cents. But a few days ago I received some 4th class goods from a point on the Lake Shore road, 50 miles west of Erie, on which the freight was 202 cents per hundred pounds.

Now, I was arbitrarily over-charged, or railroads carry from competing points at unremunerative rates, and extort from shippers outrageously when there are no competing lines. Which? W. P. E.

## A QUESTION FOR ENTOMOLOGISTS.

In the last report of the commissioner of agriculture for 1876, page 25, we find the *Cicada septendecim*, or the seventeen-year locust, described.

The question we desire to ask Mr. Popenoe, or any other entomologist, is, Is there any well authenticated evidence that this species of locust remains in the ground seventeen years in the larva state? The report says, "They are said to remain in the ground seventeen years, etc."

We have always regarded this subject as one requiring something more than "they say." We are told, also, there is another variety which comes out every thirteen years; another variety every seven years, and still another every three years. It is somewhat curious that they always come out in an odd year. If true, this is a singular coincidence. The figure 7 is said to be a lucky number with those who purchase lottery tickets. In Oriental countries the figure 7 had always a wonderful charm with the people, and doubtless this sentiment or notion has been transmitted from generation to generation to the present time. Even our North American Indians are believers in this ancient tradition. Our Cherokee neighbors consider that the seventh child, if it is a son, is born to be a prophet and leader in his tribe. J. H. Lane, Kansas.

## "SIT" AND "SET."

Many of the agricultural journals are sorely troubled to know whether a hen "sits" or "sets." If some editor of dignity would set the hen on the nest and the little editors would let her sit, it would be well for the world. Now a man, or a woman either, can set a hen, although they cannot "sit" her; neither can they "set" on her, although the old hen might "sit" on them by the hour if they would allow it. A man cannot "set" on the wash bench, but he could "set" the basin on it, and neither the basin nor the grammarians would object. He could "sit" on a dog's tail, if the dog was willing, or he might "set" his foot on it. But if he should set on the forehead tail, or sit his foot there, the grammarians as well as the dog would howl. And yet, strange as it may seem, the man might set the tail aside and then sit down, and neither be assailed by the dog nor the grammars.—*Producer.*

There is nothing like brains. This is a large chunk of wisdom, for which all agricultural editors will, no doubt, be very thankful. It has always been a profound mystery to us where the *Producer* man got all his "farnin'." But for him we might have gone on all the balance of our lives, "setting, when in fact we were sitting. This is an age of progress.

## PORK PACKING.

The *Chicago Commercial Bulletin* says: Country packers are slow about commencing operations, and the slaughtering in the interior is considerably behind that of last year at this date. Farmers are not disposed to accept the prices offered in the interior, \$3.50 to \$3.75, and prefer shipping their hogs to the leading points where prices are a shade higher relatively. With the fair receipts of hogs and more seasonable weather for packing operations, the packers at this point have been enabled to run their houses steadily, and with their full force of employees. The manufacture is well distributed among the various articles. A good share of outstanding contracts for meats have been provided for, and rather more attention has been given to the production of mess pork and lard. The various descriptions of sides have been offered to a fair extent, but the prices now produced for them are considered lower relatively than the value for mess pork, and packers are more inclined to sell and manufacture the latter. Hams sold generally from the block. Lard in demand and selling as rapidly as produced.

ONE CENT PER DAY, will, for one year, in a HARD-PAN CLUB for the KANSAS FARMER, pay for a 40-column paper for 52 weeks, postage paid. For yourself one copy. For your uncle one copy. For your eastern friend one copy, and the AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS for your children.

TWO CENTS PER WEEK, pays for a paper in a club.

NO DUNS IN THE FARMER for subscriptions unpaid, as no name is put on our books until the subscription price has been received, whether for three months or one year. No paper is sent longer than it is paid for. This is the only true business basis for a paper to adopt. It is the general rule of the FARMER, and is strictly adhered to.

IF THE POOL FAILS.—Indeed, self-interest seems to admonish each company to do what it can to ensure the stability and success of this friendly effort at cooperation; for if this too fails, what other course remains open than to admit that the railway interest is incapable of self-government, and that unless warfare and ruin are to prevail the stronger power of national authority must be submitted to? In this connection the warning of the revolutionary patriot should be remembered, "If we do not all hang together, we shall all hang separately."—*Railway Age.*

Thus one of the most prominent railroad organs of the country sums up the result of a failure of the present Continental railroad pool. The intention of the companies is clearly indicated here. They will defy the people so long as they enjoy "self government." Shippers cannot hope for competition or fair rates. They are to be whipped until they dance to the tune of the ring masters. While they are "self governing" the railroad managers will wield an arbitrary power of plunderage. They have lost all conscience and, having taken a desperate step, they will not move backward. The time has therefore come when they should be compelled to submit to "National Authority." The welfare of our commercial interests demands that the government exercise a rigid control of the railroads. The corporations have become so greedy and so thoroughly corrupt, that reform is necessary. If laws cannot be made strong enough to protect the people against unjust extortion, and especially against these pernicious combinations to "gobble" all the profits upon our productions, the government should assume management of our entire railroad system.—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE ONLY RESORT.—The *Detroit Free Press* thus mused on the situation:—He stood shivering around Central Market, a drop of rain finding its way down his spinal column now and then. He recognized the fact that the season had closed, and that sleeping under sheds had become cold and monotonous. "I've got to lay out plans for the winter," he was heard muttering as he moved into his empty pockets. I'm kinder 'fraid that the public are sick of grasshopper and fire sufferers, and I know they are up to snuff on the dodge of the clergyman driven out of Arkansas by the Ku-Klux. Let's see—I might be a Russian or a Turkish exile, but I can't talk the language. I might be a settler driven out of Idaho by the Indians, but the war is ended. All these keroseene and gunpowder accidents are old, the public don't care any more who gets hurt on the railroads, and my eyes are too good to play off blind. 'Nother hand organ wouldn't pay, the cheesnut business is too cold, and folks won't buy any more toothache cure. Hang it, all the dodges are played, and here I am as hungry as wolf and clothes all gone! It looks as if the day wasn't far off when we'll all have to go to work and wear ourselves down to the bone to get a living.

A KREMER OR MEN.—A rough sort of fellow belonging to one of the Northern collieries started off one morning for a day's sport with the finest tribe. A clergyman overtook him on the way and began an exhortatory conversation by saying that our friend was going to have a day's fishing. "Aye, aye," was the reply. "I go fishing, too," said the clergyman, growing very grave; "but I am a fisher of men." "And what do thou use for bait?" was the cool rejoinder. The clergyman did not reply, and the rough disciple of Isak Walton had his day's sport in peace.

England has become so fond of American apples that it is estimated that she can certainly take an average of from 12,000 to 15,000 barrels a week for the whole market year of nine months.

## THE ADVANTAGES OF POVERTY.

Much is said of the "independence of poverty." That riches nor place, eloquence nor power, titles nor glory, bring happiness is proved in the experience of all countries, and all people. While this is true on the one hand, it is equally true on the other that poverty has its advantages and adversity its uses. If they are not as "sweet" as Shakespeare paints them, they are not as sour as many imagine. Punch illustrates the common blessing of common men in the following truisms:

You wear out your old clothes.  
You are exonerated from making calls.  
You are not troubled with many visitors.  
Boredom does not bore you.  
Spongers do not haunt your table.  
Itinerant bands do not play opposite your window.  
You are not persecuted to stand godfather.  
No one thinks of presenting you a testimonial.

No tradesman irritates you by asking: "Is there any little article to-day sir?"  
Begging letter writers let you alone.  
Impostors seem to know it's no use bleeding you.

You swallow infinitely less poison than others.  
Flatterers do not shoot their rubbish into your ears.

You are saved many a debt, many a deception, many a headache.

And lastly, if you have a true friend in the world, you are sure, in a very short space of time, to learn it.

FARMERS will be interested in the advertisement in this issue headed "Farm Accounts," by the Indiana Farmer Co. Read their offer. The Farmer Company is a responsible firm and will do what they promise.

MESSRS. PRATT & FARRIS, of Silver Lake, Shawnee county, have added to their large herd of Berkshires, the celebrated imported boar "Robin Hood," bred by Captain Stewart, of England, and imported by T. J. Cooper, of Pennsylvania. Robin Link was sired by Robin Hood, and sold to Mr. Cooper for the highest price ever paid for a hog, viz: \$1,400. Messrs. Pratt & Farris were successful exhibitors at the fair the past fall and show commendable enterprise in improving their herd.

SALE OF BERKSHIRES.—One of our advertisers, Mr. Geo. M. Chase, a successful breeder of Berkshire hogs, writes under date of Dec. 5th, as follows: "My Berkshires are doing well. Have some fine pigs of different ages on hand, and have made some sales at good prices, an account of which I send you:

2 Sows to Dr. Schofield, Independence, Kan., \$55.00; 1 sow to P. Stewart, Kansas City, Mo., \$30.00; 2 boar pigs and 1 sow pig to B. Gooch, Mason, Texas, \$100.00; 1 pr. pigs to J. O. Demas, San Antonio, Texas, \$40.00; 1 sow to C. Quest, Kansas City, Mo., \$30.00; 1 pair pigs to J. M. Henson, Emporia, Kan., \$100; 1 boar pig to Cyrus Rogers, Johnson county, Kan., \$25; 1 boar pig to R. B. Caruthers, LaCygne, Kan., \$40.00; 1 boar pig to Mr. Allen, Kansas City, Mo., \$30.00; 2 sow pigs to Jas. W. Cress, Thayer, Kan., \$50.00; 1 boar pig to A. Hamilton, Butler, Bates county, Mo., \$100.00; 1 sow pig to same, \$25.00; 1 boar and 2 sows to H. E. Smithers, Hays City, Kan., \$120.00; 1 sow pig to D. L. Hall, Kansas City, Mo., \$25.00; 2 sow pigs to C. W. McKinney, Augusta, Kansas, \$40.00.

## FREIGHT RATES.

The *Chicago Times* of Saturday says that notice was given in that city on Friday, that the managers of the trunk lines had met in New York and changed rates on west-bound freights, to take effect Monday next, as follows:

New York to—1st class. 2d class. 3d class. 4th class.  
Chicago.....\$1.00 \$ .80 \$ .60 \$ .45  
St. Louis.....1.27 1.02 .75 .61

The old rates were:  
New York to—1st class. 2d class. 3d class. 4th class.  
Chicago.....\$1.00 \$ .80 \$ .60 \$ .45  
St. Louis.....1.27 1.02 .75 .61

In order to equalize on the new rates via Chicago and St. Louis, Mr. J. W. Midgley, secretary of the Southwestern Rate association, has given official notice that on and after Monday, December 10, the following arbitraries will apply upon business from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. From Chicago to St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth and Kansas City—\$5—70—45—30. From St. Louis, Hannibal or West Quincy, to St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth and Kansas City—\$8—48—27—15.

## Crops, Markets & Finance.

Opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Sources  
Letter From Michigan.

EDITOR FARMER.—Michigan possesses timber in abundance, and manufactures wood-work for sale all over the United States and Europe. Fruit grows well, but has not been profitable the past five years on account of the hard winters killing the trees. Farmers must spend from ten to fifteen years in freeing their land from stumps and stones, before it is in as good condition as Kansas land is the second year. Many people from the eastern states, accustomed to farming in a timbered country are settling in Michigan. But the young men who read, and wish to start farming where their fathers left off, go to Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Texas. And it would seem that they are wise in so doing. The price of lands in this State do not vary much from prices of Kansas lands. The railroads own a very large part of the desirable new lands in central and northwestern Michigan, and hold it at from \$5 to \$10 per acre, selling on long time, at 6 and 7 per cent interest.

The farmer starting here has wood, water and building material at hand in abundance and cheap. But the great drawback is the length of time to get this heavily timbered country cleared up and ready for the crops. Yet, the lumber interests give employment during the winter season to large forces of men, logging, and in the spring rafting the logs to the mills. Michigan's people suffer no more from the hard times than do people in other sections of the west, southwest and northwest, and to persons desirous of living in a timbered, healthy country, possesses many advantages. S. F. ASPINWALL, Grand Rapids, Kent Co., Michigan.

## KANSAS.

From Rush County.

DECEMBER 14th.—Both late and early sown winter wheat is in good condition, promising a first-rate crop. In answer to the question, "Is wheat a paying crop?" I will give the cost and profit on the largest wheat field in Rush county in 1877, 112 acres, owned by Geo. Abbie. Total cost of plowing, planting, harvesting and threshing was at outside figures, \$8 per acre or \$896. Yield 28 bushels per acre, worth 80c per bushel. Total value, \$2,258.80; deduct \$896 cost, leaves a profit of \$1,362.80, or paying \$14.40 per acre. Spring wheat does nearly as well. Rye and oats do well, also corn, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Stock-raising is paying well; have little or no disease among the stock.

We have no mill in the county, but need one very much; also shops and stores. We have good schools, and church organizations but no church buildings. We have 100,000 acres of government land yet untaken. Deeded lands are worth from \$2 to \$10 per acre. FRANK B. SMITH.

From Elk County.

DECEMBER 3d.—Wheat looks very well; large acreage; corn is rather light and farmers are behind with their gathering on account of wet weather. There are more hogs than ever known in this county before. Cattle are doing well so far, and we have plenty of good hay to keep them through the winter. The people are making substantial improvements in this county. A number of farms on Fall river and vicinity, have good dwellings and barns, built during the summer and fall. Our people have voted bonds for the narrow gauge railroad, running north and south, but I fear we will not hear the whistle soon.

There are some good up-land claims yet untaken in this county. I think it would be a good thing for Congress to make the residue of the Osage lands subject to homestead, or grade it down so it may be taken up and help pay the taxes. T. J. M.

Mr. C. F. Carr, while digging a well last week for watering stock, struck a superior quality of coal at the depth of twelve feet. Striking water at the same time, he did not ascertain the thickness of the vein. Mr. Carr resides about thirty miles from this place, town 20, range 10. He intends to open the vein at an early day.—*Paunee Co., Herald.*

Capt. Davis, late of England, received from across the water day before yesterday, twenty-one head of blooded sheep, worth \$200 per head. They are to be wintered here, and in the spring they will be put on the Captain's farm. Of such cometh the wealth of a nation.—*Lawrence Journal.*

Butter 15 cts per lb; chickens \$1.00 to \$1.50 per doz; dressed, \$5.00 per lb; turkeys, dressed, 6cts per lb; live, 40 to 50cts; wheat 50 to 55cts per bushel, oats 12½ to 15cts; onions, 60cts; corn, 15 to 20cts; potatoes 60 to 70cts; eggs 15 cts per doz; hides, green, 6cts per lb; hides, flint, 14cts; lard, 10cts; salt, \$1.50 per bbl; hogs live, \$3.50 to 4.00 per cwt.—*Independence Kansan.*

A non-resident correspondent asks us to state through the columns of the *Herald* whether delinquent tax land "is sold to any one who will pay the claim of the county, or is it put up and sold to the highest bidder." The object of the tax sale is to secure the amount of delinquent tax due on the particular piece of land. The law provides that "the person at such sale offering to pay the taxes and charges against any one piece or parcel of land, or town lot for the smallest quantity of land off the north side of the tract or piece of land, or town lot, shall be the purchaser of such quantity." The next section provides that "if no person will bid for a less quantity than the whole (tract) the treasurer may sell any tract, or piece of land, or town lot, or description of real estate to any one who will take the whole of such tract and pay the taxes and charges thereon." Thus it will be seen that the land is not sold to the highest bidder, but to the person who will pay the amount due, for the smallest quantity of the particular tract. We do not know of a single instance in which any one has ever taken a part of a tract, for the amount due on the whole tract, so that one provision of the law is in effect a nullity. If no one offers to pay the amount due on the whole tract, it is bid off by the treasurer to the county. Any one may come in after the day of sale and get an assignment of the certificate from the county by paying to the treasurer the amount of taxes and charges due on such land with accrued interest at the rate of 50 per cent, per annum from date of sale to date of assignment. The party holding the certificate, either original or assigned, is entitled to the total amount of taxes and charges due date of sale from said date till time of redemption. The land may be redeemed at any time within three years or before deed is made by the party who redeems paying the holder of the certificate, interest at the rate of 50 per cent, per annum from date of sale. A deed cannot be issued until after the expiration of three years from date of sale. A tax deed conveys an absolute title and cannot be attacked after two years from its date, and only within that period when irregularities or errors occur in the proceedings relating to the assessment and levy.—*Eureka Herald.*

Modern style in dress demands harmony of tone, color and character in the dress of which the bonnet forms a part, and it is very well known that these are often destroyed by the incongruity, the want of relation of this to the rest of the costume. The bonnet has up to a very recent period been independent of the gown and its belongings, and often looked as if it belonged to a different era. Lately it has been a part of the completed suit, and is frequently composed of the same material as the dress. The point, however, is this: Rich women, with clever maids, who have received a French training, can have a bonnet or hat to match every costume, put together out of scraps by their deft fingers, at the slightest additional cost.

While a poor woman, after having paid a high price for the making of a dress, must purchase yards of additional material, take it to an expensive milliner, and have the price brought up to what she considered a proper standard, to achieve an inferior result. It is indeed only the rich, who can afford to be economical. The poor woman is at a disadvantage every way as regards dress, not only in the purchase of material and its making into garments, but also in the improper use which she is obliged to make of one that must serve many different purposes.

Most attractive among the holiday fancies are pouches for the belt, of velvet or embroidered leather, with medieval clasps of wrought silver, and if a real old English or German clasp can be found to mount such a pocket, of course the value is so much the more enhanced.—*New York Cor. St. Louis Republic.*

Owing to the heavy rains during the fall, the farmers have not been able to secure their corn crops, and the corn has been kept wet so as to render it unsafe to crib in large quantities and unfit for market. This has delayed the gathering and disposal of the crop, and farmers are behind with money matters. Hence the taxes are not paid up nearly so well as last year at this date, and all collections and payments are in arrears.—*Oskaloosa Independent.*

Messrs. Way and Hiett, of Leavenworth county, brought to our city, yesterday, seventy-five head of thorough-bred Poland-China hogs, which they propose to sell at auction to the highest bidder, at Holton, Saturday, Dec. 15th; sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m. and to continue from day to day, until the entire herd is sold. These gentlemen are among the oldest and most reliable hog breeders in the state of Kansas. A credit of four months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security.—*Holton Recorder.*

This new elevator is an institution that we have long needed; it will greatly strengthen the commerce of our city; induce grain to be brought here for shipment; that heretofore has been carried to other points, and greatly increase the reputation of Paola as a market-place. There is no disputing the fact that corn is to the west as cotton is to the south—her principal product. This being a fact it behooves us to lessen the cost of handling and transporting all we can and in every possible way. An Elevator is a great saver of grain; there is no corn wasted as when handled in the old out-door railway style. You drive upon the scales at the office of the M. & T. Elevator, your corn is weighed, you then drive into the elevator, here your wagon is driven upon the dump railway, you take out the hind gate of your wagon, the hind end will sink down, the front end will raise, and your corn is unloaded, going down into one of the immense bins. The elevator is divided into two bins, each with a capacity for holding nine hundred bushels of corn in the ear. Some may think these bins are not large enough, but this may be explained in this way: When the elevator is under good steam, the sheller will shell one of these bins empty in an hour and a half; so, you see, you might just as well try to fill a snake hole with water. A load of corn may be weighed and unloaded in five minutes, and even in less time. One bin may be filled with white corn and the other with yellow corn.—*Miami Republican.*

## Markets.

**Atchison Produce Market.**  
Atchison, December 17, 1877.  
WHEAT—No. 3, fall, 1.05; No. 4 do., 92c; No. 2, spring, 88c; No. 3 do., 82c; rejected do., 70c.  
RYE—No. 3, 40c.  
OATS—No. 2, 15c; white, 17c.  
BARLEY—No. 2, 25c; No. 3, 20c; rejected, 15c.  
CORN—In the ear, 20c; shelled, 25c; new corn, 24c.  
FLAXSEED—1.00.

**Leavenworth Produce Market.**  
Leavenworth, December 17, 1877.  
FLOUR—Choice family, XXX, \$3.75; Golden Eagle, \$3.25; Western Rose, \$3.20.  
WHEAT—No. 2, not quoted; No. 3, \$1.00; No. 4, 90c; local demand good, but prices subject to a decline.  
CORN—Market price for choice white 25c; yellow, 24c; shippers paid 24c; 25c.  
POTATOES—Early Rose, 40c; Peach Blows, 50c.

**Leavenworth Live-Stock Market.**  
Leavenworth, December 17, 1877.  
CATTLE—2 1/2¢ for shipping; butchers are paying 2 1/2¢. Demand light.  
HOGS—The prices paid were 3 1/2¢ to 3 3/4¢, by packers; market supplied, and no demand at the packing houses. Several large lots of live in pens awaiting colder weather.

**New York Money Market.**  
New York, December 17, 1877.  
GOLD—Opened at 100 1/2, and closed at 100 1/2, at which price all sales were made.  
CASH GOLD—Loaned up to 6 per cent, but at close loans were made flat.  
SILVER—Bullion, \$1.20; greenbacks, \$1.16 1/2; gold, silver coin, 1/2 per cent discount.  
GOVERNMENT BONDS—Firm.  
RAILROAD BONDS—Firm.  
STATE BONDS—Firm.  
STOCKS—In early dealings prices advanced a fraction, but subsequently a decline of 1/4 to 1/2 per cent took place and the market closed weak.

**New York Produce Market.**  
New York, December 17, 1877.  
FLOUR—Dull and in buyers' favor; superfine western, and state, \$4.50; No. 1, \$4.40; No. 2, \$4.30; No. 3, \$4.20; No. 4, \$4.10; No. 5, \$4.00; No. 6, \$3.90; No. 7, \$3.80; No. 8, \$3.70; No. 9, \$3.60; No. 10, \$3.50; No. 11, \$3.40; No. 12, \$3.30; No. 13, \$3.20; No. 14, \$3.10; No. 15, \$3.00; No. 16, \$2.90; No. 17, \$2.80; No. 18, \$2.70; No. 19, \$2.60; No. 20, \$2.50; No. 21, \$2.40; No. 22, \$2.30; No. 23, \$2.20; No. 24, \$2.10; No. 25, \$2.00; No. 26, \$1.90; No. 27, \$1.80; No. 28, \$1.70; No. 29, \$1.60; No. 30, \$1.50; No. 31, \$1.40; No. 32, \$1.30; No. 33, \$1.20; No. 34, \$1.10; No. 35, \$1.00; No. 36, \$0.90; No. 37, \$0.80; No. 38, \$0.70; No. 39, \$0.60; No. 40, \$0.50; No. 41, \$0.40; No. 42, \$0.30; No. 43, \$0.20; No. 44, \$0.10; No. 45, \$0.00.  
WHEAT—Dull and in buyers' favor; superfine western, and state, \$1.00; No. 1, \$0.95; No. 2, \$0.90; No. 3, \$0.85; No. 4, \$0.80; No. 5, \$0.75; No. 6, \$0.70; No. 7, \$0.65; No. 8, \$0.60; No. 9, \$0.55; No. 10, \$0.50; No. 11, \$0.45; No. 12, \$0.40; No. 13, \$0.35; No. 14, \$0.30; No. 15, \$0.25; No. 16, \$0.20; No. 17, \$0.15; No. 18, \$0.10; No. 19, \$0.05; No. 20, \$0.00.  
RYE—Dull; western, 73¢; 74¢.  
BARLEY—Quiet and steady.  
CORN—Heavy; new western mixed and old western mixed, 60¢; mixed steamers, 60¢.  
OATS—Dull; mixed western, and state, 35¢; 41¢; white, 40¢; 43¢.  
COFFEE—Quiet and firm.  
SUGAR—Firm.  
MOLASSES—Steady.  
RICE—Steady; fair demand, \$3.30.  
EGGS—Firm; western, 22¢; 23¢.  
POULTRY—Firm; mass, \$1.75; \$1.80.  
BEEF—Quiet.  
HOGS—Dressed western, 5 1/2¢; 5 3/4¢; middles, western, long clear, 5 1/2¢.  
LARD—Firm; prime steam, \$8.20; \$8.30.  
BUTTER—Western, 12¢; 22¢.  
WHISKY—Steady, \$1.10.

**St. Louis Produce Market.**  
St. Louis, December 17, 1877.  
FLOUR—Dull and in buyers' favor; superfine western, and state, \$4.50; No. 1, \$4.40; No. 2, \$4.30; No. 3, \$4.20; No. 4, \$4.10; No. 5, \$4.00; No. 6, \$3.90; No. 7, \$3.80; No. 8, \$3.70; No. 9, \$3.60; No. 10, \$3.50; No. 11, \$3.40; No. 12, \$3.30; No. 13, \$3.20; No. 14, \$3.10; No. 15, \$3.00; No. 16, \$2.90; No. 17, \$2.80; No. 18, \$2.70; No. 19, \$2.60; No. 20, \$2.50; No. 21, \$2.40; No. 22, \$2.30; No. 23, \$2.20; No. 24, \$2.10; No. 25, \$2.00; No. 26, \$1.90; No. 27, \$1.80; No. 28, \$1.70; No. 29, \$1.60; No. 30, \$1.50; No. 31, \$1.40; No. 32, \$1.30; No. 33, \$1.20; No. 34, \$1.10; No. 35, \$1.00; No. 36, \$0.90; No. 37, \$0.80; No. 38, \$0.70; No. 39, \$0.60; No. 40, \$0.50; No. 41, \$0.40; No. 42, \$0.30; No. 43, \$0.20; No. 44, \$0.10; No. 45, \$0.00.  
WHEAT—Dull and in buyers' favor; superfine western, and state, \$1.00; No. 1, \$0.95; No. 2, \$0.90; No. 3, \$0.85; No. 4, \$0.80; No. 5, \$0.75; No. 6, \$0.70; No. 7, \$0.65; No. 8, \$0.60; No. 9, \$0.55; No. 10, \$0.50; No. 11, \$0.45; No. 12, \$0.40; No. 13, \$0.35; No. 14, \$0.30; No. 15, \$0.25; No. 16, \$0.20; No. 17, \$0.15; No. 18, \$0.10; No. 19, \$0.05; No. 20, \$0.00.  
RYE—Dull; western, 73¢; 74¢.  
BARLEY—Quiet and steady.  
CORN—Heavy; new western mixed and old western mixed, 60¢; mixed steamers, 60¢.  
OATS—Dull; mixed western, and state, 35¢; 41¢; white, 40¢; 43¢.  
COFFEE—Quiet and firm.  
SUGAR—Firm.  
MOLASSES—Steady.  
RICE—Steady; fair demand, \$3.30.  
EGGS—Firm; western, 22¢; 23¢.  
POULTRY—Firm; mass, \$1.75; \$1.80.  
BEEF—Quiet.  
HOGS—Dressed western, 5 1/2¢; 5 3/4¢; middles, western, long clear, 5 1/2¢.  
LARD—Firm; prime steam, \$8.20; \$8.30.  
BUTTER—Western, 12¢; 22¢.  
WHISKY—Steady, \$1.10.

**St. Louis Live-Stock Market.**  
St. Louis, December 17, 1877.  
HOGS—Weather very warm and wet; market lower and slow; light shipping, \$3.50; \$3.75; packing, \$3.75; \$4.00. Receipts, 10,500.  
CATTLE—Dull, weak, nominally unchanged; steers, 1,500 lbs. and upwards, in good demand; feeding steers better, \$3.00; \$3.00; all other grades unchanged; fair to good, \$4.25; \$4.50; fair to choice butchers' steers, \$3.25; \$4.00; do cows and heifers, \$3.00; \$4.00; do, corn-fed Texas, \$3.25; \$4.00; good grass Texas, \$3.00; \$4.00; feeding steers, \$3.00; \$3.00. Receipts, 900.  
SHEEP—Weak and lower; good to choice, \$3.65; \$4.25; common to fair, \$2.00; \$3.50. Receipts, 300.

**Chicago Produce Market.**  
Chicago, December 17, 1877.  
FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.  
WHEAT—Dull, weak and lower; No. 1, spring, \$1.00; No. 2, spring, \$0.95; No. 3, spring, \$0.90; No. 4, spring, \$0.85; No. 5, spring, \$0.80; No. 6, spring, \$0.75; No. 7, spring, \$0.70; No. 8, spring, \$0.65; No. 9, spring, \$0.60; No. 10, spring, \$0.55; No. 11, spring, \$0.50; No. 12, spring, \$0.45; No. 13, spring, \$0.40; No. 14, spring, \$0.35; No. 15, spring, \$0.30; No. 16, spring, \$0.25; No. 17, spring, \$0.20; No. 18, spring, \$0.15; No. 19, spring, \$0.10; No. 20, spring, \$0.05; No. 21, spring, \$0.00.  
CORN—In fair demand and steady; 45¢; 43¢.  
OATS—Steady and in fair demand, 24¢; 23¢; 22¢; 21¢; 20¢; 19¢; 18¢; 17¢; 16¢; 15¢; 14¢; 13¢; 12¢; 11¢; 10¢; 9¢; 8¢; 7¢; 6¢; 5¢; 4¢; 3¢; 2¢; 1¢; 0¢.

**Chicago Live-Stock Market.**  
Chicago, December 17, 1877.  
[Brover's Journal Report.]  
CATTLE—Receipts, 19,000. Quiet and weak; supply light; shipping steers, \$2.50; \$2.60; feeders, no supply and unchanged; inferior stock very dull, owing to the murky weather; cows, 12¢; \$0.30; bulls, \$2.00; \$2.00; steers, \$2.50; \$2.60; few Texas, \$2.00; \$2.00; HOGS—Receipts, 22,000. Dull, dragging and unchanged; best, \$4.00; \$4.00; fair to good, \$4.00; \$4.00; mixed packing, \$3.90; \$4.00; light, \$4.00; \$4.00. Receipts, 790. No sales for shipping butchers bought sparingly at \$4.75 to \$4.75.

**Kansas City Produce Market.**  
Kansas City, December 17, 1877.  
WHEAT—Lower but steadier; No. 2, winter, \$1.15; No. 3, 99¢; No. 4, 38¢; \$0.85; No. 2 spring, 86¢, No. 3, nominal.  
CORN—Active and lower; No. 2, 32c; rejected 25¢; OATS—Quiet; No. 1, 17¢.  
RYE—Dull and lower; No. 2, 38c.  
BARLEY—Nominal.  
BUTTER—9¢; 18¢.  
EGGS—18¢.

**Kansas City Live-Stock Market.**  
Kansas City, December 17, 1877.  
CATTLE—Receipts, 63; market steady; good demand for feeders; sales of native feeders, \$2.50; \$3.35; native cows, 2.40; \$0.70.  
HOGS—Receipts, 1,271; all sales \$3.60; 70; steady.

**Baltimore Corn Market.**  
BALTIMORE, December 17, 1877.  
CORN—Western dull, weaker and lower; old western mixed, spot, and December, 64c; new, spot and December, 61c.

**Topeka Retail Grain Market.**  
Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edson.  
WHEAT—Per bu. spring, 80¢; fall No. 2, 1.10; No. 3, 1.00; No. 4, 90¢; No. 5, 80¢; No. 6, 70¢; No. 7, 60¢; No. 8, 50¢; No. 9, 40¢; No. 10, 30¢; No. 11, 20¢; No. 12, 10¢; No. 13, 0¢.  
CORN—Per bu. New, 20¢; White Old, 22¢; Yellow, 16¢.  
OATS—Per bu., 12¢.  
RYE—Per bu., 32¢.  
BARLEY—Per bu., 35¢; 35¢.  
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs., 3.25; No. 1, 3.00; No. 2, 2.75; No. 3, 2.50; No. 4, 2.25; No. 5, 2.00; No. 6, 1.75; No. 7, 1.50; No. 8, 1.25; No. 9, 1.00; No. 10, 0.75; No. 11, 0.50; No. 12, 0.25; No. 13, 0.00.  
CORN MEAL—1.00.  
CORN CHOP—90¢.  
RYE CHOP—90¢.  
CORN & OATS—90¢.  
BRAN—50¢.  
SHORT—75¢.

**Topeka Butcher's Retail Market.**  
BEEF—Striploin Steak per lb., 12¢; Round, 10¢; Roasts, 10¢; Fore Quarter Dressed, 10¢; Hind, 7¢; By the carcass, 7¢.  
MUTTON—Chops per lb., 12¢; By the carcass, 10¢.  
VEAL—Steaks per lb., 15¢; Roasts, 12¢; By the carcass, 10¢.  
PORK—Shoulder, 10¢; Roast, 10¢.

**Topeka Produce Market.**  
Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee. Country produce quoted at buying prices.  
APPLES—Per bushel, 60¢; 70¢.  
BBANS—Per bu.—White Navy, 2.25; Medium, 1.50; Common, 1.25; Castor, 1.25.  
BUTTER—Per lb.—Choice, 17¢; Medium, 15¢; 10 to 12¢.  
CHEESE—Per lb.—Fresh, 20¢; 20¢.  
EGGS—Per doz.—Fresh, 5.25; 5.50; 5.75; 6.00; 6.25; 6.50; 6.75; 7.00; 7.25; 7.50; 7.75; 8.00; 8.25; 8.50; 8.75; 9.00; 9.25; 9.50; 9.75; 10.00; 10.25; 10.50; 10.75; 11.00; 11.25; 11.50; 11.75; 12.00; 12.25; 12.50; 12.75; 13.00; 13.25; 13.50; 13.75; 14.00; 14.25; 14.50; 14.75; 15.00; 15.25; 15.50; 15.75; 16.00; 16.25; 16.50; 16.75; 17.00; 17.25; 17.50; 17.75; 18.00; 18.25; 18.50; 18.75; 19.00; 19.25; 19.50; 19.75; 20.00; 20.25; 20.50; 20.75; 21.00; 21.25; 21.50; 21.75; 22.00; 22.25; 22.50; 22.75; 23.00; 23.25; 23.50; 23.75; 24.00; 24.25; 24.50; 24.75; 25.00; 25.25; 25.50; 25.75; 26.00; 26.25; 26.50; 26.75; 27.00; 27.25; 27.50; 27.75; 28.00; 28.25; 28.50; 28.75; 29.00; 29.25; 29.50; 29.75; 30.00; 30.25; 30.50; 30.75; 31.00; 31.25; 31.50; 31.75; 32.00; 32.25; 32.50; 32.75; 33.00; 33.25; 33.50; 33.75; 34.00; 34.25; 34.50; 34.75; 35.00; 35.25; 35.50; 35.75; 36.00; 36.25; 36.50; 36.75; 37.00; 37.25; 37.50; 37.75; 38.00; 38.25; 38.50; 38.75; 39.00; 39.25; 39.50; 39.75; 40.00; 40.25; 40.50; 40.75; 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## Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

## EVENINGS FOR THE CHILDREN AT HOME.

We are all advised very often to give the children some pleasant entertainment at home if we would keep them from frequenting lounging places, and this we all want to do if we knew how to go to work about it, and when asked not long since what we thought was the greatest want of children in general, to make home pleasant in the evening, it set us to thinking, and we concluded that the greatest need was light.

How many homes are there, where the parents monopolize the only light that is allowed to burn, while the children are sent off to amuse themselves in some gloomy corner; or if they are given something to read, they are expected to sit on the outskirts of the lamp's rays, while the adult portion of the household spread their papers and their sewing near the light?

Of course, "the children have better eyes," and "their work is not important," but it is important that their good eyesight should be saved, and after a while when they begin to wander off themselves, it will seem very strange that they ever should have been pushed off even into a corner, by father and mother.

## Longfellow sings:

By the fireside tragedies are acted  
In whose scenes appear two actors only—  
Wife and husband,  
And above them, God, the spectator.

Each man's chimney is his Golden Milestone;  
Is that a central point from which he measures  
Every distance  
Through the gateways of the world around him.

In his farthest wandering still he sees it,  
Hears the talking flame, the answering night-wind  
As he heard them  
When he sat with those who were; but are not.

And it is none the less true that the children of the household are actors in this tragedy too, and that the fireside of the father's house is a milestone with as great an influence as the boy's own, where the wife instead of the mother is queen.

The praises of the old-fashioned open fire are sounded so often that they are familiar to all, and we all believe in them theoretically, but most of us have learned that it is economy to warm our houses with stoves, and few of us appreciate the great charm of those glowing fires; we enjoy the cheery blaze and the magic pictures, but we forget that they meant light to all the household, old and young, gathered within its charmed circle, and ignored the feeble flickerings of the tallow candle.

To be sure they burned their faces and froze their backs, and almost put their eyes out looking down into the gleaming and ever-changing bed of embers, and steeples of forked flame; but all that was better than groping around in the murky light of one poor, coal-oil light.

All hail the day which seems near at hand, when the electric light shall cheer us on our way, when crackling chimneys, and lamp black and the fumes of kerosene shall be banished from the household! But until that day comes, let us not be stingy of the lamp; if only one luxury can be indulged in, let it be a hanging lamp that the children cannot upset, that they need not be kept ten feet away from, that will be generous with its light if the master of the house is generous with his oil, and we are sure it will prove a great element in the comfort and pleasure of the whole family, but more especially of the children.

## THE POLITICIAN'S WIFE.

A lady who formerly boarded in the house with Senator Trumbull and his first wife, says she will never forget Mrs. Trumbull's earnestness, and how her blue eyes blazed up and her cheeks flushed, one particular time, in speaking of the trial it was to her to have her husband so occupied by public duties. She said her life would be ended before she could have one uninterrupted hour's talk with Mr. Trumbull. If she were dead, it would be hard work for him to get time to go to her funeral. That high public position virtually divorced man and wife, and robbed the hearthstone of the cheery warmth of home. Many of the wives of public men feel so. Women are unreasonable. If they love a man they devote themselves to him personally, and expect the same devotion in return. No thought of higher duties can they get through their heads. National help, one's duty to one's country, they can not understand. A lady, whose husband held one of the highest places in the government, wrung her jeweled hands, and shed tears of regret, while she stood in her magnificent home attired for her weekly reception. "How gladly would I give up all the finery, show and insincerity of this public place and go back to the rooms I lived in when we were first married; I would throw my silks and diamonds away, and sit down to my supper of chip beef and tea at sunset, and afterward take a long quiet walk with Will, and rest on the stump in the moonlight, and tell my little plans for the future, and what I had done every hour while he was gone, and know that we were alone in the world, living only for each other. Those days seem like days in Heaven. I work harder now than any slave; often three hundred calls to return in a single week, receptions or parties every night, see the same people; hear the same talk; eat the same things; come home disgusted; wonder what I am living for; where I will go when I die; 'Belle I must have Hon.—and Secretary—here, to-morrow. I must get their influence; you must talk music to Sec.; and you must ask Hon.—about monoliths.

Monolith is his hobby. Do your best. I need their help. So it is always. Help, influence, power; a smile to my face, interest in my manner, living a life; feeding my soul on husks."—Washington Correspondence, Chicago Times.

## THE POTTERY MANIA, COSTUME, BONNETS ETC.

The great rage at the present time in New York at present is for pottery, and its expression is as diversified as the taste; means and acquisitions of the great public itself, for the passion is by no means confined to women. Men share it largely, and are not only the assiduous collectors of rare and costly specimens, but have taken to decorating cups and plates, and bowls, and candlesticks, with a zeal equal to that formerly bestowed by women upon worsted dogs, cats, birds and flowers.

Holiday gifts will be principally pottery, from the fine ware of China and Japan, to the little brown jars, streaked with black paint, which the embryo artist fondly imagines an improvement on the antique.

China shops no longer exhibit gayly decorated tea sets, dinner sets, flowered vases, and plump little porcelain cups, but revel in pots and jars, and jugs and caddies of the royal Albert ware, which is the color of Egyptian earth, and so smooth as to form an admirable base which does not absorb the paint and throws up lines and figures to the best advantage.

Of course all the forms are of eastern and old—Egyptian rather than Greek or Italian. There is, however, a blending of modern art with old ideas; which is sometimes very funny in its results, and mixes the sphinx with the more obvious and realistic suggestions of a crude fancy, in a way that would set a genuine art antiquarian's teeth on edge.

Out of the mass of rubbish, however, something good may be developed.

The American impulse for art is strong and sincere, and must in time work out results that will command respect abroad as well as at home. We have already in successful operation houses devoted to decorative art, which are hardly surpassed in Europe, where ideas from whatever source derived, can be faithfully carried out, where base, commonplace, modern houses and apartments are transformed into Pompeian villas, into French salons, or old English interiors.

The Director of Doulton's "Lambeth Faience Art Pottery School" has opened a studio in New York at the solicitation of many connoisseurs, which is now in successful operation, and through which not only a great advance may be expected in the art of painting on China, but a new and most valuable field of employment opened to women. The Doulton ware at the Philadelphia Exhibition will be remembered by all who examined the specimens of pottery in the English Department at the Centennial, and the establishment of a school for the production of decorated ware of the same character in New York is a fact which must be a subject for congratulation among the lovers of genuine art.

Painted candles, for ornamental purposes, are more fashionable than ever, but they are now ornamented mainly in Pompeian designs and in colors black and red. Leaf and flower designs, in delicate colors, have vanished, and in their place high color, in solid masses, relieved with lines of black and gold. Some ladies have had artists sent to their homes to paint their candles to match the decoration of their rooms. Of course candles require candle holders, and so brass candlesticks and candle-labrs, as well as candlesticks of bronze and pottery, are in great request.

## PUMPKIN PIE.

The winter squash boiled soft, and strain it through a sieve or colander, and add to it:  
For every pint of squash, of milk the same.  
Or what is better still, a pint of cream;  
Beat four eggs well; add cinnamon for spice—Nutmeg is very good, though not as nice.—J. I. M.

Three eggs beaten separately, cup of milk, cup of sugar, tablespoonful of butter, nutmeg; thicken with stewed pumpkin, that has been well drained and then strained through a colander.—Mannie.

Boil the pumpkin in sufficient water to keep it from burning; mash thoroughly with a wooden spoon; to five pounds of pumpkin add one quart of a pound of butter; one pound of granulated sugar; the grated rind and juice of two lemons; five eggs; one pint of sweet cream. To be baked in a rich crust.—B.

Pare and cut into small pieces a nice pumpkin; stew in a pipkin a little water, until soft, then mash through a colander. Take a quart of pumpkin, and put into it while hot half a pound of butter. When it cools a little, add two heaping cupfuls of brown sugar; a pint of cream, eight well-beaten eggs, and a teaspoonful of ground cinnamon. Bake in rather deep pie-plates, lined with a rich crust.—Maryland Nell.

I do not know how old my recipe is, but I do know that it is good. Cut the pumpkin up in small pieces; wash and put into a preserving kettle, with water to cover it; let it cook slowly until very soft and dry; mash it well, and while hot, add butter and a little salt. When cold, season with ground cinnamon; add brandy or wine if desired. To a good sized pumpkin I take eight eggs; two quarts of rich milk; sugar enough to sweeten; make into a custard, and add to the pumpkin. I put on top crust. Keep out some of the eggs, and beat them stiff, and just before you take your pie out, cover them with this and let them stay a few minutes, so as to get a light brown. I always cut a gash or two in the crust to prevent its being sad.—Housekeeper.

Mrs. HUDSON: I know women folks know almost everything, but I don't believe you know all of these things, and as you have invited the readers of your department to ask questions, I take it for granted you include a young (ish) man who is keeping bees, and send a few to me, very vexatious ones, in hopes that some of the mothers, or wives, or even daughters of the FARMER family would answer them. The reason I don't think you could answer all of my questions, is that I imagine either men or women who recline in editors' easy chairs, have not had any need to learn how to soften buckskin mittens, and that is what I want to know most just now; mine got wet, I suppose it is no matter how, and since then they are as hard as sole-leather. And I want to know if there is any way to "start" yeast without yeast. A fellow gets tired of jaundiced biscuit and brickbat pone, and he don't want to go around borrowing rising. I have a faint remembrance of dried rising smelling strong of catnip or sweet marjoram, or some other "yarb," hanging in a nankeen bag in my good mother's dark closet,

but I have no idea whether it was made of saw-dust or sweet potatoes, and besides I have no nankeen bag to keep it in. Do you think the extremity of a brown dowsie overall would do as well, if some sympathizing sister or brothering would send me a recipe and I succeed in getting some made? One more question and I will retire. Is there any other recipe for making pie-crust than to take some flour and put in lard till it is short enough. I get hungry for a piece of pie sometimes, and think I make it that way every time, but it always comes out as long as the moral law, and as tough as gewilliken.

Your's in distress,

LONESOME BEN.

The Hermitage, Kansas.

Since Lonesome Ben insinuates that editors do nothing but "recline in easy chairs," and only condescends to ask us if we think a denim overall leg would be as good as a nankeen bag, we believe we will stand on our dignity for a change from the "easy chair" and leave that important question to be answered with the others, by some one who cares, whether bachelors have anything good to eat or not.

## RECIPES FOR PRESERVING BEEF.

TO CORN BEEF.—To 100 lbs. of beef use 10 lbs. of salt; 10 lbs. of sugar; 4 ozs. of saleratus, and 2 ozs. saltpeter. Pack snug and cover with brine, if necessary.

TO PICKLE MEAT IN ONE DAY.—Take a tub nearly full of water, and put two pieces of thin wood across it, and set the beef on them about an inch from the water. Heap as much salt as will stay on the beef, and let it remain twenty-four hours, and you will find it as salty, when boiled, as if it had been in brine for weeks, as the water draws the salt completely through the beef.

TO KEEP BEEF FRESH IN WINTER.—Cut the beef in pieces to suit your convenience, expose it where it will freeze very solid, wrap each piece in a separate piece of paper securing it with twine, and bury in a bin of wheat. If you have no wheat, peas, barley, or any other heavy grain, will answer a good purpose. I have kept beef fresh and sweet in this way from the first of January to the first of April. I have had some beef kept in this way which was better and more tender on the first of April than on the week it was killed.

## THE HOUSEHOLD.

FROSTED FEET.—For frosted feet take pure flaxseed oil, bathe your feet well and heat the oil well before going to bed; wrap some old clothes around the feet to keep the oil from rubbing off, and bathe again in the morning. A few applications will remove all soreness and itching.

A BARREL CHAIR.—Take a flour or cracker barrel; first, nail on the hoops half around the top; then saw out the remaining half of the staves, sawing close to the top of the lower hoops; knock out the staves, and with chalk or pencil mark out the back of the chair—commencing at the sides where you left off sawing—and draw a curved line towards the top, leaving twelve or fifteen inches at the top hoop straight, to make it firm. Saw both sides alike. Saw rockers from a board, and put on similar to an old-fashioned cradle. Fill the seat with straw, packed very tight. Take some cotton, or, what is better, a part of an old comfort, cover outside and in—putting some extra pieces in the hollow of the back, and on the seat. Cover the whole with calico, debrage, or whatever you choose, sewing all firmly to the cotton with stout twine, the covering with strong thread—using tacks when necessary. Use patience and perseverance, and you will have a cheap, comfortable and cozy rocker.

CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING.—In the first place, I want to say children are not clothed warmly enough in cold weather, and the clothing is not as evenly distributed over the person as it should be. I cut my children's undergarments, boys' and girls', in one piece, reaching from neck to feet and wrists. If you have no patterns, as I had none when I began, lay down half a pair of drawers and a half waist—or the patterns you have cut them by—on double cloth, leaving the double edge on the outside of the leg, and cut the waist and the drawers so, with no seam or band at the waist; then cut a coat sleeve a little smaller than the dress sleeve and sew in. Leave the drawers open as much as you like, and button the waist behind. Put these drawers inside the stockings, and be sure they also go inside the shoes a little. Make them small at the ankle, and leave them open a little, so they will not be clumsy to fold over in the stocking, for it is just as easy to have a garment look well as ill, and be healthful, too.

Over these drawers—made of flannel, or cotton flannel, as you please—some of my neighbors use brown colored cotton flannel. I always use white, because I have a steam-washer, and can boil easier than rub, and I think it makes clothes sweeter, too.—I use calico, or shirting, or waterproof, or other material, according as age, sex and season demand. My girls' skirts I cut some like the waist and drawers, only cut a narrow skirt on to the waist instead of the drawers, and put sleeves in it, or not, according to the season. I put no waist and sleeve on the outside drawers, but button them on about the waist of the others, setting little pieces of double cloth under each button, and catching the edges of the piece down to keep it in place. Then I put the second pair of sleeves in the waist of the skirt for the girl, or in the little Garibaldi waist for the boy. Don't make short pants for the little fellow. They are only fit for warm weather, or city children who can wear leggings, and do not run in the cold much.

CARRIE.

## WINDOW ORNAMENTS.

Take two panes of glass; cover one pane with thin swiss muslin; lay your muslin on the table—the pane of glass on it; draw the edges of the muslin over, and secure by drawing stitches from side to side, seeing that the threads of muslin run straight. Arrange ferns, grasses, and autumn leaves in any design you wish—a wreath, cross or bouquet—with the under side of the leaf on the muslin. After they are arranged, confine them by just a touch of mullage on the under side of the leaf, and let it dry on the glass; lay the second pane of glass on it, and bind the two panes together with mullage on a strip of strong muslin. Now trim off the edges of the swiss, and cover the binding with ribbon. To form a loop for hanging, paste a binding of tape along the upper edge, leaving a two-inch loop free in the centre, afterwards to be pulled through a slit in the final binding. When this is hung in the window, the light passing through the rich autumnal colors is very fine. I will tell you how to make one with steel engravings: Have your glass perfectly clean and apply a coat of varnish, and when dry another coat very thin, and smoothly applied, when this has partially dried or until a little sticks, apply the engraving, which has been prepared as follows: Lay the engraving between the folds of a damp cloth until it is thoroughly moist (a little salt should be dissolved in the water), then place the engraving on the varnished side with blotting-paper, and press every part of it smoothly upon the glass. When the whole engraving has been finally fixed, moisten the finger and commence rubbing off the white paper from the wrong side. Continue this until all is removed using the utmost care not to mar the engraving. When dry rub any white spots again. The engraving should appear perfect upon the glass. Then color carefully, or varnish with white varnish.—Cor. Chicago Tribune.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements, in the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw this advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

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To sell the simplest, largest, most durable, easiest-selling and best satisfying SEWING MACHINE in the market. No other machine has a show of sale in direct competition with it. Address, for terms WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO., Cleveland, O.

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C. S. WHEELER,  
Kansas City, Mo.

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# THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, DECEMBER 19, 1877.

VOL. XV. NO. 51.

## The Kansas Farmer. SUPPLEMENT.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.  
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A notification will be sent you one week in advance of the time your subscription expires, stating the fact, and requesting you to continue the same by forwarding your renewal subscription. No subscription is continued longer than it is paid for. This rule is general and applied to all our subscribers. The cash in advance principle is the only business basis upon which a paper can sustain itself. Our readers will please to understand when their paper is discontinued that it is in obedience to a general business rule, which is strictly adhered to and in no wise personal. A journal, to be outspoken and useful to its readers, must be peculiarly independent, and the above rules are such as experience among the best publishers have found essential to permanent success.

### NEBRASKA.

One farmer in Burr, county produced 1,000 gallons of sorghum molasses this season.

There has been shipped from Kearney during the present season 475 carloads of wheat. The North Platte Republican states that a gentleman from Texas proposes to locate 13,000 sheep in the Platte valley. The probability is that North Platte will be his headquarters.

The Beatrice Express says, that week before last one of the Otoes took forty bushels of wheat to Marysville and sold it for ninety cents per bushel, investing the proceeds in furniture and clothing. This is the first produce that has been sold off the Otoe reservation, but they had a good crop this year, and many are becoming self-supporting.

D. Rankin, of Illinois, is fencing in a tract of land in Custer county, sixty-five miles long and thirty miles wide. The fence is about 54 miles south of the Middle Loupe, and will run parallel with that stream. The fence posts are of cedar and are already set for fifty miles, and the barbed wire is being stretched.

Hall county gave 478 votes in favor of township organization, and the commissioners met on the 24th and divided the county into townships and named them.

Many of the farmers in Seward county are investing in wind mills for the better purpose of hoisting water for their stock.

The North Loupe valley is now settled for 55 or 60 miles above Scottia.

A number of the wheat fields of Wheeler county, have turned out 35 bushels per acre.

Wheat raised in Greeley county turns out from twenty to thirty-six bushels per acre.

The Omaha Bee says, F. W. Sargent, of the stock firm of Sargent & Homer, of Laramie, is in the city on his way home from Canada. He has with him, 47 head of blooded bucks that he purchased in Canada, for his ranches on the Laramie Plains a few miles from Laramie City. He is giving his sheep a rest at the checkered barn, after having been a week on the journey. These are, without a doubt, the finest lot of young bucks that ever crossed the Missouri. They are all thorough-bred—Lincolns, Leicesters and Cotswolds.

### TEXAS.

Orange trees in the vicinity of Beaumont are so loaded down with fruit as to require propping up to keep them from breaking.

With a rich mast, plenty of hogs, and a moderate supply of corn, the people of Anderson county are consoled over their short cotton crop. With full cribs and smoke-houses, people are a long distance from hard times.

### COLORADO.

The snow fall this winter, so far, has been greater than for five or six years past. Usually the heavier snows have occurred late, toward spring, and early in the winter the snows were light and did not cover the ground such a length of time as they have done this winter. Cattle so far have done well, or at least up to a short time ago. Bees are new falling off, and the fat are rapidly shipped to market. At present the snow is disappearing even from the eastern exposures of the hillsides, and grazing is good. Custer county has produced this season a large amount of choice beef, and the stockmen are realizing a much better price for their cattle than for some time past.—Rosita Index.

Colorado is not what is called an agricultural State—that is, it will be some years before she can be able to do much exporting of agricultural products. Statistics derived from the most available sources at present show that the counties of Jefferson, Arapahoe, Boulder, Weld and Larimer produced, in the year 1877, 850,000 bushels of wheat—650,000 bushels of which was raised in the counties of Boulder, Weld and Larimer. There will be thirty-three per cent. more acreage under cultivation in 1878 than in 1877.

Had the people of Colorado taken more interest in agriculture from the first settlement

of the State—had counties voted one dollar for building irrigating ditches and reservoirs when they voted one dollar for building railroads, the State would this year have produced two million bushels of wheat.—Longmont Post.

No truer words were ever written or published than those in the last paragraph of the above extract. We commend them to the attention of the rural population of each county in the State. Salt them down for future use.—Colorado Farmer.

The Longmont Press, in its issue of the 8th, has the following item, and with its insertion we dismiss the subject for the present: Threshing machines have finished up the last job. We are possessed of the statistics and we will, in due course of time, give reliable information of the amount of grain raised in this section of Colorado this year. We are satisfied the yield has been greatly overestimated. The Boulder News puts the amount of wheat raised in Boulder county at 759,000 bushels. We do not believe it will reach 500,000.

### KANSAS.

County Clerk, H. W. Bunker, in compliance with law, makes the following report to the State Auditor, for Harvey county, for 1877, under date of November 17th:

Amount of State taxes, \$9,177 09  
County taxes, 12,953 02  
City taxes, 2,104 54  
Township taxes, 3,372 40  
School district taxes, 25,216 74

Total levy for all purposes, \$52,735 80

Rate of taxation, 3 mills on the dollar.

Amount of county warrants outstanding, less amount paid by county treasurer, \$5,948.

Amount of county bonded indebtedness, \$2,000.

Total amount of taxable property in the county, \$1,670,116.83.

In addition to the \$2,000 mentioned above, ten townships of the county are liable for a proportion of \$50,000 bonds of Sedgwick county, issued on account of the W. & S. W. railroad.—Newton Kansan.

From Garnett, on Wednesday last, by Conover & Foster, two car-loads of hogs; James Black, three car-loads of hogs; Caldwell & Watt, one car-load of hogs; Slutz & Blum, and car-load of fat cows.

Produce by express: Scott, 480 dozen eggs, 6 dozen live chickens, and 250 pounds dressed poultry; Wittich & Crouse, 600 pounds of butter. Pretty good for one day.—Garnett Plaindealer.

We learn from Mr. Gilmore, Land Commissioner of the Kansas Pacific Railway, that the land sales of that company for November amount to 15,349.42 acres, principally in Ellsworth, Russell, Ellis, Rice, and Barton counties. These sales have been made to actual settlers. This new region is attracting much attention, and very few if any go away without securing a quarter-section at least.—Home Journal.

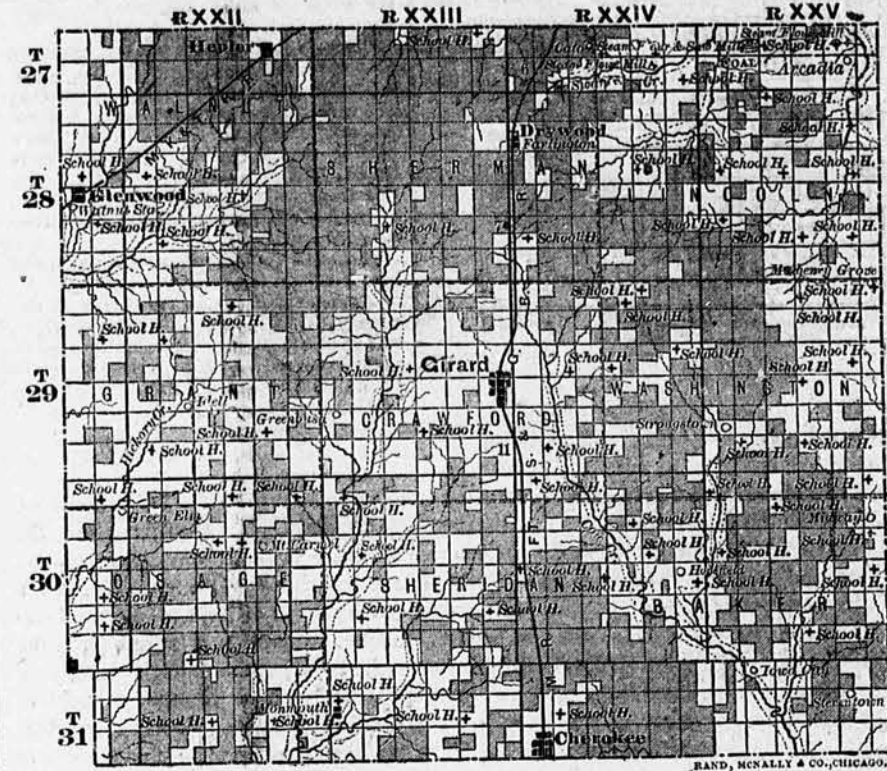
On the 27th of July, 1875, Mr. Thomas Rogers, of Strickland farm, eight miles north of Clay Center, purchased forty Oxford Down ewes, at a cash sale, for \$135 and a fine Shropshire buck, eight weeks old for \$100, making the total investment \$235. From this investment, made as an experiment, he has realized the sum of \$458 in droppings and increase. He gave away three ewes, one is reported as missing, and one died, leaving a remainder of thirty-five ewes, which raised forty-one lambs.—Clay Center Dispatch.

Another destructive prairie fire passed over a large portion of the east side of our county last Sabbath. The fire was discovered near the south line of the county, early Sabbath morning, and was carried north by the high wind at a tremendous pace, sweeping fences, haystacks and cornfields in its pathway, where unprotected by good fire guards. The fire reached Sugar creek, west of A. C. Osborn's, about 11 o'clock, and passed east of Rebeck school house, over the farms of Geo. A. Ge, Geo. Rice, David Palmer, Jas. Knight, Mr. Brennan and others, and on to George Simons', burning a large amount of hay and fencing. The amount of damage done to each one we have been unable to learn. Mr. Bigelow, on Sugar creek lost some corn fencing, and all his hay.—Garnett Plaindealer.

The State Horticultural Society met in annual session in Parsons, Dec. 11th, and about twenty counties were represented. There was a good display of fine apples, but there was a scarcity of other fruits and flowers. Some very able papers were read and discussed, and taken altogether, the meeting was very profitable to those who participated.—Chetopa Herald.

On last Saturday Mr. Pete Bryant, having gotten a field of corn husked out, turned his cattle in upon the stalks, and on last Saturday he found four two-year-old steers dead. Mr. Hamm, our informant, says their death could not be accounted for except that it was caused by them eating the fungus growth, sometimes called smut which abounds in corn fields, this year. It will be well for our farmers to be a little careful about turning cattle into stalk fields, until they satisfy themselves that they run no chance of incurring the loss sustained by Mr. Bryant.—Holton Recorder.

Nearly every fall for ten years we have been made aware of the losses resulting from this disease, called smut, caused no doubt as above stated, for in every instance in our recollection the cattle have been running in corn fields. Farmers who saw that their cattle were repeatedly watered during the day, or let run to water at will, where creek or branch runs through the field, seldom, if at all, lost cattle.



M.R.F.S. & Gulf R.R. Lands

Crawford County.

The losses were confined to farms where water was not readily accessible or where the cattle were neglected. The latter occurred often in freezing weather. This is our experience, we give it for what it is worth. It is as well to state in this connection, that we believe farmers in Morris and other counties similarly favored, lose a very small percentage of stock from this cause; water abounds in nearly every part of the county, and the majority of the farms have running water upon them. Smut is hardly heard of here excepting in exceedingly dry seasons.—Council Grove Republican.

We understand that corn is coming into Menoken in such large quantities that it is impossible to get cars enough for shipping, hence many of the farmers are obliged to drive down here and sell to our dealers. Menoken is in the center of one of the finest corn growing sections of the State, and we doubt if there are many small points in the State that will make a better showing in the amount of grain shipped.—North Topeka Times.

The shipments from the depot for the month of November as shown by the books of the R. R. office, foot up as follows: Wheat, 187 cars; corn, 8 cars; horses, 2 cars; hogs, 8 cars; cattle, 64 cars; rye, 1 car.—Wichita Beacon.

Mrs. Lovejoy informs us that they had a yield of 1700 bushels of apples this year, and further, that they sold 277 boxes of blackberries this year, in addition to about 100 quarts used by the family. Mr. Lovejoy has owned this farm for twenty years and set out every tree himself. Now we want to know what is the matter with Kansas?—Lawrence Tribune.

Winter wheat, No. 2, \$1.10; No. 3, \$1.05; No. 4, 85¢; rejected, 70¢. Spring wheat No. 2, 80¢; No. 3, 75¢; No. 4, 70¢; oats, 15¢; corn, in the ear, 16¢; rye, 30¢; barley, 15¢; fat steers, 1 lb, 3¢; fat cows 1 lb, 2¢; calves, per head, \$3.00; sheep, good butcher's, per head, \$3.00; hogs, butcher's per lb gross \$3.14. Live chickens, per dozen, \$1.50; turkeys, 40¢; potatoes, Irish per bushel, 60¢; sweet per bushel, \$1.00.—Junction City Union.

William Bailey, of Prospect township, raised 170 bushels of buckwheat from 9 acres of ground, from which he obtained flour at the rate of 27 pounds to the bushel. This country is also good for buckwheat, as will be observed, and no well-regulated family need be out of buckwheat cakes and the necessary scratchings attendant thereto.

Smith & Cooper shipped 300 head of fat hogs from this place to Kansas City, Thursday. These gentlemen are buying large numbers of hogs and they are paying all they can afford to for them here. By observing our Kansas City quotations it will be seen that they are working on small margins. By shipping five car-loads they get a special train from Eldorado to Florence to connect with the fast stock express for Kansas City.—Eldorado Times.

All who come to this county are impressed with its superior advantages for stock-growing. And it is no wonder, for it will surpass any other locality in the state for this branch of husbandry.—Chautauque Journal.

The Kansas Pacific road sent out one hundred cars loaded with corn on Friday. Twenty-eight of them belonged to Mr. Dolman.—Topeka Commonwealth, 16th.

Wheat, No. 2, 95¢; No. 3, 88¢; No. 4, 73¢; rejected, 60¢; Rye, 25¢; Oats, 13¢; Barley, 25¢; Corn, 20¢; Lard, 11¢; Butter, 20¢; Eggs, 18¢; Potatoes, 80¢.—Hutchinson News, Dec. 11th.

Russell county, Kansas, seems destined to be a sort of second Will county, Illinois. Over two hundred of our best citizens have already purchased land there, and are preparing to make that their future home. Lawyers, doctors, carpenters, masons, merchants and farmers all seem to combine to make that their abiding place. There must be some charm about the country which will take so

many of our best citizens away from a country like "old Will" to new homes in the far west! What it is, we, like many others, have a curiosity to know. Childs says it is good land sold cheap, but those who have been out claim the healthfulness of the climate and big crops of wheat are the prime causes.—Russell Co. Record.

Swine through this part of the county are afflicted with a disease that I have not heard named yet. It does not answer altogether to cholera, yet in many cases it is fatal. The hog loses its appetite, sometimes vomiting, and seems to be troubled with its breathing, as if choked; it lays around a few days and either dies or gets better.—Ellsworth Reporter.

The immigration into Kansas is greater this fall than ever before. The U. S. Land Office shows that Phillips county is getting the greater part of it, so far as can be ascertained by homestead settlements. Vast numbers of men in this county and in counties further east, are selling out to parties from the Eastern states, who come here prepared to buy improved farms, and are going still further west to locate again, again improve and possibly sell.—Cawker City Echo.

They have lively times at Chipman's scales, occasionally weighing grain and hogs. We spent an hour there yesterday afternoon. Merely as specimens of what we saw in the hog line, we mention ten head, weight 3,800 lbs.; fifteen head, weight 5,500 lbs.; ten head, weight 3,410 lbs.; forty-two head, weight 15,200 lbs. And thus the work goes on, from hour to hour, and day after day, alternating with loads of wheat at Kansas City prices.—Junction City Tribune.

Wm. Carter, of Belle Plaine, and a party of nine neighbors, returned last Saturday from the buffalo range, with about 8,000 pounds of beef. They killed thirty-three buffalo, had a pleasant hunt, and returned after an absence of nearly four weeks, healthy and invigorated. They found their game in the Panhandle of Texas, two hundred and fifty miles southwest.—Sumner Co. Press.

Up to Tuesday evening, Leland had killed 600 hogs. The warm weather interferes with operations greatly, as very few can be taken care of, as it is at present. The idea that the hog crop of Doniphan county had been exhausted by crop failures and disease, is shown to be very erroneous by the actual facts, as the season advances. There are more good hogs in the county this winter than ever before. The warm weather has caused a decline in the price, which is now down to \$3.50.

Among the fine lots already brought in, we note the following. It will be seen that the total average is considerably over 300 pounds: John D. Round, 15, 345; Henry F. Goes, 15, 301; W. W. Altire, 26, 428; F. S. Moser, 17, 323; John Wegmiller, 54, 350; Mrs. Bell, 10, 331; C. O. Turkelson, 24, 346; Edward McLaughlin, 6, 450; Joseph Rea, 5, 558; G. L. Jacques, 25, 310; Matt. Clemenson, 32, 341; John Moreland, 10, 347; Mrs. Berry, 4, 437; Frank Berry, 8, 368; Price E. Iles, 8, 440; Henry Steele, 8, 390; Wm. P. Symms, 41, 337; Rickliff, 27, 364; George McWilliams, 9, 405.

The largest hog was brought in by Joseph Rea, and weighed 690 pounds; the next largest, by C. O. Turkelson, weighing 680 pounds. It should be stated that Mr. Turkelson's hogs were the second lot fattened this season. He shipped two car loads of his first fattening to Chicago, about six weeks ago.—Troy Chief.

Mr. Els came here three years ago last April with eight cows. The second year the cows had eight calves; the third year eight more, and the two-year-old heifers that were the first lot of calves, increased five. He now has thirty-seven head of cattle from these eight cows, besides having sold milk and butter amounting to \$225 each year.—Sumner Co. Press.

### CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Organized in 1867. Named in honor of Gov. Samuel J. Crawford, Colonel of the Second Regiment Colored Volunteers (Infantry); elected Governor of Kansas in 1864, and served four years. Square miles, 592; population to square mile, 15.85; population in 1870, 8,160; population in 1875, 9,386; increase in five years, 1,226.

County Seat.—Girard, the county seat, is 114 miles in an air line from Topeka, in a southeasterly direction.

Face of the Country.—Bottom lands, 15 per cent.; upland, 85 per cent.; forest, 10 per cent.; prairie, 90 per cent. Average width of bottoms, from one-half to one mile; general surface of the country, undulating.

Timber.—Average width of timber belts, one-half mile. Varieties: black and red oak, hickory, walnut, hackberry, cottonwood, elm, post oak, burr oak, poplar.

Principal Streams.—Lightning, Thunderbolt and Limestone creeks, running southwest and Big, Little and Cow creeks, Walnut, Drywood, Bone and Cox creeks, running southeast. The streams running southwest are separated from those running southeast by the Ozark range. The country is not well supplied with springs, but good well water is reached at a depth of from 10 to 30 feet.

Coal.—Coal underlies the entire surface of the county, the veins ranging in thickness from five feet downwards. Quality good. The different varieties are called "black," "red" and "gray." It is in general use for domestic purposes, and considerable quantities are exported.

Building Stone, etc.—There is a good supply of sand and limestone, well distributed; also some slate.

Railroad Connections.—The Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, runs through the center of the county from north to south; principal stations, Drywood, Girard and Cherokee. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad traverses the northwestern portion of the county, near the corner; principal stations, Hepler and Glenwood.

Agricultural Statistics.—Acres in the county 378,880; taxable acres, 373,073; under cultivation, 117,117,954; cultivated to taxable acres, 31,52 per cent.; increase of cultivated acres during the year, 30,760.

Wheat, No. 3, 80 to 85¢; No. 4, 65 to 70¢; Rejected, 50 to 60¢; No. 2, Spring, 60¢; No. 3, Spring, 50¢; Oats, 15¢. Corn, 15¢; Rye, 20¢; Barley, 15 to 20¢. Potatoes, Irish, 75¢; Sweet, \$1.00. Turnips, 20¢. Butter, 18¢; Eggs, 15¢. Dressed Pork per lb, 40¢. Dressed Poultry per lb, 8¢. Live Poultry each, 30¢. The best brands of Sterling flour retails at \$3.00 @ \$3.50 per 100 lbs. Corn Meal, \$1.50 per 100 lbs.—Rice County Bulletin.

Mr. I. G. Boots of Missouri disposed of sixteen hogs to buyers in this city, one day this week. The average for each was 325 pounds. On the same day Messrs. Vineyard and Bell brought nineteen head to market the average weight of which was 360 lbs.

The hog market has been pretty brisk all week. On Monday several lots were brought to town, among which was a lot of four by Mr. McHenry of this township that weighed 1,630 pounds. They were sick and nice animals, as one might suppose by the weight Mr. Isaac Ellington also brought to town on the same day seventeen head that averaged 356 pounds each. Pleasanton Observer.

From the report of the Blumont Farmers Club, in the Manhattan Nationalist, we take the following:

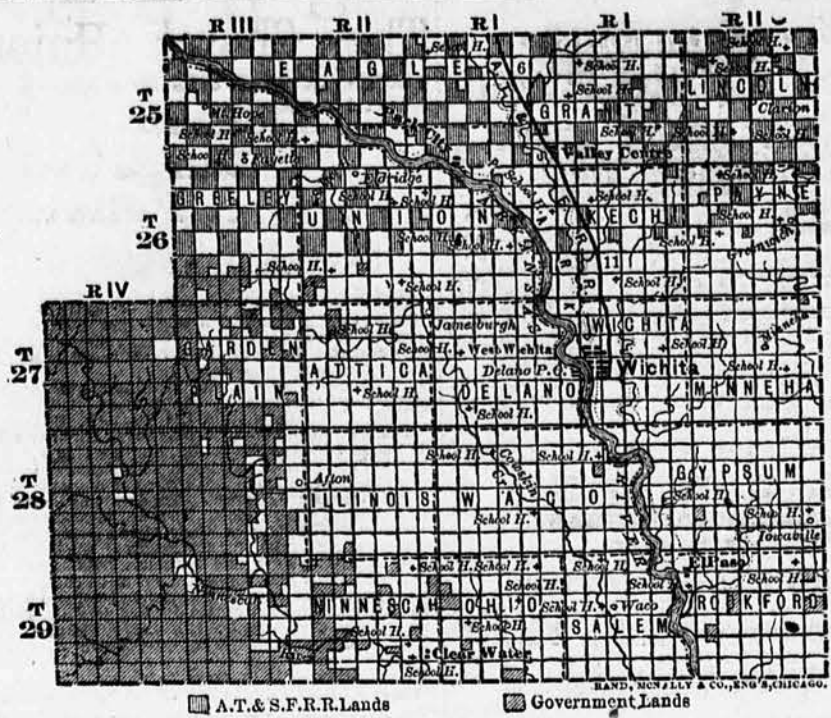
Mr. Todd offered a report on "Grape Culture," etc. Planted six or eight feet apart and trained low on wire trellis. A half acre of Concord vines, four years old, had yielded a thousand pounds the last season, which he sold at eight cents a pound. Deducting cost of labor in culture, gathering and marketing the fruit, there was a net profit of fifty-six dollars. Had grown and sold in addition some hundred of young vines from the cuttings. Had them go through the past winter all right without covering them.

Marlatt had succeeded in the culture of the grape previous to the advent of birds on his farm, but since these "winged warblers" had taken possession of orchard and grove, had given up the business.

Ed. Kimball reported on a "Stand of Bees." The swarm, hive, etc., had cost him about twelve dollars. Had taken from the hive about fourteen dollars' worth of honey, leaving still more than that value in the hive, making a return of 150 per cent on the investment, and it was not considered much of a honey season. No moths had been seen as yet. Left them out through the winter.

Mr. Bill reported a number of cattle having been lost by neighbors from being turned on stalk fields. Thought it would be well for the Club to investigate the subject with a view to learning the cause.





Sedgwick County.

**SEDGWICK COUNTY.**  
Organized in 1870. Named in honor of John Sedgwick, Major-General U. S. Volunteers, who was killed May 9th, 1864, in battle at Spottsylvania, Virginia. Population in 1870 1,095; population in 1876, 7,310; increase in five years, 7,215.

**County Seat.**—Wichita, the county seat, is 120 miles in an air line from Topeka, in a southwesterly direction.

**Face of the Country.**—Bottom land 50 per cent.; upland, 50 per cent.; forest, 1 per cent.; prairie 99 per cent. Average width of bottom five miles; general surface of the country, level or slightly undulating.

**Timber.**—Of the very little timber found in the county, the principal varieties are walnut, elm, hackberry, cottonwood and box elder.

**Principal Streams.**—The Arkansas river, running southeast. The Little Arkansas, running south. Ninnescah, Cowskin and Wildcat creeks, running southeast. There are a few springs in the county; well water reached at a depth of from 10 to 50 feet.

**Coal.**—It is reported that indications of coal have been discovered, but a sufficient vein to warrant mining has not been developed.

**Building Stone, etc.**—No report as to the item of stone, but the county is but indifferently supplied in this particular. Gypsum underlies nearly the entire surface of the county.

**Railroad Connections.**—The Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad enters the county at about the center of its northern line, and running in a direction a little east of south, extends to Wichita.

**Agricultural Statistics.**—Acres in the county, 645,120; taxable acres, 392,831; under cultivation, 58,367.75; cultivated to taxable acres, 14,85 per cent.; increase of cultivated acres during the year, 14,978.75.

### Facts and Figures.

We have been testing corn as fuel, and the result is as follows: Eight bushels was burned in two stoves—a No. 8 Kitchen (coal and wood), and a No. 7 Twilight heater—lasted just eleven days, warming two rooms during the day and one every night until 11 o'clock. This with corn at 15 cents a day for two stoves, which is but a trifle more than one-half the cost of wood fuel, at 4 per cord. It is proper to state that the rooms mentioned are close and easily warmed.—*Jewell County Democrat*

Mr. A. T. Squires is making a specialty of breeding and raising fine, blooded cattle. A short time ago he imported from Indiana, three beauties in the way of short-horn cattle—a bull and two heifers, which are directly descended from some of the finest imported stock in America. The bull is but eleven months old and weighs as much as a majority of 3-year-olds that are raised without regard to their meat producing qualities. It is true he has always been well cared for but at the same time it has taken but little more food to keep him than it would an ordinary calf. The two heifers are sisters; but not related to the bull. A look at them can but satisfy anyone of their superiority over ordinary stock. Every point that goes to make up a good animal for meat seems fully developed. They are all beauties, and Mr. S. has taken good care that their pedigrees are good.

Last week he received from Butler county, Ohio, a pair of full-blooded Poland-China pigs—male and female—not related, which, like the cattle, show in their build, their excellence.—*Eldorado Press*

Mr. Schnell, the station agent of the M. & T., at this place, is in receipt of a letter from Dover, Delaware, enquiring whether enough land can be procured in Davis county for 200 or 300 families. Mr. Pierce has answered the letter and he says yes. It is to be hoped that something tangible will grow out of this correspondence.—*Junction City Union*

The total rain fall for the months of July, August, September and October, was for all that portion of the state east of Butler county, 16.17 inches; for that portion between the east line of Butler and the west line of Pawnee counties, 11.86 inches; and for the portion west of Pawnee, 5.60 inches. Average for the State for four months, 11.27. Average for the same months in 1860, 10.11 inches.

The estimated number of acres sown to fall wheat in this county is 59,358, being the sixth largest acreage in the State. The total acreage in the state, to fall wheat, is 1,348,515; an increase over the seeding of 1877 of 401,510 acres. This at the general average of the past twelve years, would yield 17,508,210 bushels, of which Butler county would produce one-twentieth, or 891,012 bushels.—*Southern Kansas Gazette*

There are 91 school districts. In Paola (district 21) there nine teachers; in district 20 (Fontana) there are two, and in district 38

(Loubourg)—there are also two, making 10 extra teachers.

Of 99 reported, 63 are males, and 36 females. There are 49 single males, and 17 married ones; 31 single females, and 5 married ones. The average of males is 26.1; that of the females 20. The oldest teacher is Mr. Massey, aged 54, and the youngest, Miss Nettie McLaughlin, aged 15.—*Paola Spirit*

In Jefferson county the average salary paid male teachers is \$33.33; females, \$25.75. Average number weeks taught in each district, 25. Number of children in the county who draw public money, 5,025. Number of sections of land in the county is 544 9/16. Assessed valuation of personal property \$804,313.—*Sickle and Sheaf*

Elwin Staley is entitled to the Ledger for one year, he having produced the three best ears of corn left at the Ledger office this year. There are so many sample ears left at the office, it was impossible to tell which was the largest or best, from appearances, and we determined to shell each man's corn separately and weigh it. We thought this would be the fairest and best test. As the corn was brought in it was labelled and hung up to dry. Yesterday three ears of each man's were shelled, put in a paper sack and weighed separately. The two heaviest sacks were those of Elwin Staley and George Armor. The former weighed 3 lbs. 1 1/2 oz., and the latter 3 lbs. Others ranged from 2 1/2 lbs to 2 lbs 11 oz. The two heaviest sacks were of the same variety of corn—yellow, ears not very long, but containing from 22 to 27 (one had 28) rows, kernels long and thin.—*Emporia Ledger*

During the past season 1,103 car loads of Texas cattle have been shipped from Dodge City to eastern markets. During the same season, up to December 1st, 498 car loads of Colorado cattle have been unloaded, fed watered and re-loaded at the Dodge City stock yards. Making the total number hauled in shipping, counting 23 head to the car, 36,542. Trains loaded with cattle continue to pass over the road daily.—*Dodge City Times*

The Grange Store is selling 9 lbs. of A sugar for \$1.00; 10 lbs. C. sugar for \$1.00; 10 1/2 lbs. C. yellow sugar for \$1.00; 11 lbs. light brown sugar for \$1.00; 4 1/2 lbs. coffee (can't be beat) \$1.00; 4 1/2 lbs. coffee (choice) \$1.00, and every thing else all you want for the money.—*Olathe Progress*

We received a call yesterday from Messrs. Jacob Brenn and Rudolph Lynk, the President and Treasurer of the German Colonization Society of the 31st ward, south side, Pittsburgh, Pa. These gentlemen have been over a considerable portion of the state looking up a location for a colony of 300 German families, and have selected land in Hodgman, Edwards and Pawnee counties, along the line of the A. T. & S. F. R. R. They have made arrangements to secure seventy-five sections and will move out in February next or early in March.—*North Topeka Times*

**COUNTY LEVY.**—County Clerk, H. W. Bunker, in compliance with law, makes the following report to the State Auditor, for Harvey county, for 1877, under date of Nov. 17th:

|                                                |                 |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Amount of state taxes                          | \$9,177.05      |
| County taxes                                   | 2,353.03        |
| City taxes                                     | 3,272.40        |
| Township taxes                                 | 2,104.50        |
| School district taxes                          | 22,167.74       |
| Total levy for all purposes                    | \$39,074.72     |
| Rate of taxation, 3 mills on the dollar        |                 |
| Amount of county warrants outstanding          | \$9,948.        |
| Amount of county bonded indebtedness           | \$2,000.        |
| Total amount of taxable property in the county | \$1,070,146.53. |

In addition to the \$9,000 mentioned above, ten townships of the county are liable for a proportion of \$50,000 bonds of Sedgwick county, issued on account of the W. & S. W. railroad.—*Newton Kansan*

J. B. Walls, Esq., of Lincoln county, called in last Saturday. He has a good farm on Bullfoot creek, which he carried on successfully this year we should judge by the following figures: On 6 acres of sod he raised 360 bushels of excellent corn—60 bushels to the acre! How is that for sod corn? On 20 acres of old land he raised 80 bushels to the acre.—*Ellsworth Reporter*

A disease is prevalent among horses something similar to brain fever, caused by eating wormy corn. Mr. R. G. Cook furnishes us a remedy which he has used successfully in many instances. When the first symptoms appear drench the animal with one quart of hog's lard, after wards administer two ounces of sweet spirits of nitre, then add some kind of powder to keep the bowels loose, and the remedy is sure. Parties who feed wormy or dusty corn should first shell and fan it in order to prevent this sickness.—*Dodge City Times*

The Brenner Vineyards are the most extensive in Kansas. We found our old friend Adam Brenner, the "Wine King" of the state busy as a bee. He informed us, that the house had on hand 20,000 gallons of new wine, and about 2,000 gallons of old wine. Jacob Brenner has about 2,000, and George about 10,000 gallons.—*Troy Bulletin*

The altitude of Fort Hays is 2,107 feet, Ellis 126 feet higher than Hays. Hays, 1,450 feet higher than Kansas City. The west line of the state is 3,024 feet higher than the east, or a gradual rise of 4 1/2 feet per mile.—*Salina Herald*

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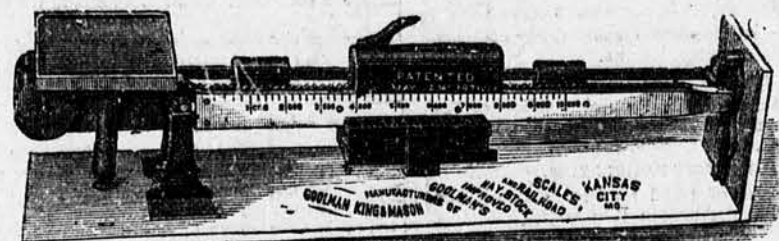
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## GOVERNMENT LAND-DISTRICTS OF KANSAS.

## NORTHWESTERN LAND DISTRICT.

F. CAMPBELL, Register; J. M. HODGE, Receiver, Kirwin, Phillips county, Kansas.

Comprising the counties of Jewell, Mitchell, Smith, Osborne, Phillips, Rooks, Norton, Graham, Decatur, Sheridan, Rawlins, Thomas, Cheyenne, and Sherman.

There remain in this district, open for settlement at this time, about 4,750,000 acres that can be taken under the homestead, pre-emption and timber-claim acts.

(For further information, address J. M. Hodge, Receiver.)

## WESTERN LAND DISTRICT.

L. F. EGGERS, Register; A. J. VICKERS, Receiver, Hays City, Ellis county, Kansas.

This district comprises the counties of Ellis, Rush, Ness, Trego, Goetsch, Lane, Scott, Wichita, Greeley, and Wallace.

There are yet vacant and open for settlement in this district, under the various acts of Congress, about 3,000,000 acres. About 68,000 acres are settled upon and being improved. Only three counties in this district have settlements to speak of, to-wit: Ellis, Rush and Ness. There will, however, be considerable settlement and improvement in other counties during the coming summer.

(For further information, address the Register.)

## SALINA LAND DISTRICT.

T. L. BOND, Register; D. R. WAGSTAFF, Receiver, Salina, Saline county, Kansas.

Comprising the counties of Davis, Morris, Chase, Marion, McPherson, Ellsworth, Russell, Lincoln, Ottawa, Dickinson and Saline.

The amount of government land in this district, subject to entry at this time, is estimated at 500,000 acres.

(For particulars, address the Register.)

## TOPEKA LAND DISTRICT.

W. H. FITZPATRICK, Register; C. B. LINES, Receiver, Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas.

Comprising the counties of Marshall, Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee, Lyon, Coffey, Osage, Shawnee, Jackson, Nemaha, Brown, Doniphan, Atchison, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Wyandott, Douglas, Johnson, Franklin, Miami, Anderson, Linn, Morris, Chase, and Greenwood.

There are no vacant lands in this district worthy of mention.

## REPUBLICAN LAND DISTRICT.

B. H. MCKEON, Register; E. J. JENKINS, Receiver, Concordia, Cloud county, Kansas.

The following counties are located in this district: Jewell, Republic, Washington, Marshall, Pottawatomie, Riley, Clay, Ottawa, Lincoln, Mitchell, and Cloud.

Estimated number of acres of government land in this district, subject to homestead, pre-emption, and timber-claim entry, is between 75,000 and 80,000.

(Additional information can be obtained from the Register.)

## ARKANSAS VALLEY DISTRICT.

C. A. MORRIS, Register; E. L. GILBERT, Receiver, Larned, Pawnee county, Kansas.

The counties located in this district are as follows: Barton, Rice, Pawnee, Edwards, Ford, Pratt, Barbour, Comanche, Clark, Hodgeman, Buffalo, Foote, Meade, Seward, Arapahoe, Sequoyah, Kearney, Grant, Stevens, Kansas, Stanton, and Hamilton.

There are about 7,500,000 acres of land yet to be taken in the district.

(Address the Register for information.)

## WICHITA LAND DISTRICT.

H. L. TAYLOR, Register; J. C. REDFIELD, Receiver, Wichita, Sedgewick county, Kansas.

Comprising the counties of Reno, Kingman, Harper, Sumner, Sedgewick, Cowley, Butler, Harvey, McPherson, Marion, and Chase.

There is a large amount of excellent land still open for settlers in this district. No report has been received from the officers.

(Desired information can be obtained from the Register.)

## OSAGE LAND DISTRICT.

W. W. MARTIN, Register; H. M. WATERS, Receiver, Independence, Montgomery county, Kansas.

Comprising the counties of Greenwood, Elk, Chautauque, Montgomery, Wilson, Woodson, Allen, Neosho, Labette, Bourbon, Crawford, Cherokee, Linn, and Anderson.

A close estimate of land open for actual settlement shows as follows: Osage Trust and Diminished Reserve land, under act July 15, 1870, 650,000 acres; Osage Ceded land, act August 21, 1870, 500,000 acres. Homestead and pre-emption land in this district does not amount to very much—probably 50,000 acres, of an inferior quality, hardly worth settling upon.

(For further particulars, address the Register.)

## 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 surveyed land the pre-emptor must, within three months of 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 any 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-emption, 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 homestead 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 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' work is 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. |
|------------|-----------------|-------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| 160        | \$1.25          | \$4.50      | \$4.00 | \$10.00                     |
| 80         | 1.25            | 2.25        | 2.00   | 5.00                        |
| 40         | 1.25            | 1.00        | 1.00   | 2.00                        |
| 20         | 1.25            | 0.50        | 0.50   | 1.00                        |

## 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 he 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 fees of \$14 on \$1.25 land, or \$18 on \$2.50 land, or he forfeits all right to the land, and loses all his homestead rights. Therefore, no man ought to employ an agent to locate land unless he is certain to move on it in six months, and he must then reside upon it at least one year, no matter how long he served in the army or navy.

4th. That the widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then the minor orphan child of a person who would be entitled to the benefits of this act, may enter lands under its provisions; and if the person died during his term of enlistment, the widow or minor children may have the benefit of the whole term of enlistment.

The above includes all the changes made to the benefit of soldiers under the new law.

## FIFTH YEAR

## THE DAILY GRAPHIC.

THE ONLY ILLUSTRATED DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.

THE DAILY GRAPHIC, whose first issue was March 4th, 1873, has attained a worldwide reputation, not only for its daily illustrations of current events, but as a brilliant and ably edited newspaper. Its policy has been liberal and enterprising, and its high tone, honesty and independence have made it especially popular.

It was established to convey, by means of THE GRAPHIC PROCESS of engraving, the news of the day to the public through the instrumentality of pictures and print conjointly. It consists of eight pages—four of which are printed with illustrations, and the remaining four with type—embodying the news, editorials, and literary features of an ordinary newspaper. This enterprise was such an innovation upon the established principles of journalism that many at first doubted if it could succeed. How well it succeeded, however, is attested by its record of enterprise and by its circulation, which, steadily increasing, now extends into most of the towns and villages throughout the United States. The honest enterprise with which it has served the public with pen and pencil have won for it praises from the press everywhere; while its brilliant and pungent paragraphs have made THE GRAPHIC the most widely quoted of American newspapers.

By its rapid process of engraving THE GRAPHIC is enabled to bring out promptly illustrations of every noteworthy occurrence, thus giving its subscribers a great advantage over other newspapers, which are compelled to rely on written reports. In its work of illustrating the events of the day THE GRAPHIC spares no pains or expense to be accurate. It never seeks to supply lack of enterprise by fancied or imaginative pictures. Recognizing also, that there is a field for moral work with the pencil, it will not seek to increase its number of readers by presenting scenes that appeal to morbid or low tastes. THE GRAPHIC gives no pictures that cannot safely be admitted into any family circle. In addition to its news illustrations the pages of THE GRAPHIC team with art pictures in great variety and reproductions of the art of the foreign illustrated journals. The varied nature of its illus-

trated subject makes it a favorite with all classes and with the old and young alike.

Aside from its illustrations THE GRAPHIC will compare favorably as a newspaper with any. It gives all the news and is inferior to none in interesting literary features. It is independent and unsectarian, and aims to be a favorite paper with cultivated and intelligent people everywhere.

TERMS:  
One Year, postpaid, \$12.00  
Six Months, 6.00  
Saturday Edition, one year, postpaid, 2.50  
Address, THE DAILY GRAPHIC, New York.

SEND A REMEDY.—A farmer writes that he has lost several head of steers which, upon being examined, worms six to eight inches long were found between the fat and the paunch. These cattle are usually sick about twelve hours. If any of our readers are familiar with this trouble among stock, will they send us the cause and a remedy?

ANOTHER subscriber from Russell county writes: "Please give us the benefit of what you know about forest tree-planting. I am growing successfully ten acres of walnut, ash, boxelder and oak, from the seed. I wish to thin out the box-elder and ash and re-plant them together with a lot of cottonwood. Should this be done this fall or not until spring. Is the chestnut a rapid grower? Everything looks prosperous in Russell. Too much rain is the only thing our people complain of."

Our friend will find some of the information he wishes in this week's paper. More extended articles will follow during the winter, on planting and culture of orchards and forest tree-plantings.

A PAPER FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.—The "Youth's Companion," of Boston, employs the same writers as the best English and American magazines, and no other publication for the family furnishes so much entertainment and instruction of a superior order for so low a price. Among its contributors are Dinah Muloch Craik, Miss Yonge, J. T. Trowbridge, Louisa M. Alcott, Henry W. Longfellow, Wm. Cullen Bryant, John G. Whittier, and nearly fifty of the best story-writers.

OVER indulgence in eating and drinking, whereby the Liver is disorganized, and the system deranged. The suffering resulting from dyspepsia is very terrible, and the sooner the patient can get relief the better. There is no remedy so effective for the cure of this disease as Simmons' Liver Regulator.

D. B. Dobson, M. D., of Deer Park, Ala., says: "I have used the Regulator for eight months, and find it has cured me entirely of dyspepsia. It is the best medicine I ever used for that disease, or, rather, it is the only one that has proved satisfactory."

EXAMINE THE EXAMINER.—In another column will be found an advertisement of the "Examiner and Chronicle," of New York, the leading journal of the Baptist denomination. Sample copies will be sent on application. It will speak for itself.

DICKENS' LITTLE FOLKS.—A series of twelve volumes has been prepared, presenting, among others, the following characters: "Little Paul," from Dombey & Son; "Smike," from Nicholas Nickleby; "Little Nell," from The Old Curiosity Shop; "The Child Wife," from David Copperfield.

A new edition of the first volume of this series, "Little Paul," from Dombey & Son, has just been issued, illustrated by Darley, and attractively bound. The other volumes will follow at short intervals. Sent postpaid for \$1.00 by the Publisher, John R. Anderson, Hartford, Conn.

The Live-Stock Record, Lexington, Ky., will be found the cheapest and best stock journal in the United States. It contains more original matter and stock news weekly, from under the pen of its editors, such as information upon the history, pedigree and breeding of horses and cattle, as is found in no other paper in the country.

Thrifty and industrious, the German-American farmers are very generally acknowledged by manufacturers and dealers of agricultural implements, seedsmen, breeders, &c., to be among the best, safest and promptest payers of their customers. The German Agricultural and Horticultural Journal—see advertisement—has a large circulation, great influence, and is therefore a valuable advertising medium.

Our readers who wish to learn about the colored people of the country and their best efforts, are referred to the advertisement of the Christian Recorder—the very best source—an old established journal, ranking with the best religious papers of the times. It is published at Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Jutzie has been running his castor oil mill here for the past two weeks and is manufacturing a superior quality of oil. As yet his facilities and machinery are imperfect, but at present he manages to get out about twenty gallons a day, for which he finds ready market at \$1.50 per gallon. We are glad to see this branch of industry established in Burlington, for it gives to farmers a home market for their castor beans, and besides will bring into the country a good deal of money for manufactured oil, which would otherwise drift somewhere else.—Burlington Independent.

Christian Ramseyer of Hayes township, called upon us one day last week and informs us that he has been largely engaged in the manufacture of sorghum molasses. Next year he will be prepared to make syrup on a large scale.—McPherson Independent.

James Boomer, the champion stockraiser of Brown county, delivered to Moorhead & Collins on Monday, forty hogs that weighed 15,500 pounds, making an average of 384 pounds. These hogs were of a cross between Poland-China and Berkshire. Mr. Boomer has also some fine thoroughbred cattle, having received last week a fine thoroughbred bull from the well-known herd of Mr. Lathrop, of Shelby county, Mo., and four fine cows from the herd of L. Lown, Shelby county, Mo. Kansas is a stock country, and Mr. Boomer is not behind in taking advantage of it.—Nemaha County Republican.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements, in the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw this advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

## THE SUN.

1878. NEW YORK. 1878.

As the time approaches for the renewal of subscriptions, THE SUN would remind its friends and well-wishers everywhere, that it is again a candidate for their consideration and patronage. Upon its record for the past ten years it relies for a continuance of the hearty sympathy and generous co-operation which has hitherto been extended to it from every quarter of the Union.

THE DAILY SUN is a four page sheet of 28 columns; price by mail, post paid, 55 cents a month, or \$6.00 a year.

THE SUNDAY edition of THE SUN is an eight-page sheet of 56 columns. While giving the news of the day, it also contains a large amount of literary and miscellaneous matter specially prepared for it. THE SUNDAY SUN has met with great success. Post-paid, \$1.30 a year.

THE WEEKLY SUN. Who does not know THE WEEKLY SUN? It circulates throughout the United States, the Canada, and beyond. Ninety thousand families greet its welcome to the past ten years it relies for a continuance of the hearty sympathy and generous co-operation which has hitherto been extended to it from every quarter of the Union.

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