

Agriculture.

GRAIN-RAISING AND STOCK.

The progress of agricultural education in a practical direction, is shown most conclusively in the greater economy manifested in the use of refuse products. A few years ago straw was considered useful only as bedding or litter for stock, and the manure derived from its decay. When Mechi, during this generation, proposed to make it valuable in growing stock, and thus enable the grain-raiser to feed more animals, and fertilize the land for more grain, he was laughed at in a meeting of wise English farmers, as a visionary who knew more of trade and city affairs than of agriculture. But he was intensely practical, and demonstrated his visions by making straw an important auxiliary in feeding steers most acceptably to the butcher. He presented his ideas worked out into practical results, and thirty years have brought a great change in English opinion on the value of straw, as will appear from reading frequent articles in their agricultural journals. The London *Live-Stock Journal*, in a late number, called attention to the steady advance in the price of straw, and notes the fact that where wheat-growing was unprofitable for the grain itself, it has now become profitable from the value of the straw. It says: "The fact can now almost be maintained, that the true, arable farmers who produce corn alone, are disappearing, and the real aim and object of the arable farmer is the growth of stock. It is for the butcher that he plows and sows and not for the miller. The piece of straw shows the way the wind blows."

"There was a time—not many years since—when if a man was known to feed his cattle with straw, he was looked upon as either in a bad way peculiarly, or extremely miserly. Now the use of straw is nearly universal, though in conjunction with other materials."

It also speaks of the aid the Short-Horn has been in rendering stall-feeding profitable, and in utilizing straw in conjunction with grain. In fact, there seems to be a great change in reference to connecting grain-raising with meat-production. There, as in this country, grass was considered a pre-requisite to stock-feeding, and grain-farming as excluding stock to any profitable extent. Farmers have been wont to consider grain as too expensive for beef production, and they have not been quick to see that straw, although an imperfect food in itself, when mingled with a small portion of grain, becomes as well-balanced food as grass or hay. The agricultural chemists have assisted them to understand the value of different kinds of food, and the propriety of mixing those of diverse elements.

It is most appropriate that much tilled land should be largely manured, and the general farmer must rely, for this manure, upon stock.

Let us see what is required, chemically, to make straw equal to hay. The average analysis of meadow hay gives of digestible food 52 per cent., including about 82 per cent. albuminoids. Wheat straw has 35 per cent., barley 38 per cent., oats 44 per cent., corn fodder 42 per cent.—an average of about 39 per cent. of digestible food; but they are deficient in albuminoids, having, on an average, about 3 per cent. If we suppose a fair crop of oats to be 40 bushels of grain (1,280 lbs.) and once and a half the weight of straw (1,920 lbs.); then, if ten bushels of oats (320 lbs.) be mixed and fed with the straw, we shall have 2,240 lbs. of food equal to hay, and have 30 bushels of oats left; or, if we mix 576 lbs. of wheat bran, we shall have 2,500 lbs. of food equal to good hay. Take the wheat crop of 25 bushels (1,500 lbs.) to the acre, and there will be about 2,500 lbs. of straw; now the wheat being ground into flour, there will be about 40 lbs. of flour and 20 lbs. of offal (bran, middlings, etc.) to the bushel: This will give 500 lbs. of refuse to be used as cattle food, and if the 500 lbs. of bran, etc., be mixed with the 2,500 lbs. of straw, we shall have 3,000 lbs. to the acre of food about equal to hay. Thus conducted, wheat-raising and cattle-growing work nicely together, and the fertility of the soil is not much reduced; for the largest proportion of the nitrogenous or muscle-forming elements, and the phosphate of lime, etc., of the wheat crop, go back to the soil in a soluble form, ready to grow more wheat or grass. So of the other grain crops—the straw may all be utilized by the addition of a small amount of concentrated food. Cattle and other stock-raising is the natural complement of grain-raising; keeping up a natural equilibrium between the deposits and the drafts of agriculture.

Some farmers will answer to this, that it requires too much labor, is too complicated; that farmers are obliged to follow a simple system and cannot go into so much compounding of materials for feeding. We answer that the farmer is a manufacturer, and that he should exhibit as much skill and perseverance as other manufacturers. There are many of our manufactures that

would cease, or the price of the product be greatly raised, if the refuse were not utilized. The refuse of the distillery, of the starch factory, of the corn-sugar manufactory, and hundreds of others, pays a large part of the expenses of the manufacture. It behooves the farmer to study his materials and to use them to the best advantage, as much as the miller, the manufacturer of beet-sugar, of glue, of linseed oil, of gas, or any other product. The successful agriculturist of the future will study all his resources, use everything, waste nothing. The recuperation of the middle and eastern states must depend largely upon judicious stock-farming in connection with grain farming. Each acre in grain will represent, in materials for feeding animals, three-fourths of an acre in good grass, besides three-fourths of the grain for market. Every grain farm should keep animals in proportion to the grain raised. Then it will be—the more grain the more stock, the more stock the greater prosperity. —E. W. S. in *Country Gentleman*.

Horticulture.

WINDOW PLANTS.

Nothing adds more to the cozy home-look of a room than a stand of healthy, well-grown plants. Rich brocade and filmy lace drapery cannot be compared to the tasteful elegance of wreathing vines, with all their rich garniture of green, interlacing sprays, graceful tendrils, and delicate or starry-eyed bloom. And where there is room enough, an orange or lemon tree, an oleander, abutilon, or stately calla, give a tropical aspect to your bower of beauty, robbing winter of half its gloom, if not its rigor. It is so easy to have them, one wonders that any family-room should be without. With a little care, any one may succeed with geraniums, roses and fuchsias. While to the painstaking the name is "legion" of plants suitable for window culture. No one plant is more deservedly a favorite than the geranium, both zonal and double flowering. Thriving under the most common culture, they repay extra care with a prodigious profusion of bloom. They need a rich soil, plenty of light, air and morning sunshine, and judicious watering. Never water in driplets; use warm water through the winter, soft, if you have it, if not, liquid ammonia, two drops to a pint of water, in good, or weak manure water once a week; frequent showering overhead (with a fine hose), and sponging of the leaves.

Last spring I repotted mine in a compost of light, mellow earth, two parts; one part of well rotted hot-bed manure, one part decayed leaf mould from under the black currant bushes, and just enough sand to keep the earth friable. In raking out the rich look of the decayed leaves, and as I am always trying experiments, gathered up the fine part and filled up an old well bucket, and set it under the drip of the smoke-house roof. In a few weeks it was ready for use. In taking it out it emitted the strong, musky odor for which black currants are so much disliked by many people. In the bottom of the pots I put a layer an inch thick of pounded charcoal and calcined bone, then a mat of decayed leaves, filled the pot two-thirds with the mixed soil; then with a broad bladed knife loosened the plant, inverting and giving a tap or two, out it came without any trouble; took off the fibrous mat of roots at the sides and bottom, shook out the old dirt, replanted carefully, pressing down the earth firmly, gave a thorough watering, and set in the shade for a week. All treated in this way grew straight ahead. They were small plants, needing no trimming. Large bushes I cut down within three or four inches of the pot.

Have grown plants for years, but never saw anything like the bloom on these geraniums. They have not run to stems and leaves, but the bloom has been (yes, I will say it) magnificent. "Lord Derby" and "Donald Beaton" having all the time more trusses than branches, and they measure nine, eleven and twelve inches around, dense globes. "Madame" and "Victor Lemoine" look like great snow-balls in size, if not in color. All the rest, a dozen kinds, have grown equally well.

For fuchsias, I use leaf mould from under scrub oaks, mixed with a sprinkling of good garden soil, a few rusty nails (oxide of iron is good for them), and a layer of charcoal at bottom; they need perfect drainage. Have had seven kinds in bloom all summer. Like some ladies in the cabinet, my "Sir Colin Campbell" is a real tree, with hundreds of coral bells on a time. But unlike her mine did not die. This was my treatment: After it was done blooming I clipped off the terminal shoots of all the branches, and set it aside for two weeks, giving very little water—exhausted with blooming they do not require much; then repotted in a soil composed as given above. Not a leaf wilted or fell. In two weeks, new shoots full of flower buds had started all over, growing rapidly.

Roses must have a rich soil, two parts loam, one part dry, well-crumbled cow-manure, one part leaf-mould, and a little soot. An occasional watering with a little weak soot water is very beneficial. As soon as a rose withers cut it off; keep the bushes low and compact; in this way they are always throwing off new shoots, and are seldom out of bloom. The regal rose! After all, what other flower can surpass it? I find Bon Sileno, Safrano and Pactole very satisfactory—exquisite in bud

and delicious in fragrance. Pactole is so double, grows so large after you think it is fully blown, and lasts in the shade more than ten days in perfection.

In this climate in the winter the cellar is the only sure refuge. So I carry my pets there at night. I would rather take fifteen minutes, night and morning, than waken to find them all frozen stiff. I have saved plants that were frozen hard, by placing them to dry in a perfectly dark cellar, leaving them covered three days, and they never lost a leaf, while those showered with cold water shed every leaf. Repeat, spring and fall, or oftener, if the growth of any plant requires it; cleanse the pots with hot soap-suds, and soak new ones ten or twelve hours in water.

When my plants are put in winter quarters, I examine carefully for insects of all kinds. Am not troubled with red spiders, or any of its kin. "A member of the Cabinet" says: "Never keep vermin over winter, they are more plague than profit." I don't think so, as they are so easily kept, only don't give too much water. I keep half a dozen or more choice kinds every winter. Three kinds can be grown in a six-inch pot, but I prefer deep tin cans. They always bloom early in February, and are such a pretty contrast to geraniums, palmists and white begonias.

Flowers have such a refining influence over children. They love them dearly, never spoil them, but move among them with the greatest care, picking up the fallen "fuchsias" and blossoms with such eagerness. How they brighten the gloom of winter days for an invalid. I know a dear old lady of over eighty, who is always delighted when the plants come in for the winter. Watching each leaf and unfolding bud with the keenest pleasure; complaining if they are taken to another room for sunshine, because "she is so lonesome without them." Keep one or two plants, if you can no more. You will not think the time lost they require, and in gloom and trouble they give an almost human sympathy. —Hortense Share, in *Floral Cabinet*.

Topics for Discussion.

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

BY EDWARD BALLATINE.

At this time a few men of another nation, without any knowledge of civil society, or law, and calling themselves "Ashantee negroes," were drifted in their canoe to this island, and immediately on their arrival, and before they could taste any of the fruit of the railroad tree, were waited on by some of the people of this island, who, desirous to have the opinion of these barbarians, thus submitted the question: "We are not possessed with any roads for the transportation of our crops to the rivers. We gave these men very nearly all our lands, very nearly all our oxen and our swine, and gave them, besides, a great tribute every year of corn, and of wheat, and of potatoes for to build roads for themselves to carry our produce. The lands we gave them are not used, and they are trying, from the remainder of our produce, to make us pay for all the roads they have built. What do you say?"

The barbarians, after consulting with each other a few minutes, in a tone of sympathy asked: "Who owns you?" The islanders, startled by such a question, indignantly answered:

"Nobody; we are free men."

"How many?"

"About seven or eight hundred thousand."

"How many wagon roads?"

"About fourteen."

"Why don't you build your own roads or buy them of these men?"

A silence of a few moments followed, then the islanders answered

"Oh, because"

With a look of disgust and contempt on the men who, calling themselves free, could not answer so simple a question, they immediately embarked, and, though a storm was rising, set sail for Africa.

The conduct of these barbarians excited surprise. Each man talked with his neighbor about this wagon-road matter until a great wall was heard throughout the land, which reached the ears of their ruler, who, being a wise man, called together the assembly and told them to inquire into these things. The assembly of the people then appointed some envoy and directed him to search diligently into the ways of the wagon-roads and the result of their workings, and to make a writing of the testimony of their eyes and of their ears. The envoy returned, and in the audience of all the assembly and of all the people, delivered their writings to the chief scribe, who thus read:

VIRTUOUS CHIEF: We, your envoys, having diligently inquired into the matters entrusted to us, find that the men owning all the wagon-roads have pledged their lands, their tributes, their roads, their wagons, and their horses, to some foreign pawnbroker, and that for the want of enough trade their roads are idle, and the owners, in a vain trial to pay the dues they owe to the pawnbrokers, the wages of their employed men, and to enrich themselves, have combined together to charge an exceedingly great rate for hauling. (Here follows minutes of secret meetings and papers headed, "The Wagon-Road Alliance," "A Great Combination Made and to be Maintained," "Annihilation Decreed Against any Road that Traitorously Cuts Under.") The price now paid is one-half for carrying the other half

one day's journey. We have also discovered that the railroad tree is planted in every hamlet, that the fruit, though it is pleasant to the taste, is a moral poison, obscuring the vision and perverting the constitution, and that much people are eating this fruit. We also find that the following lands are held by the wagon-roads: (Here follows description of land by squares.) Also that the following amount of animals and produce are paid yearly to the owners of these roads: (Here follows description and number of animals and measures of corn, wheat, potatoes, etc., and where paid.) Also that the total length of roads built are 2129 squares; that many divisions of land have none, whilst others have too many. (Here follows names of divisions.) And by the testimony of our eyes we find that the tribute of oxen, and swine, and corn, and wheat, and potatoes, and the payment of the half for each day's journey of the wagons and horses have made the people weak and bilious; that the lands of the wagon-road men are not cultivated, no man being able to buy them and live; that our boys, and other people's boys, desire to till all that land if it could be bought for one green money and a quarter for each subdivision of squares. We also find that the lands now used, produce each year, as by example here presented: (Here follows tables showing the amount of wagon-loads of swine, oxen, corn, wheat and other produce for each square of the land now used, and, by contrast, the amount that would be produced if all the land was tilled.) Also that there is brought into this island: (Here follows number and kind of wagon-loads brought, and number of persons.) Also find that the black rock, which is used for fuel, is very abundant in some parts and very much needed in others. (Here follows amount of wagon-loads carried, and where.) We also find that the actual cost of building these roads was: (Here follows cost of each road, cost of keeping in repair, price of wagons and of horses, the cost of feed, and employed men.) We also find that many of the people's boys could buy horses and wagons, and desire to do the hauling. (Here follows writings of much people offering to carry produce to the rivers for so much a wagon-load.) And after talking much with the learned men, we agree that the destruction of the crops by flying crickets, chintz-files, and meadow-fires, would cease if all the land was cultivated. (Here follows tables showing amount of destruction to crops by flying crickets, chintz-files and meadow fires.)

We therefore recommend that the present system of wagon-roads be abolished, and that the people build their own roads, or buy and strengthen those now in use, and that permission be given to any person to put wagons and horses on those roads, (under the control of an officer for that purpose) and pay their fair proportion of the expense of building and keeping them in repair; also that the land not used be sold to those who will cultivate it, for one green money and a quarter for each subdivision of a square; that this money be a fund wherewith to build the roads, and that a just proportion of moneys be paid by every person traveling these roads; every measure of produce, every head of cattle carried, every board, bundle, or box, pays for the roads, and that each man pays for the roads in proportion to his use of them, these writings are presented.

N. T. MONOPOLY,
C. O. M. MONSENSE, Envoy.

A. TETETIC.

As soon as the writing was read, such a shout of applause was never heard, nor such a joy seen. Their ruler recommended to the assembly the careful thinking of the words read. In a little while a decree was made "that persons who combine together to oppress the poor would live inside strong walls." A new system of roads was ordered. The owners of the wagonroads then offered to sell their roads, their lands, and their tribute very low, and upon a careful looking into the matter the moneys were paid to the pawnbrokers, and the roads, lands and tribute became their property again, and the tribute of fat oxen and swine was remitted, and the tribute of corn and of wheat and of potatoes was abolished, and all the lands were bought and tilled by the people, and the roads were straight and at equal distances apart, emptying into one main road, which was sufficient; and the young men of the land bought themselves wagons and horses, and carried the produce for one-fourth of what it used to cost; and there was fat meat in every house, and corn and wheat in every granary; every little boy and girl had shoes and stockings on their feet in winter time; and there was music and singing and gladness in every house through all the land, and the pawnbrokers' pledges were all redeemed, and the credit system was abolished, and the records applied to the council for more wages, and a day of thanksgiving was appointed.

(CONCLUDED.)

FUTURE OUTLOOK.

As the future outlook appears to me, there is little encouragement to support journals to stimulate an increase of farm commodities. The shrinkage of values, scarcity of money, high rates of interest, increase of taxes, that will continue for some time to come, under the present financial policy, will reduce the majority of farmers to a practical state of serfdom, notwithstanding the country is blessed with an abundant crop. Yet there is no surplus or over production, as some surface writers would make it appear, but rather a clog in distribution. A million men and women want

food and clothing of every description, and other millions stand ready to furnish them, but there is a clog in distribution.

Neither will it do to charge the difficulty up to extravagance; for consumption is an evidence of a high state of civilization. It is the Indian and the Aborigine whose wants are simple and easily supplied. Mr. Editor, there is a new inspiration dawning upon the race, which will eventually culminate in a more equal division of the profits of industry. The present condition of society will not long remain. Individual rights will either be recognized and guaranteed, or corporate power take absolute control. The credit classes, with their selfish vision, long since discerned this, and took measures to entrench themselves by guaranteed corporate privileges and personal consolidation. Thus they demand a standing army and clamor for a stronger centralization.

A widespread, subtle, secret conspiracy is at work to impoverish the masses, in order to change the spirit if not the popular mode of government under which we live, whose head centre is in Europe, with McCulloch, Sherman, Belmont and Tilden linking this country with that imperial ring. It originated with the banking institutions of Europe, jealous of their power as they saw the sceptre likely to pass from them to the common people by the issue of legal tender paper money, guaranteed by the United States and French government to sustain their wars. A secret convention was called at a small town in Germany, in 1869; this country as well as all Europe were represented by its moneyed institutions. From that convention sprang the inspiration to demonize silver among the commercial nations of the earth and make gold the only standard of value.

England, Germany, Holland and the United States succumb to their infamous plot. The Rothschilds, holding their vast wealth in France, were not willing to risk such an unhallowed scheme in that revolutionary country, until it was fully established by other nationalities.

No, the moneyed aristocracy have lost faith in the republican form of government to enforce their extortionate decrees for the collection of revenue and interest. Thus they impoverish the masses, make gold the only standard, and so control all values by the control of gold, which gives them control of government.

Forced contraction, arbitrary resumption, funding schemes, through an expensive syndicate, are some of the means by which they will accomplish their designs. Therefore it makes but little difference whether we produce much or little, the die is cast, the seal is set, the decree has gone forth, the producing classes must be impoverished. Thus you will see that agriculture is a secondary consideration until the great question of finance, paramount to all others, is fully settled. Whether it can be settled without the shedding of blood, without which there is no redemption or remission of sins, I am not fully determined, one thing, however, I have long since believed, and that is, the credit class will resist the inauguration of a majority president unless he is in sympathy with their interest. Railroads have already advanced their freight. Farm products will continue to shrink, unless there is a financial change, corn will be a drug in the market of Topeka at 13 to 15 cents per bushel. So please continue the FARMER until this prediction is verified. Respectfully,

ALFRED TAYLOR.

Gardner, Johnson Co., Kas.

WOMANISH.

An unsatisfactory meal—A domestic broil. "My dear," asked Mrs. J. of her husband, on coming home from church the other day, "what was the sweetest thing you saw in bonnets?" "The ladies' faces," was the bland reply.

"It is better for a woman to keep her own stockings in repair, than to know the origin of the rainbow," says the *Scientific American*. Just so. And it is better for a man to have the habit of hanging up the towel and throwing out the water of the wash-basin after he washes himself, than to be the editor of the *Scientific American*.

In the Spanish department of the Paris Exposition there is to be a display of the photographs of most beautiful women in the world. It is to be a competitive display, and sixty-one high prizes of beauty are offered. Among the prizes are thirty-one silver sets, and the awarding committee will consist of a lady and gentlemen from each nation in which there are competitors for prizes.

Another effort is making to secure the "Old South" in Boston, as an heirloom for posterity. A fair opens there to-day, (December 5), and remains open until the 20th. The New England society of New York will be represented by a table at the fair. The old church, which was quite as much the birth-place of American freedom as Faneuil Hall, certainly ought to be saved for future generations to look at, and it will be.

MRS. GRANT'S LETTERS.—The relatives Mrs. Grant who reside here say that while she writes warmly of the kindness and attention she and her husband receive in Europe, she always says that no new friends are like the old friends in America, nor does any other country win the place of her own in her heart. She wrote recently of a visit she had made Mrs. Sartoris' parents who, are much attached to "Our Nellie." The baby born here in the spring is growing finely.

December 26, 1877.

Patrons of Husbandry.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: John T. Jones, Barton, Ark. Secretary: O. M. Kelley, Louisville, Ky.
KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka. Secretary: F. B. Maxson, Emporia.
COLORADO STATE GRANGE.—Master: Levi Booth, Denver. Lecturer: J. W. Hammett, Plattville.
MISSOURI STATE GRANGE.—Master: H. Eshbaugh, Haavover, Jefferson county. Secretary: A. M. Coffey, Knob Noster.
ARKANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: John T. Jones, Barton, Phillips county. Secretary: J. S. Williams, Duval's Bluff.
TEXAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: W. W. Lang, Marlin. Secretary: R. T. Kennedy, Mexico.

COLORADO STATE GRANGE.
 At the late meeting of Colorado State Grange, at Denver, Colorado, the following officers were elected.
Master.—Levi Booth, Denver; **Overseer.**—Mrs. A. L. Washburn, Big Thompson; **Lecturer.**—F. W. Hammett, Plattville; **Steward.**—Wm. A. Bean, Big Thompson; **Assistant Steward.**—W. T. Lambert; **Chaplain.**—B. F. Wadsworth; **Treasurer.**—J. B. Dudley; **Gate Keeper.**—Wesley Donaghy; **Clerk.**—Mrs. M. L. Baldwin; **Lady Assistant Steward.**—Miss Lizzie Drake; **Executive Committee.**—J. E. Washburn and J. L. Drake.

THE MISSOURI STATE GRANGE.

The meeting of the Missouri State Grange in its annual session just closed, was one of the most harmonious and useful ever held. The delegates, in personal appearance and mental caliber will compare favorably with the same number taken from any other class of our citizens. The spirit of business seemed to pervade the whole body, and hence no attempts at long-winded oratory. The officers are industrious and attentive to their several duties, and the Master as their presiding officer is especially efficient. Those who attended the meetings of the grange two or three years ago, are astonished at the progress made by the farmers in the acquisition of parliamentary usage. The importance of this sort of improvement cannot well be over-estimated, because if they get relief through legislation it will be when farmers occupy the seats. Though their ranks are not as full as when first recruited, it is a fact that they show the drill of veterans.

The present officers are:
W. M.—H. Eshbaugh; **S.**—Wm. Cochran; **A. S.**—L. B. Still; **Chap.**—T. R. Allen; **Treas.**—J. M. Sneed; **G. K.**—H. B. Wellman; **Clerk.**—Caroline B. Wellman; **Pomona.**—Mrs. S. H. Hale; **Flora.**—Laura Shoen.
 Worthy Master filled vacancies pro tem as follows:
Overseer.—D. P. Dyer; **Sec'y pro tem.**—H. B. Coffey; **Lecturer.**—A. E. Page; **L. A. S.**—Mary E. Brier.—*St. Louis Journal of Agriculture.*

REPORT OF THE EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

(Read at the Annual Meeting of the Kansas State Grange, at Emporia, Dec. 11, 1877.)

TO THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Your committee on education have to report, that since the last Annual Meeting, the lengthy report submitted at that time has been printed and widely distributed. Copies of the same are herewith transmitted for the use of the members of the State Grange at its present meeting.

At the last Annual Meeting the following resolutions were passed on the subject of education:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this State Grange, the following legislation is needed for the advancement of common school education in Kansas:

1. Provision by law for the framing of a specific course of study for the common schools of the State.

2. Provision by law for a system of County Normal Institutes; that students educated free at the State University and Agricultural College, should be detailed to give instruction at these Normal Institutes; and that all money appropriated by the State for Normal education, should be appropriated to the support of these Normal Institutes.

3. That the educational interests of the State should be under the supervision of a State Board of Education, who should have charge of these Normal Institutes and of all the educational institutions except the Agricultural College, and that our common schools and Normal Institutes should be organized and conducted with a view to secure the greatest efficiency with the least outlay of money.

4. That a committee of three be appointed to memorialize the legislature on this subject; and that said committee be instructed to further investigate those matters of education as set forth in the instructions to the educational committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the State Grange; and also to devise a course of systematic educational work for use in the subordinate Granges, and to report at the next annual meeting of the State Grange.

In compliance with the above, bills were prepared for the consideration of the legislature on the several subjects embraced in the recommendations. The County Normal Institute recommendation was considered and approved by the State Teachers' Association, and a bill was prepared by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction on the subject, which became a law. The law has now had nearly a year's trial to test its value and its acceptance with the people. Institutes have been held for one month or longer in fifty-seven counties. The average attendance has been of over sixty-six teachers in each institute, and the whole number of teachers in the state who have received the benefits of these county Normal Institutes has been 3,780 according to reports in the State Superintendent's office. The success of the institutes has been extremely satisfactory, so much so as to have dispelled all opposition to them. They may be said to have solved the normal school question in the state, so far as relates to modes of diffusing the benefits of normal education to all parts of the state, and among all the teachers of the state. These institutes have proven to be one of the best instrumentalities for the qualification of teachers, and for rendering more valuable the cause of popular instruction.

The educational work of the grange has had in many ways a good effect upon the school system of Kansas, and should be continued. The common school system of Kansas may truly be said to compare well with that of any other state; yet there is room for great improvement, especially as regards the

shaping of our school work in the direction of qualifying our children for industrial pursuits, and directing their minds towards such intelligent appreciation of their occupation in life, as that they may become attached to it, as being worthy of their ambition, and as suited to the employment of the highest endeavors of intelligent beings. What has been done by the grange to influence improvement in this respect warrants the conclusion that much more may yet be done.

But the chief educational work of the grange should be among its own adult membership. Every grange should be a school of systematic instruction; instruction in political and domestic economy; in the principles and methods of finance and taxation; in art, and in the elements of those branches of natural science which relate to the pursuit of agriculture. The occupation of farming will never have its proper status of elevation among human pursuits till its members shall come to possess, in common with those of other occupations, qualifications for the highest offices of citizenship; and not till its members shall become possessed of some knowledge of the facts of science, now made so accessible to all; and especially such knowledge of the laws of plant life, plant growth, and plant classification; such knowledge of soils, their various constituents and origin; and such knowledge of animal life, of animal structure, and the classification of animal species, as shall engage their interest and draw them to a love of the natural world around them, and thus to couple with their life of labor a life of intellectual contemplation and enjoyment of the wonders and beauties of all nature. Every grange should become a nucleus of study and intellectual recreation for the neighborhood in which its meetings are held; in which all intelligent and inquiring minds in the neighborhood, young and old, should be brought together for mutual improvement, with such aids in instruction, and such assistance from libraries and cabinets, as may be commanded, or built up by the combined labor, enterprise and intelligence of all. Then the adult and the youth of the neighborhood alike will become employed in that continued work and enjoyment, in those pursuits of material, moral and intellectual improvement, which shall contribute through life, to the advancement and happiness of all. Then, and not till then, through the co-operation of all, overcoming the disadvantages of neighborhood isolation and infrequent contact, mind with mind, will such influences be brought to bear upon the education of the children and the adult population of the agricultural class; in the common schools, in social life, and in citizenship, as shall bring such education up to a proper standard, and place our class in line in the present grand march in human progress.

Every State Grange, and every county and subordinate grange should have its educational committee, employed to devise and carry out the best plans for the employment of all grange members in some measure of systematic educational work.

Your committee recommends that the State Grange Educational Committee be continued as a standing committee of the organization, and that it be instructed to devise a course of systematic educational work for the use of subordinate granges, and to take such action as may be practicable to organize such work in the granges throughout the state.

Respectfully submitted,
 F. G. ADAMS, Chairman.
 Topeka, Kansas, December 11, 1877.

ADDRESS OF MASTER OF KANSAS STATE GRANGE DELIVERED AT EMPORIA, DEC. 11th. 1878.—Concluded.

By the adoption of the report of the committee on co-operation, at the last session of this body, the master and executive committee were directed to procure a charter and proceed, at once, to organize and establish "a state commission and wholesale house at Kansas City, on the Rochdale plan." The charter has been secured, the company organized, and canvassers appointed to solicit subscription to the capital stock, with not very encouraging results. For details as to the progress made in the work, and the probabilities of success, I refer you to the report of the president of our state co-operative association.

While on this subject, I cannot refrain from expressing my belief that this move was premature; that it was in advance of our education upon this important subject of co-operation; that our membership were not, at that time, and are not now, sufficiently informed as to the true principles underlying co-operation, to warrant the belief that such an association would be supported; if it were practical to establish it; and that no sufficient demand for such an organization now exists, as evinced by the fact that we have not, as yet, secured a sufficient concentration of trade through our local, retail associations to render necessary or proper the establishment of a wholesale house of the character indicated in the report above referred to.

The error, if any, seems to have grown out of what I conceive to be an erroneous opinion, entertained by some of our best members, to wit: That the American farmer is ready to take hold of co-operation at the point reached by the English co-operatives after thirty years' teaching and experience. I am much interested in, and in favor of co-operation, and believe the Rochdale plan to be the best yet presented to our order, but think the same line of policy will have to be pursued in its establishment in this country that was practiced in the old country, where the plan originated. That is, commence the work in our subordinate granges, (in England it was commenced among the operatives;) inform our membership fully as to the plan proposed and results aimed

at; give them a well defined plan of operation, and thereby induce them to try it on a small scale, which, if successful, will induce the organization of other associations of like character.

When a sufficient number of local, retail associations shall have been established to make it profitable for them to concentrate their trade on a wholesale house, in the profits of which they are to share, then, but not until that time arrives, will there be any necessity for the establishment of such house.

Profitable, hence successful, co-operation in the purchase of our needed supplies, and the sale of our surplus product can be counted upon with as much certainty, in localities where the following questions can be answered in the affirmative, as any venture in ordinary commercial transactions, to wit: First, have you the numerical strength, on whose trade you can depend, sufficient to support the business you propose to engage in? If so, can your customers command the cash at the time of making their purchases? Second, can you secure an amount of *paid up* stock sufficient to guarantee a capital ample to conduct the business you propose to establish? Third, can you secure the services of an individual to conduct your business, possessing the requisite qualifications of honesty, integrity and business ability, with the addition of experience, if possible.

Having answered all these questions in the affirmative, confidence, the only remaining element essential to success will be secured, and I think you are ready to commence the work of organization. Then adhere strictly to the Rochdale plan, and I have no fears as to the results.

In this connection permit me to recommend to your thoughtful consideration the propriety of requesting those who are not members of our order, but consumers of our products, to become associated with us in our business relations. This, it seems to me would be found to be profitable to both parties, and in entire harmony with our "Declaration of Purposes," in which we declare that "we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into the most direct and friendly relations possible."

In view of the fact that success in agriculture and stock-growing depends largely upon the amount of information gained from each other as to our successes and failures, and the means employed in bringing about the former, and the causes and conditions to which can be attributed the latter. I deem it of importance that some general plan should be devised at this session for bringing about, among our membership, a general discussion on all questions relating to those subjects in which our agricultural population have so great and so common an interest.

Information of the simple fact that any one individual has been successful in the production and marketing of any given crop, or in the rearing and sale of stock without giving, in connection with that information, the means employed in its production, sale, etc., is of no practical value to the public. Means employed as well as results arrived at should be given in detail.

I therefore very respectfully recommend the appointment of a committee whose duty it shall be to prepare and submit to this body a series of questions suited to the demands of the different seasons of the year, "including the house and the home as well as the farm and the field," and that this report, after having been passed upon by this body, be incorporated in the published proceedings of this grange, and submitted to the subordinate granges for action.

This series should, in my judgment, be composed of such questions as relate to the kind of soil best suited to the production of the several crops grown in this state, and the best time and manner of preparing the ground for the same; the time for planting and the better modes of cultivating, harvesting, marketing, etc.; the relative value of different crops, and the relative profit arising from grain-growing as compared with stock-raising; the more profitable kinds of stock, and valuable varieties of different kinds of grain; the cheapest, best and most profitable manner of handling, sheltering, feeding, fitting for and marketing our different kinds of stock; the kinds of fruit and ornamental trees, vines, etc., best suited to our climate, and the time and manner of transplanting, cultivating, pruning and protecting the same. Also such questions as relate to household affairs and domestic economy.

When we assumed the duties of master of this grange, we found our state organization indebted to the National Grange in the sum of about \$1,200, also a large amount of outstanding orders unprovided for; no money in our treasury and our annual expenses in excess of our receipts.

Retrenchment was commenced at our last session by the reduction of salaries of officers, followed by a general system of economy adopted and carried out by those having the management of our financial affairs, resulting in the following:

Total receipts during the year.....\$3,673.27
 Total expenses during the year.....2,684.09

Balance over and above expenses for the year.....\$989.18

For details as to receipts and disbursements, I refer you to the report of our worthy secretary.

As no reports are required of our state agent, except the annual report made to this body, I am not in possession of sufficient information to warrant me in making any suggestions or recommendations as to the future management of this important branch of our organization, and would, therefore, very respectfully refer you to the report of our worthy agent for all needed information relating to this subject.

The secretaries of the fire and life insurance associations will submit to you their annual reports giving, in detail, all the information necessary to a correct understanding of the practical workings of their respective associations.

For information as to receipts and disbursements during the year, and the general financial condition of the grange, I refer you to the reports of our worthy secretary, treasurer and auditing committee.

I have not considered this the proper time or place for lecturing on grange principles, and have, therefore, confined my remarks to such subjects only as it seems to me should engage your attention at this session.

In conclusion, however, permit me to say that ours is the only organization, of any considerable magnitude, known in this country having for its object the mental, moral and social improvement of those directly interested in agricultural pursuits.

The founders of our order labored to perfect an organization suited to the work of elevating the standing, by adding to the general intelligence of the tillers of the soil; and as a means necessary for the accomplishment of its main objects, the better protection of our material interests. We have accepted it in good faith, and only need to study well its lessons, and practice its precepts, to make it not only a blessing to those connected with the organization, but all other classes as well.

WM. SIMS, Master.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"HIGHLAND STOCK FARM."

Salina, Kansas.

THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH,

BREEDER OF

HEREFORD CATTLE,

COTSWOLD SHEEP,

BERKSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE

PIGS.

Premium Cattle, Sheep and Pigs for sale. 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 & SKENK, 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. HARROP, or M. S. GREEN, Topeka, Kansas.



PURE BRED

BERKSHIRES.

I have now a very choice collection of pigs sired by imported "Kansan King," 1889 and Matchless Liverpool and out of fine sows sired by my famous old Boar Richard 1059, Lord Liverpool 247, 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 ROGERS, Prairie Center, Johnson Co. Kansas.

BERKSHIRE SWINE.



The undersigned having had many years' experience in the breeding of FINE HOGS, 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 the herd. Our stock is all registered in the American Berkshire Record, and for individual merit cannot be excelled. We have sows in pig-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 GLYDES DALE

—AND—

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, unexcelled 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 1450 lbs. Address R. E. Norman, Livingston Co. Ill.

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 \$50. Address with stamp, EBBEL C. SMITH, Proprietor, Burlington, Kansas.

Breeders' Directory.

W. H. COCHRANE, Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Planet, 17948 at head of herd.

F. J. IVRS, Mound City, Lin Co. Kansas, makes a specialty of Brown Leghorn Fowls bred from the best strains in the U. S. A few choice birds for sale at reasonable figures. Correspondence Solicited.

JOHN W. CAREY, Canton, Ill., breeders and shippers of pure bred Poland-China hogs. This stock took the \$1,000 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. SIBSON, Galesburg, Ill. Breeders and Shippers of Poland-China or Magie Hogs. Young Stock for sale.

FOR CHOICE Merino Rams and Ewes. Also Importers of Cannon Cotswolds at Moderate Prices. Address, A. B. MATTHEWS, Kansas City, Mo.

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

LEVI 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 Thoroughbred Merino Sheep. Has a number 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 1/2 less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jills and boars now ready.

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

O. BADDERS, BREEDER OF CHOICE HIGH CLASS FOWLS, Leavenworth, Kansas. Brahmas, Cochins, and Leghorns. Eggs in season at \$3.00 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 Pure 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 GRANE, 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 improved by Alwood and Hammond, from the Hampshire's importation in 1882. Also Caracul Whites Hogs, premium stock and LOBBY BASHAM CHICKENS, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. \$500 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. S. BLACKWILL, Breeder of Poland-China Fowls, 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. OADWALLADER, Miami County Nursery, Leavenworth, Kansas.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY A. C. & H. C. GRISEA, 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 newest at reduced rates. Send for price list to SAMUEL MILLER, Sedalia, Mo.

STEAM GARDENS. Two acres of Glass. Cut 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, Violets, Roses &c., to ROBERT S. BROWN, Box 1158, 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. EPPENLAUB, Box 972, Kansas City, Mo.

HAWKINS & CORNISH, Goheen, N. Y., Growers and Importers of Select Goheen 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. 129 Kansas Avenue, Topeka Kansas

GOLD

WATCH and CHAIN only \$20.00. Cheap as in the World. Sample WATCH and CHAIN FREE to Agents. C. M. LININGTON, 47 Jackson St., Chicago.

AGENTS.

Alca Lamp Reflectors, 35c. \$2.00 a Dozen. Nigger Head Match Safe, 35c. \$2.00 a Dozen. Patent Pocket Stove \$1.00. Send for Circulars.

C. W. FOSTER & CO., 62 Canal St., Chicago, Illinois.

WORK FOR ALL

In their own localities, canvassing for the Fireside Visitor (enlarged) Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World, with Mammoth Circulation. Free Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

THE FARMER FOR 1878.

With this number we close Volume Fifteen of the KANSAS FARMER. During the four years past, we have issued the paper as a weekly, fifty-two numbers have been promised and published each year. Notwithstanding the extraordinary financial depression among the people during this time, the FARMER has steadily increased in circulation and prosperous business. The paper enters its sixteenth year with flattering prospects for the future.

There has been no whining nor grumbling for lack of support, no duns for unpaid subscription, no pandering for patronage of any kind. As an independent farm and family paper, it gives expressions upon topics of general interest to its readers. It aims in a plain straightforward way to commend itself to its readers as a consistent and impartial journal, worth the money asked for it.

The new year will be here before No. 1 of volume 16 is issued. To our readers, and we feel that you are our friends, we wish you all a happy New Year!

Shipments of American beef to England continue to increase in weight. American tourists report that from the time they land in Liverpool until they reach London they have no opportunity to taste the roast beef of old England. In Old Chester, Royal Windsor, scholarly Oxford, the castle of the kingmaker, even in Stratford, close by Shakespeare's grave, Yankee beef, and only Yankee beef, steams and scents the air. When Will Shakespeare declared that if his countrymen only had "great meals of beef and iron and steel, they would eat like wolves and fight like devils," he hardly looked for Texas cattle to come to the rescue. Another odd change brought about is the exportation of American grape vines to France and Switzerland. Only our own vines are hardy enough to defy the attacks of our own miniature monster, the phylloxera, which we exported to France in 1861. This little winged bug has spread over the Bouches du Rhone, to Spain, Switzerland, Austria and Prussia. The reward of \$80,000 offered by the French government for any efficient remedy, is yet unclaimed. Whether American cuttings will really answer the purpose remains to be proved. But if we supply England with beef, the Black Sea with bread, and France with wine, we shall have carried the war very far into the heart of Africa.

In an article on "National Prosperity: How it can be obtained and permanently retained," The True Citizen, a finance and trade journal published in New York, gives some curious figures showing the wonderful rapidity with which money loaned at high rates of interest, compounded, for long terms, increases. The following table supposes one dollar invested, and the interest added to the principal annually, at the rates named:

One dollar, 100 years, at 1 per cent.	\$2.59
One dollar, 100 years, at 2 "	10.74
One dollar, 100 years, at 3 "	24.54
One dollar, 100 years, at 4 "	50.27
One dollar, 100 years, at 5 "	101.36
One dollar, 100 years, at 6 "	204.86
One dollar, 100 years, at 7 "	418.38
One dollar, 100 years, at 8 "	854.60
One dollar, 100 years, at 9 "	1,744.69
One dollar, 100 years, at 10 "	3,581.57
One dollar, 100 years, at 11 "	7,344.68
One dollar, 100 years, at 12 "	14,945.33
One dollar, 100 years, at 13 "	30,448.34
One dollar, 100 years, at 14 "	62,004.84
One dollar, 100 years, at 15 "	126,826.37
One dollar, 100 years, at 16 "	259,056.70
One dollar, 100 years, at 17 "	526,865.54
One dollar, 100 years, at 18 "	1,080,917.21
One dollar, 100 years, at 19 "	2,200,000.00
One dollar, 100 years, at 20 "	4,481,984.00

"Many carelessly infer," says the True Citizen, "that the increase of money at six per cent. is just twice as rapid as at three per cent.; but in reality the increase is vastly more rapid than this." In fact, instead of being twice as much, the increase in one hundred years, on any given sum at six per cent. is about eighteen times as much as at three per cent. The increase at five per cent. is about eleven times as much as at two-and-a-half per cent., while at ten per cent. it is more than one hundred and five times as great as at five per cent. The writer adds this paragraph to further illustrate his point:

In Hildreth's "History of the United States," it is stated that Manhattan Island—afterwards called New Amsterdam, now the city of New York—was bought by the Dutch from the Indians, for sixty guilders, or twenty-four dollars (\$24) and this only about two hundred and fifty years ago. And yet, if the purchasers could have securely placed that \$24 where it would have added to the principal annually, interest at the rate of 7 per cent., the accumulation would exceed the present market value of all the real estate of the city and county of New York.

Comment is not needed on these figures, but they contain food for the reflection of persons inclined to enter upon a business career with capital borrowed at high rates of interest. It is an undertaking in which but one man succeeds while fifty are wrecked.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION—SHALL KANSAS HAVE A REPRESENTATIVE?

If our Congressional delegation can secure the appointment of Hon. Alfred Gray, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, as one of the United States Commissioners to the Paris Exposition, its action will not only be approved by all Kansas, but by the country generally. Mr. Gray's agricultural reports have given him a national reputation.—*Emporia News*.

If Alfred Gray wants to go to Paris, he ought to be sent. There is not a man in the United States better qualified for this position. He would see more while there, learn more that would be of use to the people of this country, and tell about what he saw and learned in more graphic language, than any man in the country.—*Atchison Champion*.

No better selection could be made in Kansas, and it would be but a slight recognition of the valuable public service Alfred Gray has rendered the state, not only in his position as Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, but also as Secretary of the Centennial Board, at Philadelphia. If our representatives will promptly act, the appointment can be secured.

PROTECTING FRUIT TREES.

EDITOR FARMER: I have noticed in your columns, from time to time, various methods for the preservation of fruit trees from rabbits, some of which, I doubt not, may succeed well enough for an orchard, but I have seen none which I deem would be as practical in a nursery as the plan which I have practiced very successfully in mine for the last three years. My plan is to catch all the rabbits. The way I do it is very simple and easy. I make a box five feet long and eight inches square, with the ends open, and two treadles so arranged in the bottom that when a rabbit attempts to run through the box, these treadles revolve down, letting the rabbit through them into a pit, then they balance up to their place again, ready for the next one that comes along. This box I place over a pit five feet deep, in the ground where the rabbits frequent. Two or three such traps in an orchard or nursery will soon make the rabbits so scarce that what are left will do but little damage. When first set in a new place I have frequently caught four or five in one night in a single pit. I send this plan, knowing well that its general use would save many thousands of dollars' worth of valuable fruit trees to the country annually. C. BISHOP, Hutchinson Nursery, Dec. 22, 1877.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

EDITOR FARMER: It is possible that some of your readers are not aware that this annual feast, formerly connected with the Agricultural College, is still kept up at Manhattan.

At its last meeting in January last, a permanent and independent organization was effected by the adoption of a constitution and the election of a board of directors, under whose management preparations are now well under way for holding an institute of three or four days' length, to commence on the eve of the 15th of January, 1878. In consideration of the various topics to be brought forward on the occasion, the aim will be, to be practical rather than brilliant. With this view the board of directors are laboring to secure, as far as possible, the attendance of live, practical men to lead off in the discussions of the various subjects relating to agriculture and farm interest that may be brought up for consideration.

T. C. Henry, of Dickinson county, will deliver an address on "Wheat Growing in Kansas." Hon. D. B. Long, of Ellsworth county, on "Fish Culture, its Importance and Necessity in Kansas." The various stock interests, including sheep and wool, "the herd law," the finance question, particularly its bearings on agriculture, currency reform and legal tender, together with fruit and forestry culture, all to be accompanied with a display of fruits and cereals, will be discussed. So much is a part of the "bill of fare" for the occasion. We hope to have a good attendance of live, earnest, practical men and women interested in all that concerns farm life, to all of whom a tree and hearty welcome will be extended, with a double welcome to yourself, should you see your way open to be with us.

W. MARLETT, Sec'y.

BLACK LEG IN CATTLE.

I have just read the excellent article in the FARMER, under this head, and am induced to say that having been a considerable loser from this disease, I have given it special attention and investigation, both in this country and in England.

The conclusions reached are, that cure is hopeless—nearly impossible—and prevention is the only safety. The cause of the disease being a system more or less disordered.

I have for years used boiled linseed, given in a mash of chaff twice a week, especially in fall and early spring. Since the adoption of this I have not lost a single head, while every year previous, at least one fell a victim. The experience of several afflicted breeders in England gave the same results, one extending over twenty years. Try it. A. M.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

During the long winter evenings write us an occasional letter. Don't imagine we want fine, high-flown writing. Give us in a common-sense way, just as you talk it, the practical facts; your experience in farming, fruit-growing, stock-raising, or any other branch the farm has developed. If you know how to grow flax, or hemp, or castor beans, or broom-corn successfully, tell the readers of the FARMER how you do it. Every man develops ideas which are worth money to others who have not had this experience, and it is our business to collect and present this information. Besides this we want facts and figures, without exaggeration, concerning your crops and your locality. We ask for our readers, information upon the following points: What is the present condition of winter wheat crops? What is the acreage in comparison with last year? What was the yield per acre in 1877? Is there much old corn on hand? What was the yield in 1877? What was the yield per acre of your oats, rye, potatoes, turnips, etc? What are the present market prices of these crops, and of cheese, butter, eggs, etc? What is the condition of cattle, and how does the number compare with last year? What was your fruit crop for 1877, and what kinds of fruit are successful in your locality? Is there vacant government land in your vicinity? What is the price of wild prairie land? What are improved farms selling for? What is the price of good work horses, of milk cows, and of two-year-old steers? What is the price of farm labor per month?

STATE GRANGE EDUCATIONAL REPORT.

We publish the report of the State Grange Educational Committee, as submitted at the annual meeting at Emporia. The committee appointed for the ensuing year is as follows: F. G. Adams, Topeka; E. M. Shelton, Manhattan; and S. A. Felter, Topeka. The following resolution was adopted as instruction to the committee:

Resolved, That the State Grange Educational Committee be instructed to devise a course of systematic educational work for the use of these subordinate granges; and, as far as practicable, to organize such work in the granges throughout the state.

A GENEROUS COMPLIMENT.

The following graceful compliment is from the pen of Col. Murdoch of the Wichita Eagle. We hope, Colonel, as Kansas grows, to make the FARMER an ideal of a farm and family journal. The Eagle says:

Of all the publications in the interest of agriculture none, east or west, in true devotion to the producer, in manly, fearless and outspoken treatment of all questions pertaining to farming, lead our own KANSAS FARMER. It is a publication that should be read by every agriculturist and stock raiser in Kansas. It is a live, progressive and entertaining family journal, just as much in advance of like journals in the east as our people are ahead of the old fogeyism of the older States. The truth is, no farmer, who is a farmer, can afford to go without it.

OUR AGENTS' TRACKS.

W. W. Cone, representing the KANSAS FARMER made us a pleasant call this week. The FARMER is a good farmers' paper, and Mr. Cone is working up a large list in our county.—*Iola Register*.

Mr. W. W. Cone, agent for the KANSAS FARMER, was in the city Saturday, in the interest of his paper. The FARMER is a first class agricultural journal, thoroughly Kansas in tone and interest, and should have a large circulation in Linn county.—*Pleasanton Observer*.

Mr. Cone, traveling correspondent for the KANSAS FARMER, was at the head centre during the week. He represents a good paper, just the thing for our farmers.—*Burlington Patriot*.

W. W. Cone, traveling correspondent of the KANSAS FARMER, has been in the city for the past few days looking after the interests of that sterling paper. In appropos we wish to remark right here that the KANSAS FARMER is one of the best agricultural papers in the West, and is run by one of the most enterprising editors in Kansas. Mr. Cone, we learn, with a good deal of success in Coffey county.—*Burlington Independent*.

SEND IN YOUR CLUBS.

Form your clubs and send them in at once, so as to commence with the year. Every number will be worth preserving. More than 100 men, as fruit-growers, breeders, grain and produce farmers, west of the Mississippi river, have written us that they will positively contribute for the farmer during 1878.

Get up a club, and secure to the farmers of your community the benefit of a live, progressive paper.

THE HARD PAN CLUB OFFER.

With a list of 10 or more names send \$1.00 for each name, the Club Agent being allowed every eleventh copy for his trouble. Remember, 52 copies are given for a year. No weeks are missed on account of holidays. Mr. Coburn, of Pomona, author of "Coburn's Swine Husbandry," has made the following offer to club agents:

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: There is scarcely a family in this broad state that would not be benefited by taking both the KANSAS FARMER and the AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS, and although lack of time prevents my giving my personal attention to canvassing, I never neglect an opportunity to speak a good word for them to my acquaintances and correspondents.

The FARMER should reach a circulation of 20,000 in the next six months, and to add my mite for the encouragement of those who will exert themselves to that end, I will make the following offers:

To the person sending the largest club to the FARMER before February 1st, 1878, I will ship one model Berkshire pig (either sex) descended from my finest strains, worth \$20.

To the boy under 15 years of age, sending the largest club to the FARMER before January 1st, 1878, I will send postpaid, one copy of Coburn's "Swine Husbandry," (published by Orange, Judd, & Co., New York)

To the boy of girl sending the largest number of subscribers to the AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS before February 1st, 1878, Mrs. Coburn will ship a setting of 13 eggs from the matchless Light Brahma fowls, worth \$3.00.

F. D. COBURN.

Pomona, Kas., Nov. 21, 1877.

THE FARMER IN THE EAST.

The advertisement of the KANSAS FARMER now appears in the leading journals throughout the northern states from Maine to Iowa, and in seventy-five papers in Canada.

At this time we are receiving nearly two hundred subscribers per week, from east of the Mississippi river, and the demand for sample copies exceeds three hundred per week. The FARMER is making many warm friends.

PROCEEDINGS OF KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

The state grange which assembled at Emporia, Kansas, made it the duty of the secretary to prepare two copies of the proceedings, one of which is to be published in the FARMER. We learn that the secretary is at work preparing these proceedings and they will appear in the FARMER at an early day.

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

THE EXEMPTION LAW OF KANSAS.

Two or three correspondents from the east have requested the publication of the exemption laws of Kansas. These will appear in next week's FARMER. We will also give the rate of taxation in each county in the State, and much other information from every part of the state, which those who contemplate moving to the state cannot secure elsewhere for so little money.

Our readers will find in this issue of the FARMER the large advertisement of Ross & McClintock, of Topeka, Kansas. This enterprising firm are rapidly extending their business to all parts of central and western Kansas. Our eastern readers may rest assured that the representatives of this firm are bona fide and reliable. The firm stands at the head of the business they represent in this part of Kansas, and can give abundant references as to responsibility.

LESS THAN 2 CENTS PER WEEK.

How to get the KANSAS FARMER FOR ONE YEAR for less than two cents per week, is explained in our new club lists for 1878. More than 2,000 columns of valuable reading, interesting to all members of the household, for less than 2 cents per week. Send for club list and package of sample copies, and assist us in placing the old FARMER in every household.

Crops, Markets & Finance.

KANSAS.

This portion of Kansas has received more rain in the last week than all the winter months put together in the last five years. I have never before known the ground to be so wet to plow in winter, either from snow or rain. But our seasons are gradually changing. I sowed wheat among corn, and plowed it in with double shovel plows, about the 1st of October, 1872, and it laid in the ground all winter; the ground was so dry it did not sprout, but since that winter it has been more moist, more like the winters in the eastern states. But I am told that the winters in the eastern part of Kansas used to be dry and windy, but settlement has brought about a change: this proves to me that the high, rolling prairie of western Kansas will, with settlement and cultivation, be more fertile. No country ever presented a finer prospect for wheat than the Arkansas Valley at this season of the year. Most of the wheat was sown early and presents a fine appearance; if nothing happens we shall reap a bountiful harvest.

M. W. HALSRY.

From Butler County.

Wheat is very promising, owing to the late rains and warm weather it looks as green as October; 35 per cent. more sown than last year. The yield for 1877 was short owing to the continued rains, the average was only 10 bushels. Old corn is very scarce, the crop of 1877 was very large and of very fine quality, averaging 38 bushels. Of oats the average was 35 bushels; rye, not very good, average 8 bushels. Potatoes not good. Turnips good. Peaches, good heavy crop for young trees. Peaches, grapes, apples, cherries, blackberries and plums. There is no vacant land or Government land; price of unimproved land varies from \$3.50 to \$10.00 per acre; improved land by the quarter section runs from \$14 to \$40.

W. J. ESTES.

From Brown County.

Dec. 24—The fall wheat and rye looks very promising indeed at this writing. We have had very warm, wet weather the past two weeks, which has retarded corn gathering to some extent; some few farmers have finished, still there is considerable to gather yet. The average of corn this fall is probably about 40 bushels per acre, some yielding much more and some less; not much old corn in the country. Oats probably average 40 bushels. Rye 20. The grasshoppers destroyed all our fall wheat and rye in the fall of 1876; I sowed some of each after they froze up; the wheat did not amount to anything; the rye was sowed Oct. 25th, and yielded about 20 bushels per acre, and sold all for seed to my neighbor. Spring wheat was quite good, averaging about 15 bushels per acre; not much sown last spring. All kinds of farm stock in excellent condition.

BROWN.

From Greenwood County.

Dec. 21—Winter wheat looks well. Corn is gathered and averages 55 bushels per acre, at 20 cents per bushel. Potatoes, small yield, worth from 40 to 75 c per bushel. There is small profit in hogs this fall; horses and cattle bring good prices. Chinch bugs alive. We want a good water mill. Very little interest is paid on money secured by mortgage. We have a good schoolhouse and a good teacher.

J. B. MC.

From Coffey County.

Dec. 24—The wheat crop in this county looks better than ever before, in consequence of the warm, wet weather; a little more sown than last year, and averages about 12 bushels per acre. There is quite a goodly amount of last year's corn on hand, and some of 1875. The yield of corn for the year 1877 was from 23 to 35 bushels per acre. Oats averaged about 30 bushels. Rye, very little sown. Potatoes lighter than usual. Corn is worth 20c. wheat, \$1.00; Oats, 10c; butter, 15c; egg, 12c. The fruit for 1877 is about as usual, some orchards yielding better than usual. Apples are the principal fruit crop, though cherries do well, and gooseberries are a perfect success;

pears and plums are very uncertain; grapes, in some parts of the county, have been taken by the rose bug, for the last three years; I have vines five years old that never have borne a single grape, on account of this pest. D. C. SPURGEON.

From Cloud County.

Dec. 22—Crops of all kinds are in very good condition. Stock is very plenty, hogs and cattle especially. We have had very warm weather this winter. Hogs are 3c per lb. Corn 15c per bushel. Oats 13c per bushel. Wheat 78c. The chinch bugs are very destructive to the wheat, and we have had some grasshoppers that have taken the corn.

OWEN SMITH.

Atchison Produce Market.

ATCHISON, December 24, 1877.
WHEAT—No. 3, fall, \$1.05 No. 4, do., 90c; No. 2, spring, 88c No. 3, do., 82c, rejected do., 70c.
RYE—No. 2, 40c.
OATS—No. 2, 15c, white, 17c.
BARLEY—No. 2, 25c No. 3, 30c rejected, c.
CORN—No. 1, the ear, 25c, shelled, 29c, new corn, 24c.
FLAXSEED—\$1.00.

Leavenworth Produce Market.

LEAVENWORTH, December 24, 1877.
WHEAT—No. 3, not quoted; No. 3, \$1.00; No. 2, No. 4, 90c; local demand good, but prices about to decline.
CORN—Market price for choice white 24c; yellow, 23c; shippers paid 22c; 22c; 22c.
POTATOES—Early Rose, 40 to 45c; Peach Blows, 50 to 60c.

Leavenworth Live-Stock Market.

LEAVENWORTH, December 24, 1877.
CATTLE—Butchers are paying 3 to 3 1/2 cents. No cattle in the market for shipping. Mutton 4 to 4 1/2 cents live, and not much in the market.
HOGS—The prices paid were 3 1/2c; 3c, and none coming into the market.

Kansas City Produce Market.

KANSAS CITY, December 24, 1877.
WHEAT—Stronger; No. 2, winter nominal; No. 3, \$1.02; No. 1, 1 1/2; No. 4, 92c; rejected, 72c.
CORN—Steady; No. 3, 22 1/2; rejected, 22c.
OATS—No. 2, 18c.
RYE—Quiet; No. 2, 40c.

Seed Market.

The following are current jobbing quotations for farm seeds in this market (all new crop):
Timothy, prime, \$1.50; bu, \$1.50; common, \$1.40; clover, prime, \$1.25; bu, \$1.25; blue grass, clean, \$1.20; bu, \$1.20; d. top, prime, \$1.10; bu, \$1.10; orchard grass, prime \$1.10; bu, \$1.10.

Elevator Rates and Commissions.
Following are the rates of storage on grain in Kansas City, in effect since February 10, 1877:
Wheat, rye and barley, first class, 3c per bushel; corn, first 15 days, 1c; per bushel; oats, first 15 days, 1 1/2c; per bushel.
Commission charges for the sale of grain, are as follows:
Wheat, 1 1/2c; per bushel; corn, oats and rye, 1c; per bushel; barley, 2c; per bushel.
By resolution of the Board of Trade, the first charges on all grain received and sold in store in Kansas City, are to be paid by the purchaser.

New York Money Market.

New York, December 24, 1877.
GOLD—Dull at 102 1/2.
LOANS—Carrying rates, 2 1/2 per cent. Exceptional loans made at 1 1/2.
SILVER—Bull, 120 1/2 greenbacks; 117 gold; silver coin, 1 1/2 per cent. discount.
BONDS—Governments weak and lower. Railroad bonds firm. State securities quiet.
STOCKS—The stock exchange closed at 1 o'clock this afternoon, the governing committee having subsequently decided to close up business from that hour until Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock a. m. The market closed very strong, and the bulls had complete control up to the closing.

New York Produce Market.

New York, December 24, 1877.
FLOUR—A shade firmer; superfine western and state, \$4.85; No. 1, common to good, \$4.40; No. 2, good to choice, \$3.75; No. 3, white extra, \$3.00; No. 4, 25c; No. 5, 20c; No. 6, 15c; No. 7, 10c; No. 8, 5c; No. 9, 2c; No. 10, 1c; No. 11, 1/2c; No. 12, 1/4c; No. 13, 1/8c; No. 14, 1/16c; No. 15, 1/32c; No. 16, 1/64c; No. 17, 1/128c; No. 18, 1/256c; No. 19, 1/512c; No. 20, 1/1024c; No. 21, 1/2048c; No. 22, 1/4096c; No. 23, 1/8192c; No. 24, 1/16384c; No. 25, 1/32768c; No. 26, 1/65536c; No. 27, 1/131072c; No. 28, 1/262144c; No. 29, 1/524288c; No. 30, 1/1048576c; No. 31, 1/2097152c; No. 32, 1/4194304c; No. 33, 1/8388608c; No. 34, 1/16777216c; No. 35, 1/33554432c; No. 36, 1/67108864c; No. 37, 1/134217728c; No. 38, 1/268435456c; No. 39, 1/536870912c; No. 40, 1/1073741824c; No. 41, 1/2147483648c; No. 42, 1/4294967296c; No. 43, 1/8589934592c; No. 44, 1/17179869184c; No. 45, 1/34359738368c; No. 46, 1/68719476736c; No. 47, 1/137438953472c; No. 48, 1/274877906944c; No. 49, 1/549755813888c; No. 50, 1/1099511627776c; No. 51, 1/2199023255552c; No. 52, 1/4398046511104c; No. 53, 1/8796093022208c; No. 54, 1/17592186044416c; No. 55, 1/35184372088832c; No. 56, 1/70368744177664c; No. 57, 1/140737488355328c; No. 58, 1/281474976710656c; No. 59, 1/562949953421312c; No. 60, 1/1125899906842624c; No. 61, 1/2251799813685248c; No. 62, 1/4503599627370496c; No. 63, 1/9007199254740992c; No. 64, 1/18014398509481984c; No. 65, 1/36028797018963968c; No. 66, 1/72057594037927936c; No. 67, 1/144115188075855872c; No. 68, 1/288230376151711744c; No. 69, 1/576460752303423488c; No. 70, 1/1152921504606846976c; No. 71, 1/2305843009213693952c; No. 72, 1/4611686018427387904c; No. 73, 1/9223372036854775808c; No. 74, 1/18446744073709551616c; No. 75, 1/36893488147419103232c; No. 76, 1/73786976294838206464c; No. 77, 1/147573952589676412928c; No. 78, 1/295147905179352825856c; No. 79, 1/590295810358705651712c; No. 80, 1/1180591620717411303424c; No. 81, 1/2361183241434822606848c; No. 82, 1/4722366482869645213696c; No. 83, 1/9444732965739290427392c; No. 84, 1/18889465931478580854784c; No. 85, 1/37778931862957161709568c; No. 86, 1/75557863725914323419136c; No. 87, 1/151115727451828646838272c; No. 88, 1/302231454903657293676544c; No. 89, 1/604462909807314587353088c; No. 90, 1/1208925819614629174706176c; No. 91, 1/2417851639229258349412352c; No. 92, 1/4835703278458516698824704c; No. 93, 1/9671406556917033397649408c; No. 94, 1

No. 123. One of the nicest places on Monroe street, 2 lots, front east, seven-room house complete, well cistern, stable, etc. Only \$3,000, terms to suit.

No. 124 Grist-mill, saw-mill, woolen mill dwelling grounds, etc., etc., in Ohio, to trade for Kansas farm. Price \$1,600.

No. 125. Fine property in Elizabeth City, Pa. Valued at \$15,000 cash, to exchange for Kansas property and cash.

No. 126. Wisconsin saw mill to trade for Kansas farm.

No. 127. Three lots, 1½ story frame house, also

No. 128 Three lots, 12 story frame house, \$2,000 cash and time
rooms, closets pan ry, cellar, well, cistern, shade
and fruit trees, lots front east, on Quincy, between
9th and 10th. \$2,000 cash and time

No. 129. One lot, 234 Kansas avenue, 20 inches of stone wall all put \$2,500

No. 130. Tenth avenue lots 73 and 75, west \$500

No. 131. Corner Polk and 11th, lots 362, 364 and 366. \$700.

No. 132. Polk lots 242, 245 and 247. \$350 each

No. 132. Polk, lots 14, 16 and 18, \$125.
No. 133. Topeka avenue, lot 330, \$275
To. 134. First avenue, lots 79, 81 and 83, \$450.
No. 135. W. B. street, lots 63, 64 and 66, \$450.

No. 136. Hotel known as Dowdell property North Topeka, only \$1,500.

No. 139. Lot 327, Kansas avenue, \$300.
No. 140. Lane street, King's addition, lots 398
400, 402 404, 406, 408 and 410 can be bought cheap
No. 141. Monroe street, 3 lots, stone house, stab

No. 143. One thousand dollars buys 2 lots corner Clay and 7th street, 1 story frame house, one of the

No 144. Now we get you! Corner 8th and Quincy; 2 lots, nice residence 7 rooms, stable, fruit and shade trees, right in the heart of the city, only \$2 500, this is a bargain and no mistake.

No. 145. Here is a place for a railroad man, 2 lots, 1½ story 8-room house, all complete, on Jefferson street, between 6th and 7th, fronts east. On \$2,000. Cash and time

No. 146 808, 810 and 352 Tyler, near Hammat residence, \$375.

109, 111 and 113 Taylor. Only \$250.

No. 347: One of the nicest places on Topel Avenue, between 6th and 5th. Only \$2,800. Terms to suit.

No. 349. \$630 buys, on Adams street 1 lot, 4-room house in nice order, convenient to A. T. & S. F. R. shops. Cash and time. Re. ts for \$10 per month.

No. 350 Two good lots front east on Jefferson

street, 3-room frame house, well, and summer kitchen on Jefferson street, near A., T. & S. F. R. shops. Only \$550. Cash and time. Rents for \$30 per month.

No. 350 One 6-room and one 4-room house Jefferson, fronts east, betw 5th and 6th, \$1,500. Cash and time. Both will rent for \$30 per month.

No. 351. Fifty-room hotel, all complete, in one of the best towns in Louisiana, railroad and river town, only good hotel in city, 3-story brick with cottage and grounds. Price of hotel, furniture, cottage and grounds, only \$12,000. Hotel alone rents for \$1,000 a year. Will trade or exchange for Kansas

No. 332. Now you that want a house for nothing now is your chance. Lots 467, 469 and 471 Lincoln street, with new 1-story frame house, fronts east. All for \$300, and front thrown in.

No. 333. Farmers' flouring mill, North Topeka avenue.

No. 354. Five dwelling-houses, in one of the best localities for renting in the city, to exchange for No. 1 farm.

No. 355. Two good brick business houses in Mt. Vernon, Illinois, to trade for Kansas lands, farm city property in Toneyka. Mt. Vernon has a nonu-

No. 356. A fine residence in Mt. Vernon, Jefferson county, Illinois, to trade for Kansas lands and farm. Price \$2,000 and cheap.

6
ell,
00,
me

dence, clear of incumbrance, worth \$3,000 ca
Will exchange or trade for property in Topeka,
within one mile or two of city.
No. 361. One of the finest residences in the c
for \$6,500.
No 362. Another fine residence on Harrison str
\$4,500.

No. 363. Four-room house, blinds, piazza, summer kitchen, closets, pantry, etc., stable and well lots; choice location, \$1,500 cash and time.

Five-room house, blinds, everything comfortable, \$1,800, both on 8th avenue, front south.

No. 364. Good six-room house, 1½ story, blinds, cellar, basement, well, cistern, stable, etc., on

No. 365. Three lots, 6th avenue, six-room
targe house, blinds cellar, stable, coal-house,
complete. only \$1 350 cash This is one of the
bargains in the city.

No. 366. N w we have you! 24 lots, corner chanan and 6th avenue, with good eight-room house \$1,500 cash. The lots are worth \$2,400, house we cost \$1,200 more making \$3,600 so you see we give you \$1,200, say nothing about the well and fence for taking the property.

In conclusion let us say we have large additions to the above list, some great bargains and desirable property. If you want to see them, call on me.

ROSS & MCCLINTOCK,
Topeka, Kansas.

ALSO, we have, in addition to our first column land list, to be found elsewhere in this paper, the following lots of land for sale:

No. 899. You can't beat this. Eighty acres choice land, 60 under cultivation, stable, hedge and board fence, 3 wells, small orchard, 8 miles from Topeka. 1 1/2 from a station and post office, desirable place. \$1 600. Cash and time. Plenty of good range.

No. 90. One hundred and sixty acres, n e q r 23, Pottawatomie county, 1 mile from St Mary's, all the best land in Kansas. \$14 per acre. C-sh and time.

No. 91. One hundred and sixty acres, s w q r 2, 10. Same as above.
No. 92. Eighty acres, n h f e q r 23. 10. 12. Same.
No. 93. Forty a r e s, w q r of e q r 23. 10. 12. Same.
No. 94. S w q r sec 4, township 2, range 17, in Pl. county. All bottom and slope land, Deer Creek through it, 15 acres broken, log house, 2 miles from Lipsburg, county seat \$400 takes it.

No. 99 8 hrs qr sec 9, 13, 14 Eighty acres
land, upland, good neighborhood. Price \$400. Com
make us an offer. This land must be sold.
Woolen mill, all complete, to trade for a good far
Kansas. This must be a No 1 farm in g locality
mill cost \$1,600, but will be put in at \$800 if
proportionately low, will take stock and farm imple
Several improved farms in Washington county, 10

	S.	T.	R.	Acres
shop ne q.....	29	12	12	80

pien-	neq	31	12	12	140
	swq	3	13	12	160
opeka	neq	13	13	12	160
table,	swq	13	13	12	160
	nhandseqswq	13	13	12	120
in the	whneq	1	13	13	77
	whseq	9	13	13	80

etc.,	neq	11	13	13	161
\$2,000,	seqnwq	15	13	13	40
	swq	15	13	13	160
ow of-	swq	19	13	13	16
11th	nh	29	13	13	80
	ehswofneq	31	13	13	120
	whnwq	31	13	13	86

not on	sw q	31	13	13	149
ment,	wh of neq	33	13	13	8
easy.	uwaseq	39	13	13	40
	lois l and 2	26	12	14	1
power,	shnw q	29	12	12	80
stories	nhsw q	31	15	14	77
scales.	sw q of sw q	7	13	14	33
radio					

house	neq	5	14	14	148
of fruit;	swneq	9	14	14	40
home.	nwnwq	9	14	14	40
wheat	seqneq	11	14	14	40
change	nwq of swq	17	14	14	40
	wh of seq.	9	14	14	14
twenty-	swq	17	14	14	14

Pepeka,	chswq	25	13	13	13
	whswq	3	14	16	8
st, \$900,	nwnsq	5	14	16	4
	swqseq	7	24	18	4
o, trade	nwqofseq	33	13	13	

Correspondence is solicited from the

ing to move to Kansas, or from per-
siring of making investments. Add-
ROSS & MCCLINTOCK
Topeka, K

Literary and Domestic.

DARNING AND THINKING—A CHRISTMAS MEMORY.

BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

What a relief it is to the nerves of the perplexed housekeeper to have a basket of darning to fall back upon. When there is so much to do that one cannot decide what to do first, what a relief it brings to take up a worn stocking and darn and rock oneself in an easy chair, conscious of fulfilling a duty and yet with the mind free to wander at will.

As the holidays approach, how involuntarily we go back to the rosy time when it was all a holiday; when the ordinary days played so small a part in our calculations that we took no note of them. And how natural it seems as we take up the worn threads one by one, to compare them with the lives of old-time associates. Many have vanished entirely, cut short, like the broken yarn by burdens too heavily imposed, only to be replaced by new material, new humanity, new interests. Many threads yet visible are almost ready to part, like the track of some life that has faded almost out of our recollection, but suddenly the memory of a beautiful head, of a drooping eye, or a ringing footstep, brings to life and sets going on the pathway a long forgotten companion; we stop and wonder which way the path has tended since it parted from ours, whether up or down, into deep waters or through pleasant pastures, then pay the tribute of a sigh and pass on.

But here and there a few sound threads, originally stronger than the rest, or more fortunate in wear and tear, still span and hold in shape the gaping hole, and across the gulf of time and forgetfulness, affection throws some gleaming arches that hold us firmly to the "Auld Lang Syne."

Over the highest and strongest and brightest of these, walks the father and the mother, hand in hand, spiritually keeping pace with our pace, whatever may betide, their sympathy never lags behind, whatever honors may come to them they never go on before.

Over one of these bridges we see walking two people between whom no shadow has fallen for many a year, and it is of them, when we were all young together, that this memory is written, and to them as husband and wife is dedicated.

In that mystic time the prettiest girl in our town was Annie Broadwell, or so we will call her, because that was not quite her name; but no matter what her name, since she was fair and sweet; blushes that dyed other girls' faces crimson, were only flitting pink tinges; lovely as the reflection of a rose petal on hers; her voice was soft and low, a woman's greatest charm; and one might watch an hour to catch a glance into her beautiful eyes, and then not know what color they were, mischief shown in them though, when they did look up, and she was first in all merry-making summer and winter; but as for that how could she help it, when the first invitation always, went to her, and she stood as "Orpheus" said, for the "figurative head" of the aristocracy of the occasion. Many a girl with more money and more dresses, and more aristocratic family graced those occasions, but Annie was queen, the undisputed village belle, because she was just such a girl that men must be stupid not to fall in love with; but there were no stupid men in our town; every school-boy grew up worshipping her, and only waited his first frock-coat and his opportunity to pay his addresses and declare himself; and to be displaced, alas! by the next newcomer or the next comrade out of jackets. Like grasshoppers (it has become so habitual with Kansas people to compare everything to grasshoppers that we hope we may be pardoned by our old schoolmates for thoughtlessly beginning this one) like grasshoppers, we were going to say, they burst the bonds of their roundabouts one after another, all for her, and put on coats with enormously long tails which made them look not unlike the orthopterous insects when they step out of their coat of mail and unfurl their long and glossy wings to the prairie breezes.

The new beau too, invariably took their first outing with her; every mother's son of them plunged headlong at her heart. Some fell dead on the spot, so far as love for any other damsel was concerned; others were only bruised and went on their way sorrowing, and all wondered why so sweet a girl should be so heartless.

All but one, one John we will call him for short, and pretend that is not his name either. We could not give him a long and dignified name, for he was not long and dignified himself, but he was jolly and independent and everybody's friend, which was much better than being long or dignified according to our notion, and perhaps Annie thought so too, though nobody suspected it then, any more than they suspected him settling imaginary affairs of honor with her long line of admirers every night in his dreams. He escorted her occasionally when no one else seemed to have a paramount claim, but he never hung around at the foot of the list nor even took the second place. If the coast was clear he took Annie and had a good time, if it was not, he took some other girl and had a good time too. But none of us "go on forever," and after a while John went away to seek his fortune, and if occasionally there seemed a gap which no one else could fill, no one minded it less than Annie, she spoke of him like the rest, as an old friend

and smiled upon her new lovers as sweetly as ever. To be sure she was called a coquette, no girl can lavish her smiles so promiscuously and escape that, but she did not seem like a heartless flirt, she was too gentle and true to her friends, and yet what must they think of her, and what could she do. Once in a while John would come home on a visit, but each time he claimed less and less of Annie's society, there were always new members in the circle and new claimants for her hand, and John stood back as of old, modestly or defiantly, we are not prepared to say which, though we suspect the latter, true lover-like saying to himself, he would have all or none. But at last he came one Christmas to a gay cavalier taking all the girls' hearts, by storm and paying his very special court to Annie. It was a drop too much, he had waited long enough, and going straightway to Annie's home in the middle of the forenoon, he determined to invite her to go with him to a party that very evening; her acceptance or refusal should decide his subsequent actions; if she refused he would go to Kansas or South America and never trouble her again. If she accepted in the face of this new light, well, it would be time enough after the party to decide what to do next.

When Annie met him at the door he noted the pink blush and the modest fall of the eye but he put no trust in them, they had kept him hoping so long that he was determined to know his fate. He did not stop to consider that she had never refused his escort, but put the simple question almost desperately, and when she began to answer, "I have promised to go with Max Vaughn," he was ready to burst with rage; "but, but," she continued, with a tremor in her voice that transported him to the seventh heaven, "I guess I'll go with you, John."

We only know further that John was heard to mutter something like "fool I've been," and a low, sweet voice said something about "waiting all these years," but we did not care to know more about that interview. They went to the party together and thence forth on life's journey, come fair or foul weather, they were pledged to each other, and in all these years the pledge has been joyfully renewed every Merrie Christmas. What more beautiful tribute can be paid to wedded hearts.

DEAR MRS. HUDSON: My sympathy was aroused, yesterday, on reading in the Chicago Inter-Ocean, of the faithful missionary work in Turkey, by Mrs. Anna V. Mumford, an American lady, widow of a Union soldier. It is there stated that she has given herself, body and soul to the missionary cause; that she labors faithfully and steadfastly in face of danger and privation; forsaken by all other missionaries, she remains true to the glorious life-work she has chosen, refusing to leave her post "when there is so much suffering she can help to mitigate."

The writer of the article further states that she is without means as well as friends "relying upon God alone to provide her with what funds she needs, over and above her widow's pension."

I cannot do the subject justice, for I respect, and love such women; such noble, heroic, self-sacrificing Christian work always awakens in me a desire to do all, however little that may be, for the benefit of my fellow creatures, and when I read of a woman laboring so bravely alone, without a word of friendly cheer or encouragement, or means to relieve the suffering around her, and remember she is ministering to women and children; then I wish for wealth, that I may give to the poor, and thus lend to the Lord.

Oh! will not persons who possess means especially women, have a serious charge to answer in that day when money will be the least of all things considered. "Inasmuch as ye have not done it with the least of these, my brethren, ye have not done it with one," will be fatal words to those who could have given to God's poor and did not.

I think the account is reliable, at least have no reason to doubt it, and write to you because you have influence and a medium of circulation that I have not. Perhaps an article upon the subject, in the FARMER may arouse, in the hearts of some, a desire to send cheering words, if not more substantial aid, to her who is "enduring all for Christ's sake." I would like to be the first to raise a fund for her, but cannot. L. M. BISSELL.

Barton county, Kansas.

It hardly seems possible that one woman, who is willing to devote her life to missionary work in a heathen country, where the peril is so great, and the volunteers so few, should be allowed to suffer for the necessities, or even to want for the luxuries of existence, while there are so many religious societies cheerfully employing laborers in foreign missions; even if we felt it right to send money to Mrs. Mumford without a thorough investigation of her character and work, we would have to be convinced that the best thing those who have little to give can do, is to send that little to Turkey. But we very cheerfully present Mrs. Biswell's kind and earnest letter.

HOME READINGS.

BY HELEN A. RAINS.

As the long winter evenings approach, when the chilling blasts and biting frosts lead one to appreciate the warmth and light of the family sitting-room, care should be taken to furnish the reading table with suitable material, which shall improve the mind by its solidity, and entertain by its variety. Although it is necessary to be come acquainted

with much of the local and general information imparted by the newspaper world, yet reading too many newspapers, like proof-reading, injures the memory, and had better be dispensed with. Besides, incidents of crime, horrifying scenes, which fill up the columns of many of our dailies ought never to come within pale of a child's imagination. But few people realize, perhaps, how much injury the relation of such incidents, permeated with crime, can do the young. One or two good illustrated monthlies, with notes of travel, scientific researches, and now and then a good story, even if it is fictitious, are much better for the young, than these relations of facts we find in our city papers. Histories are always interesting and instructive, and no reading table should be without them. A standard history once mastered becomes, in the main, a possession for all time. Children should early be taught to acquire a taste for such reading, by placing works of this kind in their way, and making their scenes and characters a subject of frequent discussion before them.

Volumes of poetry, like Moore, Tennyson, Keats, or even those upon our own side of the water, like Longfellow, Bryant, Whittier, &c., have a refining and elevating effect upon the mind, and will always be read with pleasure and profit.

Poetry has infused its bewitching melodies into our literature for hundreds of years, ever since the "stars sang their sublime cadences together." And to forget or neglect it, is like becoming blind to many of the grand and beautiful scenes of nature.

Fictitious works, while their characters are sometimes overdrawn, are not without their relative merits. It proper care is taken in its selection, you will find a work of this kind introduced into the family circle will prove a valuable acquisition to the reading table.

A good novel by such writers as Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Marion Harland, Mrs. Holmes, Edward Eggleston, Louisa M. Alcott and others I might mention, does the readers no harm. Their brilliant conceptions and vivid delineations of character illustrate human nature, and the different grades of society in all their conflicting lights and shades, and these, having the charm of every-day life and actual existence about them, give us an insight into a world which we may have only seen in embryo. Yet fictitious works of the very best ought to be indulged in after long intervals of abstinence. One of the greatest evils following their perusal is the tendency which many experience to continue a course of light reading to the exclusion of all other books of a more substantial order.

Works of travel, histories of discoveries in the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdom, by men of science and renown, should never be absent from the household library. Here in the family circle the young student gets a clearer insight into the physiognomy of trees and plants, the peculiarity of the different minerals scattered over the face of the country, the phenomena of coloring and its degrees of intensity as we approach the tropics. These items of interest, when read and discussed in the family circle, have an attraction which is seldom noticed in the school-room, and enhance with a peculiar vividness any lesson in botanical geography the scholar may be pursuing.

It is a mistaken idea that the scholar gathers all the information he may ever expect to obtain within the four walls of the school-room. Home readings by the winter fireside, under the direction of judicious parents, have more to do toward forming the characters and disciplining the minds of children than all the instruction they will ever receive at school.

How necessary then to be able to distinguish the gold from the dross interlure, either ancient or modern, and to select such works, and only such, whose impressions will be the most edifying, purifying and permanent. Mt. Airy, Iowa.

HAZLE-NUT BUTTER.—Scald and blanch a pint of hazle-nuts, pound them to a paste in a mortar, adding gradually a small quantity of butter. This is excellent eaten on wild fowl or to flavor the most delicate sauces.

MACAROONS.—Are very nice made of hazle-nuts instead of almonds, by the following recipe: Whites of 4 eggs beaten; 1 lb sugar stirred in gradually; 1 lb of nuts, scalded, skinned and pounded with a little of the sugar, then stirred in with the sugar and eggs. Drop from a teaspoon on buttered paper or tins.

DOLLY VARDEN CAKE.—Four eggs 2 cups white sugar (I like the granulated best), ½ cup butter. Beat this hard half an hour, then add 3 cups of flour sifted light, 1 cup sweet milk, 2 teaspoons of baking powder. Beat well together. Take out half the quantity in another dish, add to this 1 cup of raisins stoned and chopped, ½ cup of currants, ½ a nutmeg, 2 teaspoons of cinnamon, 2 of cloves. Bake the light and dark in separate dishes about one inch thick; put icing between and pile them up as cocoanut or jelly cake. Very nice.

CREAM SPONGE-CAKE.—Beat 2 eggs in a coffee-cup until light, and then fill the cup with sweet cream; add 1 cup of sugar, ½ teaspoon of soda, 1 of cream of tartar, one and one-half cups of flour. Should sour cream be used omit the cream of tartar.

PLAIN FRUIT CAKE.—One cup of butter, two of sugar, half cup of molasses, two-thirds of a cup of warm water, three cups of flour, five eggs, one teaspoon of soda, nutmeg, cinnamon, cloves salt, one pound of chopped raisins, two-thirds of a cup of currants, and slices of citron.

ORANGE CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, yolks of five eggs, whites of two eggs, half a cup of

cold water, two and one-half cups of flour, two teaspoons of baking powder, the juice and grated rind of one orange and a pinch of salt; bake in jelly cake tins. Beat the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth, add seven large tablespoons of powdered sugar and the grated rind and juice of one orange. Spread this between the layers. If you like the taste of orange, you will like this cake.

MINCE PIE CRUST—"M. L." writes to the Detroit Free-Press as follows: "I noticed an inquiry in the last 'Household' as to a way of making pie crust without folding and hammering so unmercifully with a rolling-pin. I know of one very good way, for I have just made a beautiful looking and delicious tasting apple pie. For one pie take a heaping coffee-cup of flour, throw it into your dish; into this put a bounteous tablespoon of lard and a pinch of salt. Do not rub the lard through the flour as you would for biscuits, but pick it up—here and there—as it were; then put cold water enough to moisten; throw it on your paste board and roll out. This recipe will make light, flaky crust, and such as you can give to children, or may be eaten by the most confirmed dyspeptic without injury. This is most respectfully submitted for trial, even to the lady who thinks 'lard pie crust an abomination.' Others have thought the same and been cured by this prescription."

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Our readers, in replying to advertisements, to 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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I will furnish the Kansas Farmer (Weekly), and American Agriculturist (Monthly), for \$2.50 for 1898, or I will furnish the American Agriculturist alone for \$1.00. Also the Young Folks' (Monthly) with Youth's Companion (Weekly) for \$2.50. Sent to any P. O. in U. S. Now is the time to subscribe. Address, W. H. JOHNSON, P. O. Box 765, Topeka, Kansas.

25 Fashionable Cards, no 2 alike, with name 10c. post-paid Geo. I. Reed & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

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On a walk a hat did lie,
And a gallus chap sailed by—
He was a clerk in a hotel;
And he gave that hat a kick,
And he came across a brick—
Now upon a crutch he goes,
Minus half a pound of toes.

IMPROVED PREMIUM LIST.

Anything calculated to increase the interest in our County Fairs is, of course, of general interest. It is believed that the following additions to the premium list would insure lively competition and an increased attendance. Some of these prizes have been offered at county fairs in Pennsylvania and found satisfactory to the people:

Best to live, butter (without hair), diploma.
Biggest bull dog, \$25.
Young lady cooking best dinner of not less than ten different dishes, flat iron.
Best quilt pieced by young lady of not less than thirty-five years, (age to be sworn to) 25 cent chromo.
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Maddest mother after the award, fifty cents.
Second maddest, thirty cents.
Best keg of beer made in the county, and to be tested by the board, \$50.
The man who catches greased pig, (pig to have 50 feet start), \$2.
Best essay on farming, steel pen and holder.
Best piece needle work, spool Clark's thread No. 40.
Man bringing largest family to the fair, a copy of "Darwin's progressive theory."
Fattest woman, \$3.
Second fattest woman, tilter.
Finest display of home-made pumpkins, napkin ring.

MARK TWAIN'S HOTEL.

Having lately opened a harem, I send you these, my rules and regulations:
This house will be considered strictly temperate. None but the brave deserve the fair.
Persons owing bills for board will be bored for bills.
Boarders who do not wish to pay in advance are requested to advance and pay.
Boarders are expected to wait on the colored cook for meals.
Sheets will be nightly changed, once in six months or more, if necessary.
Single men and their families will not be boarded. Nightmares hired out at reasonable rates.
Safety valves will be furnished to snoring boarders.

PROF. BILLINGS ON FELINES.—The kat is a domestic animal—but I never have been able to tell wherefore.

You kant trust one enny more than you kan a case of the gout. There is only one mortal thing you kan trust a kat with, and cum out even, and that is a bar of hard soap.

They are as meek as Moses, but as full of devilry as Judas Iscariot.

They will harvest a dozen of young chickens for you, and then steal into the sitting-room as softly as an undertaker, and lay themselves down on the rug at your feet, full of injured innocence and chickens, and dream of their childhood days.

All there is about a kat that is domestic, that I know of, is that you kant looze one.

You kant looze a kat—they are as bad to looze as a bad reputation is.

You may send one out of the state, done up in a meal bag and marked C. O. D., and the next morning you will find him or her (according to sex) in the same spot alongside of the kitchen stove, ready to be stepped on.

Kats have got two good ears for melody, and often make the night atmosphere melodious with their opera music.

But the most wonderful thing about the kat that has been discovered yet is their fear of death.

You kant induce one by any ordinary means to accept death—they actually scorn to die.

You may kill one as often as you have a mind to, and they will begin life anew in a few minutes with a more flattering prospectus.

Dogs I love, they carry their kridenshuls in their faces, and cant hide them, but the bulk of a kat's reputashun lays buried in their stumuk, as unknown to themselves as to envoddy else.

There is only one thing about a kat that I like, and that is that they are very cheap—a little money well invested, will go a grate way in kats.

Kats are very plenty in this world just now. I counted eighteen from my boarding house window one moonlite nite last summer, and it wasn't a first-rate nite for kats neither.

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10,000 CATTLE

—LOCATED NEAR—

ELLIS, KANSAS,

ON THE KANSAS PACIFIC ROAD.

I have now for sale all classes, and want to close them all out in the next ninety days.

Market Opens for Through Texas Cattle, October 1st in Kansas, this year, instead of November, as formerly. Enquire of Wm. B. GRIMES, Ellis, Kansas.

September, 8th, 1877.

MUST BE SOLD.

For want of room I will sell very low four trigs, each of Dark Brahmas, and Buff Cochins, one year old fowls, choice breeding stock, Todd's strain, one pair each of Bremen and Brown China geese, two pair colored Muscovy Ducks, these five varieties, I will close out, also for sale a large lot of young stock, Fok and Aylbury ducks, white and brown Leghorns, Brahmas Cochins and S. S. Hamburgs. Everything warranted to go safely by express, and to be pure bred. Address: J. DONAVAN, Fairmont, Leavenworth Co. Kansas.

NOT FAIL to read our new Catalogue. It contains valuable information for every person contemplating the purchase of any article for personal, family or agricultural use. Free to any address. HONGKONG WARE CO., Original Grange Supply House, 221 & 223 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

IMPORTED

NORMAN HORSES

—SULTAN—

E. DILLON & CO., Normal, McLean Co., ILLS.,

HAVE made the important breeding of NORMAN HORSES a specialty for the last 30 years. Have imported from Normandy, France, Seventy-Five Stallions and Mares, and have now on hand 100 head of Stallions and Mares, as FINE A HERD as can be found in the United States; all of which we are offering for sale, on terms as liberal as the same quality of stock can be had for anywhere in the United States. Imported in July, 1877, 8 as fine stallions as ever crossed the Atlantic Ocean, all dark dapple greys, from 3 to 5 years old, will weigh, in good flesh, an average of 2,000 pounds each. Our ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, giving description of stock, will be sent, free of charge, to any one sending us his post-office address.

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SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM,

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Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Herd Book Pedigree, Bred and for sale.

ALSO Berkshire pigs bred from imported and premium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not taken.

Address: GLICK & KNAPP.

P. S. Persons desiring to visit the farm, by calling on Mr. G. W. Glick in the city of Atchison; will be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge.

GEO. M. CHASE, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

BREEDER OF

Thoroughbred English BERKSHIRE PIGS.

—ALSO—

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.

None but first-class stock shipped.

DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.,

68 & 70 W. Monroe St., Chicago Ill.

4-ton Hay Scales, \$50. Old price, \$60.

All other sizes at a great reduction. All Scales warranted. Send for Circular and Price-List.

GRAPE VINES.

Also Trees, Small Fruits, etc. Wholesale rates very low to Nurserymen, Dealers, and large Planters. Send stamp for Descriptive List. Price List FREE.

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ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

The Great Remedy for curing Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, etc. Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Affections. Sold EVERYWHERE.

People. Try it! Allen's Lung Balsam Is Your Hope.

\$15 SHOT GUN

A double-barrel gun, bar or front-action lock; warranted genuine twist barrels, and a good shooter, on no basis with Black Powder and a Wed. Cutter, for \$15. Can be sent O. O. D. with privilege to examine before paying bill. Send stamp for circular to P. POWELL & SON, Gun Dealers, 228 Main Street, Cincinnati, O.

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen.

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IMPORTED

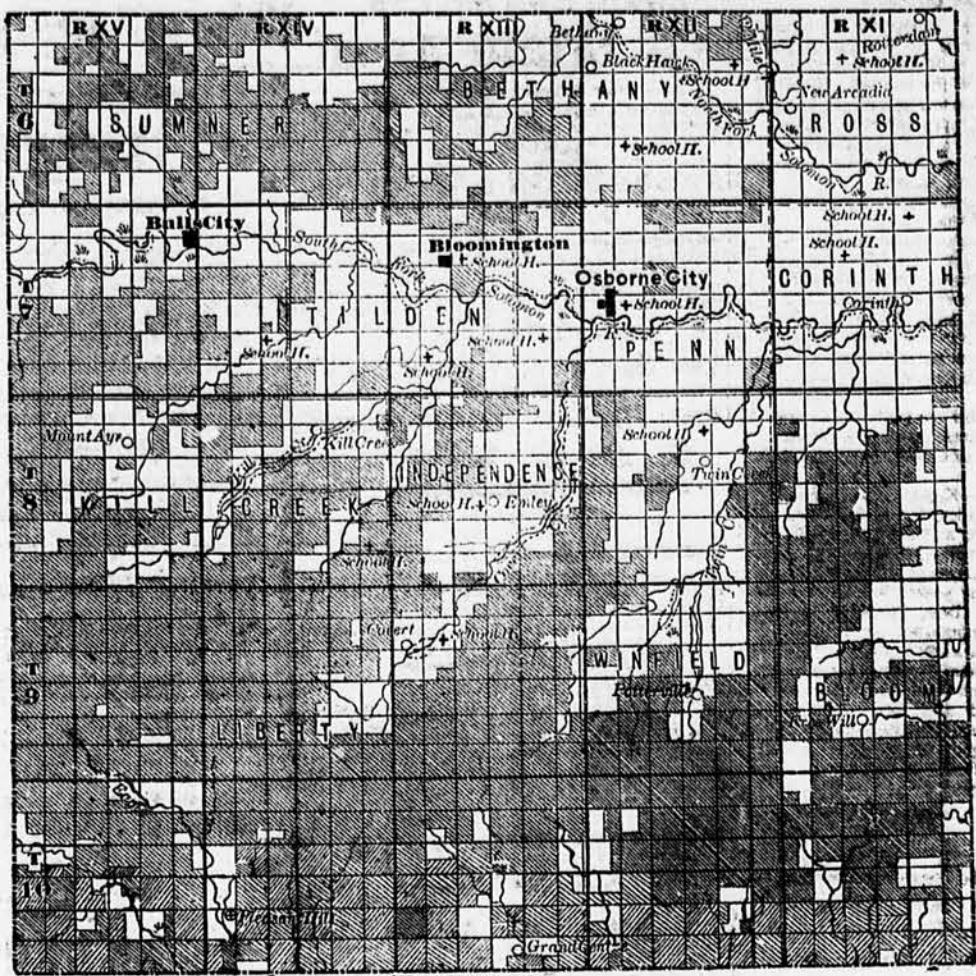
VOL. XV. NO. 52.

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

next week.—*Southern Kansas Gazette.*



the proceedings of the National Bee Keepers' Association at their annual convention, held in N. Y. City on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of Oct. 1877. Annual Subscription \$1.56. Bee-Keepers Text Book 40c. Ad-



Lincoln County.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Organized in 1870. Named in honor of Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth president of the United States, and author of the Emancipation Proclamation, assassinated April 14, 1865. Square miles, 720; population to square mile, 3.40. Population in 1870, 510; population in 1875, 2,498; increase in five years, 1,977.

County Seat.—Lincoln Centre, the county seat, is 132 miles in an air line from Topeka, in a westerly direction.

Face of the Country.—Bottom land, 15 per cent; forest 1 per cent; prairie, 99 per cent. Average width of bottoms, one and one-half miles; general surface of the country—the greater part undulating, but some portions are level, others bluff.

Timber.—Belts of timber along the principal streams average about one-quarter mile in width. Varieties: cottonwood, ash, black walnut, box elder, oak and elm.

Principal Streams.—The Saline river is the principal stream. It flows east through the entire extent of the county, tributaries on the south side, Table Rock, O., Bruch, Elkhorn, Bullfoot, Oak, East and West T. in creeks; general direction northeast. Tributaries on the north, Twelve-mile, Beaver, Yanger, Lost, Spillman and Wolf creeks; general direction, southeast. The county is well supplied with springs; good well water reached at from 30 to 50 feet.

Coal.—Coal has been discovered cropping out of the banks. The quality is poor, and none has been mined for use. The veins are from 10 to 20 inches in thickness, and have been found in township 11, range 9 west.

Building Stone, etc.—Inexhaustible quantities of stone found in the bluffs—white magnesian limestone, of good quality. There are several salt springs and marshes on S. 1 creek and its tributaries, but their value has not been tested.

Railroad Connections.—There are no railroads in the county.—Report of State Board of Agriculture.

FOOD FOR PRODUCING MILK.

We think dairymen have not sufficiently appreciated the value of the pumpkin as food for producing milk. The prejudice against this food for milk cows has arisen from the effect of the seeds when given in large quantity. The seeds have a diuretic effect, operating on the kidneys, and this has sometimes lessened the flow of milk; but if a small portion of the seeds are removed, this danger is wholly overcome. Indeed, the case of ill-effect have probably occurred from feeding more than the due proportion of seeds.

We have seen pumpkins fed quite freely with excellent result in quantity and quality of milk; but it is not fit or economical to feed too largely of any one food. Potatoes fed in moderation are excellent for milk; but, given in too great quantity, they will reduce the yield. Turnips or beets must not be given too liberally, corn-fodder, given as a sole ration is unprofitable; but fed with half-pasture, will keep up the yield of milk, and add largely to the profit of the season. So pumpkins are excellent to keep up the fall flow of milk. Having fully the value of turnips, per weight they are more cheaply raised, and should be added to the yearly supply of food by every dairyman. When grown alone, it is found that as many tons per acre may be produced as of turnips; but the custom mostly is, to grow the pumpkin with a corn crop. From one to two tons may be grown with a good yield of corn, requiring little more than placing the seeds, at distances of about 20 feet apart, in alternate rows of corn. The cultivation of the corn will be sufficient attention to the pumpkin crop; and this crop will often be equal, in food value, to ten bushels of corn per acre.—Live-Stock Journal.

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays For the Week Ending December 26, 1877

Anderson County—J. W. Goltz, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Jesse Ewing, Jackson Tp., Nov. 23, 1877, one white steer, red head and neck, some white in forehead, legs red and white, one year old. Valued at \$14.
STEER—Taken up by C. A. Whitsett, Indian Creek Tp., Nov. 24, 1877, two 3-year-old steers, one dark roan with blaze face, the other a light roan with blaze face and dark neck, no other marks nor brands perceptible. Valued at \$30 each.

STEER—Taken up by E. W. Pomroy, Indian Creek Tp., Nov. 21, 1877, one yearling steer, light red and white, upper part of face white with red around each eye and above the nose, white under the belly, tip of left horn broken off, no other marks nor brands visible. Valued at \$14.50.
HEIFER—Taken up by Geo. Bach, Putnam Tp., Dec. 3, 1877, one 3-year-old white heifer, with two black feet and black ears, a small black stripe on the nose, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$15.

Bourbon County—I. H. Brown, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by F. E. Myrick, one white steer, with some red spots, crop off left ear, supposed to be 2 yrs old, put, no horns, de perceptible. Valued at \$20.
STEER—Taken up by J. W. Balam, Timberhill Tp., one steer, supposed to be 1 yr old last spring, red with white spots, white face and tail both ears marked but cannot tell how, no brands. Valued at \$15.
STEER—Taken up by W. H. Johnson, Osage Tp., one red and white spotted steer, 1 yr old, marked with two white in left ear and a swallow fork in right, no brands visible. Valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by Joseph Noret, Marmaton Tp., one 2-yr. old heifer, medium size, red and white spotted, white face, no horns, no brands.
PONY—Taken up by Aaron Holman, Franklin Tp., one black horse pony, white face, both hind feet white and the left hind down, no other marks nor brands, about 2 yrs old. No value given.

STEER—Taken up by C. Daniels, Walnut Tp., one red and white spotted, yearling steer, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$15.
STEER—Also, one red roan yearling steer, with brand on hip supposed to be [?]. Valued at \$15.

Elk County—George Thompson, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by W. H. Henshaw, Elk Falls Tp., Dec. 6, 1877, one yearling cow, white belly, branded on right side (O, O, I, I), on right hip, (K, R), about 3 yrs old, with a roan, steeling calf.
COW—Taken up by S. E. Cummings, Elk Falls Tp., Nov. 24, 1877, one yearling dun-colored horse, colt, salt in left ear, Valued at \$12.
COW—Also, one yearling colt, dark brown, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$12.

Jackson County—J. G. Porterfield, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Jacob Yeakum, Douglas Tp., Nov. 16, 1877, one bay yearling filly, white, spotted in forehead some white on nose and inside of left hind foot. Valued at \$20.
STEER—Taken up by Isaac Cordell, Liberty Tp., Nov. 23, 1877, one red and white yearling steer, white across the shoulder, red neck. Valued at \$15.
STEER—Taken up by Peter Davis, Grant Tp., Nov. 17, 1877, one red yearling steer, no marks nor brands visible. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by E. L. Shields, Grant Tp., Dec. 5, 1877, one roan yearling steer, white face, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$15.
Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Simon Taitner, Americus Tp., Dec. 5, 1877, one red roan heifer 2 yrs old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$15.
COW—Taken up by W. B. Holt, Elmendorf Tp., Nov. 16, 1877, one black horse colt, white spot on nose, very poor. Valued at \$20.
HEIFER—Taken up by John B. Withers, Jackson Tp., Nov. 16, 1877, one yearling heifer, red, with white belly, crop off right ear and a swallow fork in right ear, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$12.

STEER—Also, by same, at same time, one red yearling steer, white under belly, crop off, and small white spot on right ear, upper and underbit off left ear, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$12.
Leavenworth County—J. W. Nicholas, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Mrs. A. E. Skidner, Delaware Tp., Dec. 19, 1877, one yearling cow, dark red head, generally spotted with white, ears white, spotted with white, small horns. Valued at \$12.
HEIFER—Also, by same, at same time, one light red steer, coming 3 yrs old, generally spotted with white, small horns. Valued at \$12.
HORSE—Taken up by James Hood, Fairmont Tp., Sep. 2, 1877, one bay horse, 12 yrs old, collar, mane on neck and harness marks on each side. Valued at \$40.
MAHE—Taken up by John C. Wilson, Tonganoxie Tp., Nov. 16, 1877, one roan horse 4 yrs old, 14 hands high, both sides white, star in forehead, and small white spot on end of nose. Valued at \$20.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. D. Lindsay, Sugar Creek Tp., Nov. 17, 1877, one white yearling steer, with red ears, crop off right ear. Valued at \$15.
STEER—Taken up by Wilson Palmer, Osage Tp., Dec. 6, 1877, one red and white steer, 2 years old, branded on right hip with a small [?]. Valued at \$15.
STEER—Taken up by G. L. Kenoch, Middle Creek Tp., Nov. 16, 1877, one white yearling steer, some red spots on body, branded on right hip with a small [?]. Valued at \$15.
Also, one red yearling heifer, white spot in forehead, some white spots on body. Valued at \$15.
COW—Taken up by Hedrick Miller, Valley Tp., Nov. 2, 1877, one red cow, 4 or 5 yrs old, crop off right ear, two underbit in left ear, points of both horns sawed off, branded (P) on right hip. Valued at \$10.
HEIFER—Taken up by Martin Gekko, Valley Tp., Nov. 2, 1877, one red and white heifer, supposed to be 1 yr old, marked with a small [?]. Valued at \$15.
HEIFER—Taken up by Jno. Frank, Valley Tp., Dec. 10, 1877, one roan yearling heifer, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$12.
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HORSE—Taken up by S. W. Tuggle, Nov. 30, 1877, one bay horse colt, white tip in face, light and left ear, foot white, black mane and tail, hook joints swollen. Valued at \$20.
FILLY—Taken up by James Stevens, Osage Tp., Nov. 19, 1877, one iron gray mare filly 2 yrs old, star in forehead, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$20.

Norton County—N. J. Fitz Patrick, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by G. N. Cheeseman, Solomon Tp., Nov. 15, 1877, one Texas steer, about 13 hands high, 2 yrs old, branded on right side with a diamond and (C) on left hind, branded in form of a diamond on right side. Valued at \$12.
Nemaha County—Walter J. Ingram, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by D. A. Hister, Richmond Tp., Dec. 14, 1877, one red cow 5 yrs old, crop and underbit in right ear, salt in left, underbit brand on left hip. No value given.
HEIFER—Taken up by A. McCoey, Capuma Tp., Dec. 14, 1877, one white steer, red line back, and red jaws, 1 yr old.
HEIFER—Taken up by S. Sherman, Illinois Tp., Nov. 23, 1877, one 2-year-old heifer, red and white spotted, small size. No value given.
MAHE—Taken up by Judson M. Clark, Clear Creek Tp., Dec. 3, 1877, one bay mare, white on end of nose, some white in forehead, branded (J) on left hip, 2 yrs old. No value given.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Ed. Seerest, Jackson Tp., Nov. 10, 1877, one red and white steer, underbit in both ears, 1 yr old. Valued at \$14.
STEER—Taken up by Andrew Anderson, Zeandale Tp., Dec. 14, 1877, one steer, body mostly white, neck and legs red, slightly mixed with white, below medium size, when walking, holds his head lower than cattle usually do, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$25.
COW—Taken up by E. L. Johnson, Zeandale Tp., Dec. 10, 1877, one iron gray mare colt, star in forehead, 1 yr old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$20.

Shawnee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. E. Lucas, Mission Tp., Nov. 10, 1877, one white steer, 1 yr old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$10.
HEIFER—Taken up by C. W. Moffit, Moonmouth Tp., Nov. 20, 1877, one white heifer, red ears. Valued at \$12.

Sumner County—Stacy B. Douglass, Clerk.

Taken up by James W. Wright, Oxford Tp., the following described stock, to wit:
HEIFERS—One 3-year-old black and white heifer, brand on hip indistinguishable. Valued at \$4.
Also, one red and white 3-year-old heifer, crop ears, no brand. Valued at \$5.
Also, one 3-year-old black and white heifer, same brand. Valued at \$5.
Also, one black necked 6-year-old heifer. Valued at \$3.
Also, one white spots, lame in right hind leg, 5 yrs old. Valued at \$5.
Also, one white cow, 5 yrs old, one hip down, very lame. Valued at \$5.
Also, one spotted red and white cow, crop ears, sore feet 6 years old. Valued at \$7.
FILLY—One white 2-year-old bull, no marks. Valued at \$1.
STEER—One red and white 2-year-old bull, Valued at \$1.
Woodson County—L. A. Holloway, Clerk.

Taken up by W. B. Woodside, Eminence Tp., Nov. 20, 1877, one brindle steer, under and overbit in both ears, branded (C) on left hip, a little white under belly, no other marks nor brands, 2 yrs old. Valued at \$20.
COW—Also, taken up by J. H. Berger, Owl Creek Tp., Nov. 30, 1877, one roan cow, 5 yrs old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$11.

Wabash County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

MAHE—Taken up by D. C. Keller, Mission Creek Tp., Nov. 10, 1877, one brown mare 3 yrs old, branded (O) on left shoulder. Valued at \$25.
Strays for the Week Ending December 19, 1877

Atchison County—Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by G. W. Thompson, Mt. Pleasant Tp. (Atchison P. O.), Nov. 11, 1877, one red steer, few white spots on each side, split in left ear, medium size, about 2 yrs old. Valued at \$15.
FILLY—Taken up by John Duff, Grasshopper Tp. (Muscatine P. O.), Nov. 1, 1877, one black filly, both hind feet white, heavy built, had bull on 3 yrs old.
HORSE—Taken up by Mrs. Catherine Durkin, Mt. Pleasant Tp., Nov. 6, 1877, one dark bay horse, hind feet white, heavy built, had bull on 3 yrs old.
Also, one high, 3 yrs old. Valued at \$25.
HEIFER—Taken up by Burlington Manly, Walnut Tp. (Oak Mills P. O.), Nov. 1, 1877, one red and white heifer 2 yrs old. Valued at \$12.
PONY—Taken up by Wm. Ramsey, Kaplona Tp. (Effington P. O.), Nov. 20, 1877, one sorrel horse pony, front feet shod, about 14 hands high, 10 yrs old. Valued at \$30.
MAHE—Also, one dark gray mare, sweetened in hind shoulder, front feet shod, about 15 hands high, 5 yrs old. Valued at \$40.
STEER—Taken up by Jacob Boyer, Centre Tp. (Monrovia P. O.), Nov. 21, 1877, one brindle steer, white in flanks, 1½ yrs old. Valued at \$15.

Elk County—Geo. Thompson, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by L. A. Boy, Greenfield Tp., Nov. 6, 1877, one roan cow 3 yrs old, branded (U, L, X) on left side, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$15.
Also, one red cow, up by John Zingor, Liberty Tp., Nov. 22, 1877, two mare, ponies, one, brown, heavy set, long mane and tail, a disk under the jaw, with small white spots, both hind feet white from hoof to fetlock, 1½ hands high, supposed to be three yrs old, one, light brown, hind feet white, six inches above hoof, right hind foot, white from foot to five inches above hoof, white spot in forehead and one on nose, 13½ hands high, supposed to be 2 years old, no marks nor brands. Both valued at \$20.
PONY—Taken up by E. C. McKay, Liberty Tp., Nov. 16, 1877, one sorrel mare pony, one small white spot on left hip, right knee knocked down, supposed to be 3 yrs old, no marks or brands perceptible. Valued at \$15.

Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.

MAHE—Taken up by M. M. Snow, Jackson Tp., Nov. 13, 1877, one bay mare 14 hands high, supposed to be 6 yrs old. Valued at \$30.
Also, one yearling bay mare. Valued at \$20.
Also, one brown horse supposed to be 2 yrs old last spring, a little white on back side of left hind foot. Valued at \$20.
Also, one black horse supposed to be 2 yrs old last spring, both hind feet and left fore foot white, star in forehead. Valued at \$25.
Also, one bay horse, star in forehead, supposed to be 2 yrs old last spring. Valued at \$20.
Also, one red cow, up by H. F. Helder (Reading P. O.), Nov. 1, 1877, one red cow, 4 yrs old, marked with swallow tail clip on under side of left ear, some roan on under side of body, branded on right hip with a small [?], supposed to be 3 yrs old. Valued at \$30.
FILLY—Taken up by Ben. E. Jones, Emporia Tp., Nov. 20, 1877, one dark brown filly, mouse colored nose, medium size, no marks or brands. Valued at \$10.
HEIFER—Taken up by Edwin Moorhead, Americus Tp., Nov. 15, 1877, one black and white spotted heifer, 1 yr old, swallow fork in left ear, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$15.
COW—Taken up by T. J. Atchison, Fremont Tp., Nov. 1, 1877, one bay mare colt, 1 year old, right hind foot white, branded on right hip with a small [?]. Valued at \$20.
FILLY—Taken up by Ira Hunsaw, Emporia Tp., Nov. 14, 1877, one bay filly 2 yrs old, no marks or brands visible. Valued at \$22.
STEER—Taken up by E. B. Hadley, Pike Tp., Nov. 19, 1877, one red and white spotted steer, (other side red), small crop off right ear, a swallow fork in the same, 1 year old last spring, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$14.
COW—Taken up by H. H. Wadsworth, Waterloo Tp., Nov. 1, 1877, one white roan heifer 2 years old past, with a red roan heifer calf 3 months old, marked with a crop off the right ear and underbit off left ear, and a piece of one around the horns. Valued at \$30.
COW—Taken up by Paul Lusk, Fremont Tp., Nov. 1, 1877, one bay mare colt 2 yrs old, with some roan hairs on hip. Valued at \$12.
Also, one white cow, star in face, white round foot of left hip. Valued at \$25.
HORSE—Taken up by Morgan Thomas, Pike Tp., Nov. 5, 1877, one black horse about 6 years old, branded on left shoulder (F) enclosed in a diamond and (C) on left hind, no marks or brands. Valued at \$30.

Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. J. Robinson, Jefferson Tp., Dec. 10, 1877, one yearling heifer, black and white spotted, short tail, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.
HEIFER—Taken up by Albert Edwards, Union Tp., Dec. 10, 1877, one 2 yr old heifer, rather small, white, branded on right hip (H). Valued at \$12.50.
Also, one white roan heifer, we about his legs, branded on left hip (S). Valued at \$15.
STEER—Taken up by Geo. West, Ozarkville Tp., Dec. 4, 1877, one red roan steer, medium size, red and white spots on legs, white face no marks or brands. Valued at \$16.
MAHE—Taken up by V. L. Shelton, Ozarkville Tp., Dec. 10, 1877, one bay mare, about 9 yrs old, 15 hands high, branded on right shoulder (S) leather on, has the appearance of a work animal. Valued at \$25.
MULE—Also, one light sorrel mare mule, about 4 yrs old, 14½ hands high, has the appearance of a work animal, no marks or brands. Valued at \$30.

Reno County—H. W. Beatty, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Geo. Hern, Castleton Tp., Nov. 10, 1877, one blue roan cow, about 10 yrs old, branded (H) on left hip. Valued at \$12.
Also, by same, at same time, one 2 yr old blue roan heifer branded on left hip (H). Valued at \$13.
Also, by same, at same time, one 2 yr old steer brown, with white on flanks, and white face. Valued at \$14.
Also, by same, at same time, one 2 yr old steer, pale red, no marks or brands. Valued at \$10.
Also, by same, at same time, one yearling steer, red and white, branded on left hip (H). Valued at \$8.
Also, by same, at same time, one 2 yr old steer, red, with white flanks and blind of one eye. All the above are Texas cattle.

E. E. EWING,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Choice Family Groceries.

To those of our friends in town or country desiring cheap, fresh and reliable groceries, we are ready to supply their orders at all times. We guarantee satisfaction in quality and price. Our stock is renewed from week to week, therefore our goods are fresh.

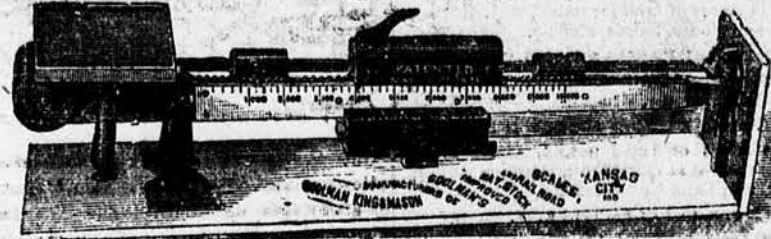
SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, COFFEE ALL GRADES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PICKLES, CAPERS, ETC. OLIVES, ITALIAN MACCARONI AND VERMICELLI, FRESH CANNED FRUITS OF ALL KINDS,

CANNED MEATS & FISH, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC PRESERVES & JELLIES,

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Dried and Preserved Fruits, Currants, Raisins, Oranges, Nuts, &c. A General Assortment of Spices, Pickles, Essences, Extracts, &c.

Also a variety of Household Novelties, Lamps and Chimneys of all kinds, Glass and Crockeryware, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, &c., always fresh and in quantities to suit purchasers. The best brands of Flour, Ham and Bacon, Pickled Pork and Fish. Orders by Mail promptly filled and goods delivered on the cars. COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods, or their market value paid in cash.

227 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.



GOOLMAN'S Improved Standard Scales,

PATENTED MAY 23d, 1874—MANUFACTURED BY

The Goolman Company,

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ALL KINDS OF CASTINGS MADE TO ORDER AND SCALES REPAIRED.

These Scales are superior in workmanship, accuracy, and durability, weighing from one pound to full capacity of the scale, with the utmost precision, and will be sold on as good terms as any good scale. We also manufacture Goolman's Folding and Stationary Top SCHOOL DESKS, and Warrant the same to be the strongest and most convenient yet offered to the Western people. Address for Circulars and lowest terms. The Goolman Co.

THE KANSAS WAGON!



And also all kinds of Freight, Spring and Express Wagons.

We use the most improved machinery, and under the direction of the most skillful foreman in the U. S. states, employ two hundred men in the manufacture of these wagons. We use the celebrated Wisconsin Lumber and Indiana Spokes and Felloes, and carry large stocks of thoroughly dry first-class wagon timber. Our work is finished in the most substantial manner, with all the latest improvements. Every wagon warranted.

Kansas Manufacturing Comp'y, Leavenworth, Ks.

A. CALDWELL, President; N. J. WATERMAN Vice President; C. B. BRACE, Treasurer; J. B. MCAFEE, Secretary; A. WOODWORTH, Superintendent Shops.

The above Line of Goods are for sale by

W. W. CAMPBELL & BRO., TOPEKA, Ks.

CARBONATED STONE

And Pipe Works.

LOCATED: NEAR J. P. COLE'S STORE, ON KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA.

We are now preparing a complete list of

Chimneys, Sewer and Drain Pipe, Well Tubing,

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TAKE NOTICE.

We Guarantee the Durability of All Goods

We manufacture and deal in. We are also the agents for the State of Kansas for the sale of the MILWAUKEE CEMENT, which we are prepared to show by undeniable authority, as being THE BEST HYDRAULIC CEMENT MADE IN THE UNITED STATES. We can furnish it by the barrel, or car load, in either in bags or barrels, at the lowest prices. Also constantly on hand English and Portland Cements, Michigan Champion brand, Stocco Plaster, also the genuine Hannibal Bear Crawl white lime. Hair and plasterer's materials generally, AT BOTTOM PRICES, for the best brands manufactured.

CONTRACTS MADE FOR FURNISHING TUBING, AND PUTTING IN BORED WELLS.

Call and see us and we can satisfy you that it is for your interest to patronize us, and use our goods upon the merit of their durability and cheapness. Send for circular and price list.

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BROCKETT'S

PATENT.

WELL AUGER.

\$3000 to \$5000 a year

can easily be made with

one of our Augers.

Bronze Metal Awarded Brockett's Well

Auger, 1875, 1876, 1877. Against

all Competing Augers.

The only continuous sectional worm Well Auger Manufactured. It will bore more rapidly with less power, than any other Auger manufactured. It does not require horse power to operate it, but bores with wonderful speed and ease by hand or horse power.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

ADDRESS,

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

PRESENT STATE OFFICERS OF KANSAS

The postoffice address of the following State officers, is Topeka, Kansas: Governor, Geo. T. Anthony. Lieut. Governor, L. U. Humphrey. Secretary of State, Thos. H. Cavanaugh. Auditor, P. J. Bonbrake. Treasurer, John Francis. Superintendent of Public Instruction, Allen B. Lemmon. A. Torrey-General, Willard Davis. Adjutant-General, Peter S. Noble. State Printer, Geo. W. Martin. Superintendent of Insurance Department, Orrin T. Welch. State Librarian, D. Dickinson. Secretary State Board of Agriculture, Alfred Gray. Chief Justice Supreme Court, Albert H. Horton. Associate Justice, Daniel M. Valentine. Associate Justice, David J. Brewer.

INSTITUTIONS AND RAILROADS HAVING LANDS TO SELL IN KANSAS

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS. Office of Agent at Manhattan, Riley county, L. R. Elliott, Agent. Lands for sale in Washington, Marshall, Clay, Riley and Dickinson counties.

STATE UNIVERSITY LANDS. Address, for information, State University, Lawrence, Kansas. 45,920 acres for sale in Allen, Anderson, Coffey, Linn, Wabunsee and Woodson counties.

ATKINSON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD. 3,000,000 Acres of land for sale. Office of the Land Department at Topeka, Kansas. A. S. Johnson, Land Commissioner.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. 2,910,144 Acres of land for sale. S. J. Gilmore, Land Commissioner, Salina, Kansas.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R. R. I. T. Goodnow, Land Commissioner, Neosho Falls, Woodson county, Kansas.

MISSOURI RIVER, FORT SCOTT & GULF R. R. 375,000 Acres of Land unsold. Office of the Land Department at Fort Scott, Bourbon county, John A. Clark, Land Commissioner.

C. R. UNION PACIFIC R. R. 800,000 Acres of Land for sale. Office of the Land Department, Atchison, Kansas.

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, Gove, 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 60,000 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, Wabunsee, 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. MCKENNA, 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. J. 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, Hargreaves, 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 is as follows: Osage Trust and Diminished Reserve land, under act July 15, 1870, 650,000 acres; Osage Ceded land, act August 11, 1876, 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.)

Portions of these counties extend into other districts. Unorganized, and known as the "Western Plains."

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 next 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 such a way as to answer the requirements of the law that the pre-emptor shall have resided on the tract. One land warrant can be laid on a quarter-section (160 acres) in pre-empting, but if the land is \$2.50 per acre, the \$1.25 per acre must be paid in cash. Soldiers have no rights in pre-emption beyond any other person.

Commencing a Homestead.

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

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

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

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

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

How to Acquire Land by Homestead.

Any person qualified for pre-emption can acquire, by occupation and the payment of commission and fees, one hundred and sixty acres of land held at \$1.25 per acre, or eighty acres of land within ten miles of a railroad, and held at \$2.50 per acre. Every homestead settler, except soldiers, must in person go to the land office to make the filing, unless he is actually living on the land, and then it is allowable to make the filing before the clerk of the county within which the land is situated.

The right of land under homestead law dates from filing (not from settlement, as under pre-emption), and then the claimant is allowed six months, within which he must take possession of the land by occupation and improvement. Within seven years thereafter, the settler must go to the land office and prove by two witnesses that he has resided upon and cultivated the land for five years immediately succeeding the time of filing, and thereupon the settler is entitled to a patent.

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

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

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

Acres	Commission	Fees	Total Fees and Commissions
160	\$1.25	\$4.00	\$5.25
80	.62	2.00	2.62
40	.31	1.00	1.31
20	.16	.50	.66
10	.08	.25	.33

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 the agent loses his 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 children 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 for the benefit of soldiers under the new law.

WHEN AND HOW TO PAY TAXES IN KANSAS.

As tax-paying time has come, the following information will be valuable to most taxpayers.

1. Taxes become due Nov. 1, and the whole or one-half of the same may be paid on or before Dec. 26, without penalty.

2. One-half of the taxes may be paid on or before Dec. 26, and the other half on or before June 10 following without penalty.

3. If the whole tax is paid, a rebate of five per cent is allowed on the half that may run over to June 20.

4. On any property where full payment has not been made by Dec. 20, the whole becomes due, and a penalty of five per cent is added Dec. 21.

5. A penalty of five per cent is added March 21, and another five per cent, on June 21, on all property where the first installment was not paid by December 20.

6. Warrants for delinquent taxes on personal property will be issued Jan. 1, and July 1.

7. Lands delinquent for taxes will be advertised July 10, and sold on the first Tuesday in September.

8. After the tax sales, the amount of the taxes and costs will be subjected to interest at the rate of five per cent, per annum.

9. At the end of the third year, tax-deed will be issued to the purchaser.

FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

NO. 2.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

For the last forty years there has been a growing sentiment that our higher colleges devote too much of their time to the classics and to abstract knowledge. Hence, Congress in the year 1862, donated land for the establishment of colleges for "the benefit of agricultural and mechanical arts."

The question has been under discussion in every state, as to whether or not these institutions should be connected with existing colleges,

or be independent. In some of the states, Connecticut for example, the agricultural school has been connected with the Sheffield scientific school of Yale College. In Michigan, Iowa and others they established an independent institution, in no way under the control of the classic colleges. We in Kansas have done the same.

While the cry of retrenchment is so general among the people of our state, there is apprehension that an effort may be made to merge our agricultural college, now located at Manhattan, with the State University at Lawrence. This movement has frequently been suggested and it is well for the friends of industrial education to be on their guard. The "new departure" as it has been called, has hosts of enemies to contend with; "the aristocracy of learning" is as powerful as "the aristocracy of wealth."

Seven centuries of classic learning will not witness with indifference, any innovations made on their mode of instruction. Now and then we find one who stands forth and proclaims his opinions. Dr. Hitchcock, of Amherst College is decidedly in favor of independent institutions.

We cannot, in these notes, enter into the pros and cons of this question, they are too numerous; but the most prominent reason why these colleges should act independent, is, that agricultural knowledge can only be obtained by constantly testing in the field the theories of the school room. The idea that labor is degrading is (though not designedly) fostered by setting apart, in our ordinary colleges an educated class, who are not workers, and who from superior education occupy high professional positions.

PROGRESS OF THE COTTON MANUFACTURE.

Fourteen of the northern states having cotton mills number 660. Number of spindles, 8,927,754; bales of cotton manufactured, 1,094,387. In the southern states there are in operation 187 mills; number of spindles, 128,526. Total, north and south, 1,222,913.

We never read any statistics concerning the growth or manufacture of the cotton staple, but we are compelled to smile at the gloomy prophecy which Gov. Hammond, of South Carolina, predicted would come to pass if slave labor in the southern states was brought about. From his executive chair he issued orders, mandates, and warnings with the same authority as the Pope of Rome issues edict to the church. On one occasion he said, "annihilate slavery in the cotton states, and every mill in the country would be compelled to stop. The northern manufacturers would have to turn their operatives off, and then riots and revolution would follow. The cotton mills and manufacturers in England and Europe would starve, bread riots would follow, which would crumble down Kings and Princes, and their very thrones would tremble with consternation." Slavery has been abolished, and in place of the two and a half millions of bales of cotton, it now approximates about four million bales annually.

It is very amusing to look into these documents, perhaps it is wicked to do so, but we have a natural inclination for such amusement.

JAS. HANWAY.

NEW 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.

"A Repository of Fashion. Pleasure and Instruction."

Harper's Bazar.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The Bazar is the organ of the fashionable world, and the world of the world's laws; and it is the authority in all matters of manners, etiquette, costume, and social habits.—Boston Traveller.

The Bazar commends itself to every member of the fashionable world, by its elegant and picturesque, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patterns for the children's clothes, to the paternalist by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxuriant dressing-gowns. But the reading-matter of the Bazar is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the festive enjoyment it affords, and has become an established authority with the ladies of America.—N. Y. Evening Post.

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year..... \$4.00

—\$4.00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, \$10.00; or two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, \$10.00; postage free.

An extra copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be supplied gratis for every Club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS of \$1.00 each, paid for by one remittance; or, Six Copies one year, without extra copy, for \$5.00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Volumes of the Bazar commence with the year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of his order.

Indesired to the children by droll and protean cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense provided the freight does not exceed one dollar, for \$1.00 each. A complete set, comprising Ten Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$5.25 per vol., freight extra of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$1.00 each. Indesired to each volume sent gratis on receipt of stamp.

Superintendence received for Harper's Periodicals only. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address, HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.



LIVER DISEASE and its digestion prevail to a great extent than for many other malady, and relief is always anxiously sought after. If the Liver is Regulated, the system is purified, the blood is pure, the complexion is clear, the appetite is good, the digestion is perfect, the bowels are regular, the system is healthy, and the body is strong.

It is not the quantity eaten that gives strength, but the thorough digestion of the food eaten. It is not the quantity of food eaten that gives strength, but the thorough digestion of the food eaten. It is not the quantity of food eaten that gives strength, but the thorough digestion of the food eaten.

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