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The Kansas Farmer.

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

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GLYCERINE.

This substance was first isolated from fats and fixed oils by the Swedish chemist, Scheele, and was by him called "the sweet principle of fats."

It is chiefly made from animal fats such as lard, tallow, and suet. It exists in all of the fixed vegetable oils, such as mustard, sunflower, linseed, rape seed, olive, etc. In Prices' establishment, London, its manufacture on a commercial scale was first undertaken. The fat is treated in a large tank to a steam jet of high pressure; by the elastic force of the jet the molecule of the fat is broken into two parts, one of basic, and the other of acid character. This stearine, the principal solid constituent of beef fat is split into stearic acid, a white fusible solid of starchy appearance, and glycerine, a sweet, viscid, colorless liquid that has never been congealed or crystallized when pure. Oleine, the fluid oil of lard, is split into oleic acid and glycerine. Margarine the solid fat of lard oil, of butter, of goose fat and some others, is resolved into margaric acid, a white, fusible solid, quite like stearine, except in its lower temperature of fusion, and these fatty acids combined with an alkali, constitute that most useful compound, soap.

In the United States the glycerine makers are generally soap makers, and they obtain their glycerine usually, by first making an insoluble soap, by boiling the fat with quick lime and water, when the lime combines with the fatty acid and the glycerine is set free.

The most extensive use of glycerine is in the manufacture of the terrible explosives, nitro-glycerine, dynamite, giant-powder, etc.; but aside from these uses it is used extensively in the arts and in therapeutics, and will be more extensively used when its nature is more commonly understood.

It now finds a place upon many dressing tables, for moistening the skin, curing chapped hands and lips, and when medicated is a fine freckle remover and complexion beautifier. It is one of the best hair dressings when diluted with water or alcohol, for it is easily washed out, and as it dissolves salicylic acid freely, an excellent vehicle for the hair dyes, "hair restorers," etc. It dissolves salicylic acid freely, and a solution made by taking 40 grains of salicylic acid to the ounce of glycerine in 4 ounces of water, is not only elegant at the dressing case, but of equal importance in the nursery. It sweetens the breath, as a gargle will cure sore throat, and in the membranous features of croup, diphtheria and scarlet fever it has been highly recommended, where a sponge on a flexible wire, or a camel's hair brush or a feather dipped in it is thrust all about the inflamed throat. A fluid drachm swallowed, will arrest the fermentation of the stomach, and hence cure sick headache. Applied to an open sore, it heals and prevents odor; a sponge soaked in it and tied over a boil when first appearing, will scatter it. Applied to cotton batting and bound to a cut, and the cotton kept moist with it, usually causes healing by first intention.

Chloral dissolved in glycerine with or without salicylic acid, gives a fine liniment equal in "pain-killing" qualities to the best of them for open sores always add salicylic acid.

For burns, glycerine alone is good, but is better if to 5 parts, by weight, we add 4 parts by weight, of the yolk of eggs, and beat to a



Hereford Heifer, Prairie Flower, 2 years old. Property of T. L. Miller of Beecher, Ill. One of the Centennial Herd.

smooth ointment. A little morphine, or chloral, or both, may be added to relieve of pain. If the burn is open, add 5 per cent of carbolic acid, and the wound will heal without putrid odor or pus.

With starch it forms a fine poultice which dries slowly and is very soothing. It dissolves glue, the solution gelatinizes on cooling; a small portion added to common glue prevents cracking. It is the liquor of our gas metres, for it neither evaporates nor freezes, for this reason the magnetic compass is floated in it; it is added to the wort in beer making; in taking plaster casts to keep from adhering; to prevent shrinkage in wooden vessels; to keep wrapping paper, parchment, membrane, etc., moist; to preserve meat by immersion in glycerine and water; to preserve fruits, flowers, leaves, bugs and butterflies as specimens, it is better and cheaper than alcohol, and does not dissolve out color to the same extent; small animals may be preserved in it as well as in alcohol, so may eggs, etc. The confectioner finds it indispensable for his creams, chocolates, caramels, and other soft goods; the druggist preserves his infusions with it where alcohol is not desirable; the tobacco maker keeps his plug moist with it; the perfumer substitutes it for oil to extract rare but delicate perfumes; the photographer uses it to make his paper pliable; the callio printer as a vehicle for his colors; leather is made soft and pliant by it, especially kid; it is used to lubricate delicate machinery, in some pressure gauges it fills the liquid chamber; artificial oil of mustard is made from it; it is the basis of some excellent cements; it makes a good basis for copying ink.

It absorbs water but never oxygen from the air, hence it never becomes rancid. The sulphites dissolved in it scarcely change. It is not soluble in nor does it dissolve in fatty acid or oils. It diffuses itself rapidly over all mucous surfaces, excluding the air, keeping them moist and carrying such medicine as it is charged with. All organic tissues except fat are penetrated by it, from the hardest bone to the finest connective. In microscopy it is indispensable for some classes of objects, blood globules are rendered transparent, the cell being finally dissolved.

When applied to a false membrane it diffuses itself between it and the healthy tissue, favoring separation. In diphtheria, applied with tannin, 4 parts glycerine to one of acid it causes separation of the false membrane in an hour, also in membranous croup; and it is beneficial as a wash and gargle in scarlet fever; applied to burnt surfaces with morphine it relieves pain, excludes the air and favors healing. Applied to suppurating surfaces (with salicylic or carbolic acid) it changes ichorous pus to a healthy discharge; injected into carbuncles, abscess, enlarged glands, buboes for example—with salicylic acid, it arrests the formation of putrid pus, and promotes healing; snuffed up the nose with salicylic acid and quinine, it cures chronic catarrh, however putrid the discharge; glycerine and iodine

lotion will dissipate carbuncle and furuncular swellings. As an injection, made into a plaster with starch, it is beneficial in piles, dysentery and diarrhoea. Rubbed upon children's heads it cures most scaly or scabby diseases of the scalp, especially when charged with iodine in those low states of health of children, where there is lack of color and scrofulous swelling, it may be given as a drink with the best results. (one half to one ounce per dose two or three times a day). It fattens children after scarlet fever, typhoid fever or any prostrating fever. It has been given with the best results in cholera infantum and summer complaint, combined with a trifle of hyposulphite of soda.

These facts I take from my chemical notebook, much as they are there written, as compiled from several sources. I do not vouch for all of it, but I can vouch for it as a gargle in sore throat, and as a lotion in burns, with subnitrate of bismuth, and some others of its many uses.

No well-regulated household can afford to be without a 16-ounce bottle of glycerine, from which smaller phials are filled and medicated for use.

C. W. J.
Atchison, Kansas.

LABOR.

For nearly four hundred years, or from the close of mediæval history, labor has been struggling to elevate itself. At first it had to contend with the pride of the warrior, but of late years, with the pride of the learned professions, and the overgrown wealth of mercantile or mechanical pursuits. Its struggle against these several stumbling-blocks has been severe and continuous. Labor, and especially agricultural labor, was so long preferred by serfs and vassals that it seemed for ages quite impossible to elevate and diversify it. The fact, too, that it was performed in nearly one-half of the western continent by ignorance, in slavery and in chains, had much to do with degrading it.

But it has of late arisen from its thralldom. Nineteen-twentieths of the people of the western states must be agriculturists, and the prosperity of the one-twentieth must depend upon it. Hence the deep and abiding interest we all have in labor, and the necessity which falls upon us to elevate and dignify it.

Farm labor, to be profitable to the producer and enriching to the community, where it is performed, must not be enslaved by tradition, by capital, or by tyrannical laws. To be successful, and placed above mere chance, it must be guided by activity and intelligence. Sluggard arms and herculean muscles do not, in our day, constitute the farmer. He may possess these, but with them he is a pigmy unless skill and intelligence direct the brawny arm and well rounded cuticle.

Until quite lately little was done to educate labor and make it skillful, and much that has been said of late years upon the subject, is, I opine, valueless, if not positively injurious to the cause it would advocate.

Where shall we look for the cause of such apathy, or, where activity has been attempted, for such unphilosophical theories? We answer, to the farmers themselves. They have been unmindful of their true position in life. They have been too ready to follow, when they should have attempted to lead, and they have been satisfied for themselves and for their children with the smallest modicum of learning. This has been a great mistake. The pursuit of agriculture opens a field for the employment of mental activity, learning and talent of the highest order. It may not open to its votaries the applause of the unthinking multitude as does the warrior or the noisy political leader, but it may add greatly to the stock of useful knowledge, and if it does this I will surely win the admiration of the wise and good.

Co-Ro-Lo.

A NEW YEAR'S SERMON FOR FARMERS, FROM A FARMER.

And now, farmers, have you done justice to your profession, to your families and to your country for the last year? As to your profession, have you cultivated your farms with all the zeal of which you are capable? Have you called to your aid all the agricultural reading within your reach, and taken advice from those of your neighbors who are competent to give it? Are your farms generally in better condition than they were one year ago? Are your fields better laid out and enclosed, your waste ground less, and the surface of the ground better adapted for the raising of crops? Has your land been made richer, to enable it to yield more? Are your houses more comfortable, besides being of a neater appearance, from the labors of the year? Have you added to the conveniences and safety of your barns, to make them better adapted to the purposes for which they were built?

Again, has your stock of cattle and horses improved, not only in numbers, but more in quality and appearance, consequently in value? Have you selected, and do you raise the best kinds of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, we mean those kinds that are the most profitable to the owner? In short, have you so farmed it in all these things, that you have no cause for regret, because you have given to all a proper degree of attention and care?

If so, I congratulate you, but if not so—if you have not done one, a part, or all of these things, the year has been in a measure lost to you, and you have not done justice to your farm nor your profession. Take another year, of probation, turn it to better account, and let your diligence give evidence of a thorough reformation. But if you will not, if experience cannot teach and the prospect of harassing debts hereafter cannot incite you to a nobler industry, you will soon become an evil in a neighborhood; your example will be injurious to others, and your slothfulness and unthriftiness will assuredly lay your farm under a cumbersome mortgage, and this once imposed, the next step is a disposal of it by a creditor, at public sale. We turn from such

with disgust, and ask next, have you for the last year done your duty by your family; that is, have you made the labors of the farm as cheerful to all your dependents as circumstances would allow? Have you been as kind and indulgent as was consistent with the proper management of a well-regulated household? Have you attended to the education of your children, and as far as one short year would allow, given them all the opportunities to acquire information that may be useful to them hereafter in their several pursuits? If you have done this, you have done your duty, but let us remark, that education is on the advance, the march of intellect is onward, and our present attainments are comparatively small, and will be still more undervalued, in the advancement of generations to come. Have you done your duty by your county? have you given the necessary aid the good of society demands at your hands, to roads, public improvements in your respective neighborhoods, to public morals, and religious institutions, etc. These are all great and important duties, and in a well regulated community ought not to be slighted nor forgotten, society cannot flourish without them; let us lend our aid to the attainment of these great and important objects.

I. L. B.
Prairie City, Kansas.

PLAIN TALK ON FAMILIAR SUBJECTS.

NO. V.

A great deal of dyspepsia is induced by bad bread—perhaps, more than by any other cause. In a large majority of cases the bread placed on American tables is either underdone, or too salt, or slightly sour. Frequently it combines all these faults, and the average stomach soon becomes so nauseated with the stuff that thousands of people seldom think of tasting bread, but endeavor to appease their appetites with meats and concentrated foods. As the human stomach, however, is capable of containing about three pints, the necessary quantity of food must be furnished it, or it soon becomes so contracted as to grow incapable of performing its functions. Hence people who take but little exercise and confine themselves to concentrated and highly stimulating food soon become confirmed dyspeptics, and are continually complaining of their numerous ailments, which they call "heart disease," "liver complaint," "nervousness," and a score of other names, all the while dodging the real disease, which has its seat in the stomach, and is dyspepsia. If the victims of "heart disease," "liver complaint," "nervousness," etc., will eat less concentrated food, and at every meal partake freely of good, sweet, well-baked bread, they will be astonished to find how soon their stomachs will assume a healthy tone, and their long list of ailments, one after another disappear. The owner of a horse or steer very soon discovers the effect of concentrated food upon the health of the animal, and is careful to feed a large quantity of that which is coarse and unstimulating in order to keep it in good condition. But in his own case he neglects these hygienic rules, and suffers the consequence of his neglect.

Our stomachs are so constructed that they need and demand a certain quantity of food, and those who eschew bread, vegetables, etc., soon feel this want, and endeavor to supply it by using cake, pie and other rich or indigestible things, which only increases the difficulty. Nature can not be cheated, and if we permit our bakers and cooks to supply us with such poor bread that our appetites revolt at it, and then endeavor to supply the place of this staff of life by filling "the aching void" left in our insulted stomachs with indigestible griddle-cakes, or more indigestible crackers, sweet cake and such trash, it is folly for us to expect to enjoy good health.

Vegetables and fruit freely eaten will in a measure supply the want of bread; but without a liberal use of good, sweet, well baked bread at all meals, dyspepsia will inevitably creep in and possess the human stomach.

W. P. E.

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

Farm Stock.

IMPORTANT DISEASES THAT AFFECT SWINE.

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

MALIGNANT SORE THROAT—adema glottidis.

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

Symptoms.—This disease with the pig is characterized by febrile symptoms, dullness, stiff gait, and loss of appetite, quickly followed by difficult breathing, swelling and soreness of the throat and tongue, gasping for breath, cough, heat of expired air, and great heat of black, bluish color of the buccal membranes, difficult deglutition, and symptoms of suffocation. If the animal is not too fat, externally and along the course of the trachea, a hard inflammatory swelling may be traced, often extending down to the fore extremities; but from their being western hogs, perhaps if corn had been offered to them instead, they might have indulged greedily enough.

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

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

They took readily enough to the whey feed, and after a few days all seemed to be doing first rate, and continued to do so for a few weeks, with the exception that some of them were troubled with a cough; but in a very short time afterwards worse symptoms appeared. They got off their feed, diarrhoea set in, or in some cases very obstinate constipation, difficult breathing, and vomiting; and when the warm weather came, they commenced to die off very rapidly; so that the attendant's duties of feeding were somewhat diverted, and grave digging and burying soon claimed the greatest share of his time.

By this time Mr. Shearer was greatly alarmed about his loss, and also there was considerable excitement in the surrounding neighborhood; the people thinking that some very serious epidemic disease among the pigs was breaking out, which might spread over the country.

In his dilemma Mr. Shearer had called in the services of two or three different parties to treat the hogs, but without deriving any benefit from them, as they continued to die off just the same. At this time very nearly half of his herd of two hundred had died, and a considerable number were still sick. Of course he naturally felt very much discouraged, but thought he would again try if anything could be done to arrest the fatality, and save some of the remainder. He then applied to Mr. Smith, as before stated, and hence the cause of our visit.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

PONIES OR THOROUGHBREDS?

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

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

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

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

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

L. H. L.
December 20th, 1877.

IMPACTION OF THIRD STOMACH—DRY MURRAIN.

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

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

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

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

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

Dairy.

RULES WHICH SHOULD GOVERN A WELL CONDUCTED CHEESE FACTORY.

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

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

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

Apiary.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESSFUL BEE-KEEPING.

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

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

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

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

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

Poultry.

TO TELL THE AGE OF FOWLS.

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

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

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

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

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

HOW-BREAKER.

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

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

CRITIC.
Bunker Hill, Kansas.

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

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

The Kansas Farmer.

J. R. HUDSON, Editor & Proprietor, Topeka, Kas.

HOW LONG?

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

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

It is useless to expect a change in the condition of business for the better, until there is a definite, settled financial policy adopted by the government, different from the present resumption and contraction policy and practice. The debts of the country, especially the west, are increasing, while the values upon which their payment depends are decreasing.

THE DANCE OF DEATH.

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

THE LAW OF LIBEL.

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

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

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

The opinion is an able one, and was concurred in by all the judges.

THE STRAY LAW.

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

THE AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS.

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

THE KANSAS COMMISSIONER TO PARIS.

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

SADDLEBAG NOTES.

NO. VII.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Messrs. Thompson Bros., two miles from Auburn, are fattening 208 head of cattle and 150 hogs. John Robinson, Esq., who lives in this neighborhood, is also fattening about forty head.

I noticed on the farm of Capt. H. E. Bush, near Auburn, a very large and convenient barn; the dimensions are as follows: 65 feet long, 57 feet wide and 34 feet to the peak.

At Wakarusa, I saw a large, heavy horse, which is troubled with an unknown disease. As the owner, Mr. S. Maggart, is anxious to know what remedies to apply, I make mention of it here.

Seven miles southwest of Topeka is the farm of Ex-Senator Wm. Sims. On this farm there is 250 head of fine domestic cattle, 70 of which the owner is fattening; the balance he is half feeding.

Mr. Sims is one of the most successful farmers in the state.

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

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 8, 1878.

WINTER IN THE EAST.

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

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

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

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

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

FROM MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, December 30, via Havana, January 5.—Secretary of State Ramero has been granted two months leave of absence to recuperate.

President Diaz pretends to entertain anti-European sentiments and is apparently counting a close alliance with the United States. General Negrete has been appointed military commander of the federal district in place of Gonzalez.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Gen. W. R. Shafter and Lieut. J. Q. Ballis arrived here last night from the Rio Grande. In conversation they stated that the present policy of the government on the Mexican border is the only one which will put an end to the marauding expeditions carried on by the half-savage inhabitants along the south bank of the upper Rio Grande.

EASTERN WAR.

London, Jan. 7.—A special from Bucharest says Gen. Radetsky, who has crossed the Balkans through the Shipka pass, will probably not move beyond Kezaulik, where he can find secure comfortable quarters.

London, Jan. 7.—A Bucharest correspondent says an officer from the Czarowitch's headquarters states that Gen. Radetsky has crossed the Balkans through the Shipka pass, the Turks having abandoned their positions previously because of the severe cold.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 7.—An official telegram shows that Sofia was entered on the 3d inst, after a skirmish in which the Russians lost only 24 men.

A telegram from Gen. Gourko announces that a desperate engagement occurred Jan. 2d near Bagrov. The Turks attempted to surround five battalions of Russian infantry and a brigade of cavalry, but were defeated, leaving 1,000 dead on the field.

FOR THE PREVENTION OF THE ADULTERATION OF BUTTER.

New York, Jan. 4.—The butter merchants met today and passed the following resolution. Resolved, That we form ourselves into a national association for the protection of dairy products from adulteration; the enforcement of a statute relative to the sale of oleomargarine; and to procure uniform state laws regulating the sale of the same and that such an association be called "The National Association for prevention of Adulteration of Butter."

THE CLUBS ARE COMING.

From the east, west, north and south of the state, the old friends of the FARMER are rallying to its support, and sending in their clubs. Most of them write that times are hard, money scarce, etc., but that people find more for the money they pay, in the "old reliable," than any place else they can put their dollars.

Not a single mail has been received for a week that did not bring subscriptions from more than fifteen states east of the Mississippi river, each day. To these people in the east who are looking westward for new homes, the FARMER goes as a fair, truthful exponent of the resources, profits, losses and results of farming.

PUBLICATIONS.

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

THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.—The Christmas number of the Spirit of the Times was one of the best specimens of newspaper enterprise ever sent out of New York. The number was finely illustrated, full and complete in every department and furnished with a beautiful and original cover.

THE ATCHISON CHAMPION'S New Year's paper, as an exhibition of the industries of that city and a survey of the resources of the state, led the daily press in enterprise, and adds another feature to the Champion's plumage.

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

THE TOPEKA BLADE, in a double edition issued New Year's, illustrated with views of Topeka, and a number of public buildings, quite eclipsed its neighbors in enterprise. The issue gave a very complete resume of the business of the capital city. It was a decidedly good thing.

We notice, by the last issue of the Kansas Spirit, that Mr. Brown takes editorial charge, which will no doubt be much appreciated by its readers. The Spirit has been, since Mr. Kalloch left it, only a local paper with rural tendencies.

HAND-BOOK OF FINANCE.—This work, which is a discussion of the greenback side of the money question, contains the result of much labor and thought. It was written and published by Dr. Joseph Root, late Lieut. Governor, Minister of U. S. to Chili, etc., and sold, when first published, at 75 cents per copy.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS FOR DECEMBER, 1877.

Prepared by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the State University.

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

The month was remarkable for its high temperature and excessive cloudiness.

Mean temperature 44°.43, which is 5°.20 above that of November, and 16°.31 above the December average of the nine preceding years. The next warmest December on our record was in 1875, with mean temperature 39°.35.

There were only two days whose mean fell below the freezing point; in December, 1876, there were 24 such days. The highest temperature was 68°, on the 12th; the lowest was 10°, on the 1st; range of temperature, 58°. Mean at 7 a. m., 38°.79; at 2 p. m., 51°.22; at 9 p. m., 43°.87.

Rain and melted snow, 2.21 inches, which is 0.36 inches above the December average. Either rain or snow fell on ten days. The entire depth of snow was only half an inch, which fell on the 30th; there were snow flurries on the 5th. There were two thunder showers—on the 16th and 17th. The total rainfall for the year 1877 has been 41.08 inches.

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

There were six entire cloudy days in succession. Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 64.84 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 90.3 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 50.64 per cent. Wind—S. W., 53 times, N. W., 24 times; S. E., 11 times; N. E., 9 times; N., 8 times;

S., 3 times; E., twice; W., once; calm, twice. The entire distance traveled by the wind was 10,683 miles, which gives a mean daily velocity of 344.6 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 14.36 miles. The highest velocity was 45 miles an hour on the 20th.

Mean height of barometer, 29.191 inches; at 7 a. m., 29.208 in.; at 2 p. m., 29.167; at 9 p. m., 29.196 in.; maximum, 29.575 in., on the 8th; minimum, 28.596 in., on the 14th; monthly range, 0.976 in.

Relative humidity—Mean for the month, 74.4; at 7 a. m., 83.12; at 2 p. m., 62.3; at 9 p. m., 78.8. Greatest, 100, on several occasions; least, 30.7 at 2 p. m., on the 2d. There was no fog.

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE AT MANHATTAN.

This Institute has some features that should commend it to other localities in the state. It is permanently organized with a board of directors under the statute of the state, and does not die with each successive session of the body, and hence, can more successfully make preparation for its regular and special meetings.

With a recognized head, and a wisely selected board of directors it is hardly possible for such an organization to fail of success.

This institute proposes to hold a meeting of three or four days, commencing in the evening of January 15th. The influence of these meetings in past years has been salutary. We are confident of the same results now. They have awakened much interest upon important farm questions.

They have quickened the love of many for rural life, and made many desire to be better farmers in future. The first farmers' institute ever held was called by the Board of Regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and was conducted under the direction of the faculty, and it is gratifying to know that those who have profited most by these meetings, during the past years, are now disposed to give the Institute a legal and perpetual existence.

There are a hundred places in Kansas where just such meetings as the one here contemplated should be held during the present winter. We most cordially welcome brother farmers from other towns and counties to our meetings, but we urge you to organize farmers' institutes for yourselves.

E. GALE.

Manhattan, Kansas.

THE WOOL MARKET.

From January wool circular of Walter Brown & Son, we take the following points of interest:

The first receipts of new wools coming upon a bare market, were eagerly taken by manufacturers, whose necessities compelled them to buy, and under the excitement of the moment, some large parcels were purchased at the advanced prices. A few weeks, however, changed the aspect of the trade; dealers, who previously had no fleeces to offer, could now show a large assortment of all grades, and the manufacturers, who had bought freely, found that wool was not so scarce as they had supposed, and regretted that they had purchased in advance of their requirements.

From this time until near the close of the year, there was a constant effort on the part of the holders, to realize their wools, while manufacturers, receiving little or no encouragement from the prices of their goods, could not be induced to purchase any faster than their necessities required. The experience of the past six months must have been very unsatisfactory to most wool operators.

During the first half of December, rather more inquiry was noticeable, though without many large transactions. With the approach of the holidays, the usual "taking account of stock" at New Year's, has deterred manufacturers from buying, and for the past ten days the market has been very quiet. There is, however, an increased firmness shown by holders, who express the opinion that with the new year, greater activity will prevail, and that prices have touched the lowest point of the season.

The average price of Domestic Fleece Wools in the United States, from 1827 to 1861, were: for Fine, 53 3-10c.; for Medium, 42 4-10c.; and for Coarse, 34 5-10c. Average prices for four years, from 1861 to 1866 (during the war), were: for Fine, 75 6-10c.; for Medium, 74c.; and for Coarse, 70 7-10c. Average prices for twelve years, from 1866 to 1877, inclusive, were: for Fine, 53 8-10c.; for Medium, 52c.; and for Coarse, 47 7-10c.

ANTI-OLEOMARGERINE ASSOCIATION.

The butter makers of New York have formed themselves into a national association for the protection of dairy products from adulteration, the enforcement of the laws relative to the sale of oleomargarine, and for the prevention of the adulteration of butter.

The officers of the association are a president, J. D. Hunter; vice-president, James F. Joyce; treasurer, Thomas H. Newman; secretary, T. M. Seaver.

January 9, 1877.

EDITOR FARMER: Daring my residence in Kansas, I have seen very few winters that furnished us, in this locality, up to date, so much damp, rainy, cloudy weather, and such bad roads. So much rain, day after day, in gently drizzling showers, reminds one of the land beyond the "Rockies," far-famed among the old California miners for its wet winters, the fat babies, red apples and strong butter, viz: the "Web-Foot Nation," or western Oregon. But the climate and the rain-fall there is regulated by a different train of causes from that governing this portion of the continent. We here are affected by a greater variety of varying conditions, which give us correspondingly varied seasons, no two seldom being similar to each other. So much wet and warm weather has damaged a great amount of the late and imperfectly ripened corn. A white mould, commencing at the cob and extending outward through the grain, has made quite an amount of it worthless. A good many who have gathered their corn and put it in the crib in large bulk, have damaged corn. About one-fourth of the corn is in the field yet. Some fields of corn are better than last year, but the rule is the other way. There was too much wet weather last spring for the heavy soil in some places, and it was difficult to get a good stand of corn or to have the ground in good shape for a crop. Much has been said and written about the great benefit to be derived from the use of brains in agriculture, and my observations warrant me in saying that those who have used their brains and muscles jointly, are the thrifty farmers. During the busy months, when there is a relaxation of the busy toil of farm life, it is a good time to plan for the future. We should study well the varied causes of success or failure which affect either ourselves or others, and draw lessons of practical benefit therefrom. The study of order and system in the affairs of the farm, as well as a proper understanding of the way to proceed when the busy seasons come, so as to do the best that can be done for ourselves and for those dependent upon us, are things of vital importance, and should now receive our most earnest and intelligent thought. M. A. O'NEIL.

EDITOR FARMER: Winter wheat looking well; a larger acreage than last year; a considerable old corn on hand, and the present crop was immense. Oats and rye were also good; potatoes were somewhat short. The condition of cattle is first-class, and their number are on the increase. The first crop for 1877 was fair; the peach crop very large. The following prices are, I think, about the average in this county: Corn, 20c delivered; oats, 18c delivered; wheat, 90c@1.00; barley, 50c; potatoes, 75c. Two-year-old steers, \$36 to \$38; yearlings, \$18 to \$22; cows, dry, \$18 to \$25; good work-horses, \$75 to \$100. Wild land prairie and bottom, \$3 to \$12 per acre; improved bottom farms from \$18 to \$30 per acre. Farm labor from \$12 to \$16 per month. Schools and houses good; churches scattering. M. P. S.

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.

Markets.

Table with multiple columns listing market prices for various commodities like flour, wheat, corn, and livestock across different regions like St. Louis, Chicago, and Topeka.

Table titled 'St. Louis Live-Stock Market' listing prices for hogs, cattle, sheep, and various types of livestock.

Table titled 'Chicago Produce Market' listing prices for flour, wheat, corn, and other agricultural products.

Table titled 'Kansas City Produce Market' listing prices for wheat, corn, and other goods.

Table titled 'Lawrence Market' listing prices for wheat, corn, and other commodities.

Table titled 'Topeka Retail Grain Market' listing prices for various types of grain.

Table titled 'Topeka Butcher's Retail Market' listing prices for various types of meat and livestock.

"All the health I enjoy, and even my life I may say, is in consequence of Simmons' Liver Regulator. I would not take one million dollars for my interest in that medicine."

"W. H. Wilson, Welborn, Fla."

A Successful Paper.—The Youth's Companion of Boston is one of the most enterprising sheets in the country. It has twice the circulation of any similar publication, and unquestionably merits its success.

From 10 to 25 Per Cent.—From 15 to 25 per cent. can be saved by buying sewing machines of Dutton & Baker, Topeka, Kansas. Send to them for price lists and compare them with other first-class dealers.

50 Visiting Cards with Your Name Neatly Printed and 2 Parlor Pictures, (Fruit and Land-scapes) printed in 10 Colors, each the last post-paid for 25 Cents. Postage Stamps taken as Money.

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

Happy tidings for nervous sufferers, and those who have been dosed, drugged and factually cured Pulvermacher's Electric Belts of fequently cure premature debility, weakness and decay. Book and Journal, with information worth thousands, mailed free.

"THE GOLDEN BELT" ROUTE. The quickest, safest and most reliable route to all points East or West is via the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY, through the famous "Golden Belt" (the finest wheat region in the world).

For information concerning rates, maps, guides, pamphlets, etc., call upon or address, JOHN MUIR, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Supt., KANSAS CITY.

WATSON & DOBBIN. Best of assorted Hedge Plants one and two years old, wholesale and retail, shipped to any R. station, freight guaranteed.

A RARE CHANCE. I have a lease on a garden of 25 acres with a good house, stable, implements, seed, etc., complete to run the same. Also several hundred bushels of garden produce ready for market.

APPLE TREES VERY CHEAP! All the leading kinds, including Plumb's Cider, Wealthy, Powells, W. White, etc., hardy northerly sweet, Dutchess Oldenberg, and all the hardy northerly sweet. Fine stock three years old. Also clones cheap. For prices, Address, HARDIS & SOMMER, Quincy, Ill.

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

Reliable Investment. FOR OLD AND YOUNG FOLKS. For fifty cents I will remit to your address, 15 packages of Vegetable Garden seeds your own choice, also my Rural Regulator and 20 packages for \$1.00.



Are Planned by a million people in America. See Vick's Catalogue.—90 Illustrations, only 2 cents. Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine—32 pages, fine illustrations, and Colored Plate in each number. Price \$1 a year; Five copies \$5.00.

Catalpa Seed. 90c per oz. \$2 per lb. by mail. Heavy stock of Evergreens to 6 ft. Special inducement on cash orders. White Pine and feet very cheap. Apple Pear, Cherry and small Fruits in Large Supply.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. Thorough instruction and drill in the English Language, Mathematics, Physiology, Agriculture, Botany, Entomology, Horticulture, Chemistry, Surveying, Geology, Meteorology, Political Economy and all Practical Sciences of use to the Business World.

IF YOU WANT CO-OPERATIVE NEWS, IF YOU WANT AGRICULTURAL NEWS, IF YOU WANT MECHANICAL NEWS, IF YOU WANT A PAPER FOR THE FAMILY, Something for the Boys and Girls, with a Pleasant Story of practical every-day life, entitled "How they Grow," subscribe for the CO-OPERATIVE JOURNAL.

A Small Place at a Bargain. I have 40 acre, choice land in Osage County to sell or lease for stock. It is fenced, partly in cultivation, has small log house and No. 1. Well and springs. Good school within 80 rods.

SWINDLERS. All notices referred to by defrauding the public. NOTICE. Wanted for active service; pay liberal; position permanent; terms and specimen copy of paper sent free. Publishers, American Oriental Gazette, Cincinnati, Ohio.

\$15 SHOTGUN. A double-barrel gun, front or back action, warranted to shoot every week. Price \$15.00. Can be sent O. D. with privilege to examine before purchase. Price \$15.00. Gen'l Pass'r Agt., T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Supt., KANSAS CITY.

THE PHENOLOGICAL. Has been published for forty years. It is widely and favorably known, occupying a place peculiarly its own devoted to the study of Human Nature in all its phases.

That Head of Mine. If you would know what it contains, read the 'Phenological Journal.' Furnish \$2.00 a year (reduced from \$3) with a beautiful Phenological Book of 150 pages, nearly life-size, as Premium to each subscriber.

BRAIN AND MIND. These will be supplied, and with the Premium Bust, will furnish the reader with a clear exposition of the Science in its various departments. Also a special series of papers on "The Training of Children."

A PREMIUM HEAD. To each subscriber we will send a Model Phenological Head, or Bust, showing the exact location of each of the Phenological Organs—a very ornamental figure made in Plaster of Paris. 25 cents extra for boxing and packing each Bust must be sent. Large sizes will be sent by express, per No. 2, smaller, by mail, post paid.

Reliable Investment. FOR OLD AND YOUNG FOLKS. For fifty cents I will remit to your address, 15 packages of Vegetable Garden seeds your own choice, also my Rural Regulator and 20 packages for \$1.00.

AGENTS wanted to sell our Watches, Novelties, etc. Sample Watch Free. Outfit Free. G. M. HARROW & Co., Chicago, Ill.

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AGENTS WANTED. Send 10 cents for Specimen No and Terms. S. R. WELLS & CO., Publisher, 737 Broadway, New York.

Literary and Domestic.

From Spirit of the Times. BY RHODY'S BABY. BY NIM CHINKLE.

I was just twenty one and I got married! She was only eighteen! To my sober sense, now, it seems like a mad mid-winter dream. I dwell on it with tender wonder. I suppose that love is like a kind of polarized light. When the sudden rays fall upon a fellow's soul, he looks down into himself and is astounded at the splendid colors that are in him. Like all my tribe, I was, up to that time, a self-hating, arrogant, ungrateful, vain, unscrupulous animal. The brute forces in me were strong. I think I would have carried off any bouncing beauty that came in my way, much as a Newfoundland dog drags a child out of the water, gives it a shake, leaves it on the shore and obtains for a hereditary instinct the honor of heroism. Neither man nor boy, I was in that mid-region where the desires and the hopes were unable to touch the earth, and the impulses and appetites were too heavy to live in the ether. But you must not suppose that I was, therefore, more of an animal than you, my estimable masculine reader, were at the same age. If I were different in any respect from my race I wouldn't say anything about it. You ought to know, if you have ever thought anything about it, that you were born a brute, and it took some time for you to grow into a rational human being. It took me nearly twenty-one years. Then one day my empress came along in a pink dress. A great light shone out of her eyes. I didn't know then that it had been burning there from the beginning with slowly increasing brilliancy, and the one purpose of finding me in the several hundred millions of my species and setting me ablaze. No I did not then know anything. I have since learned that the human animal, when among women, proposes, but it is the goddess in a pink dress who dips. Excuse me, if I say that this girl, whom thousands must have looked at ignorantly, was the queen of beauty. I wish that to be understood literally before I go any further. If you suppose I am going to prove it by a description you are mistaken. I might as well try to make a map of her witchery, and give you a bird's eye view of her kingdom in my heart. I never could do it for myself. To come right down to actual facts, I supposed the brown of her luxuriant hair was exactly the same shade as that of twenty other girls that I had met. But there was no magnetism in the twenty. When her's brushed against my forehead for the first time something went through me like an electric rod. Literally speaking, I suppose her deep blue eyes were anatomically constructed on the same plan as all other eyes. But for me there was a vestal fire burning in them that was new. The first time they were turned full on me I felt an irresistible impulse to take off my hat as if I had suddenly got upon holy ground. When I was struck down by this mysterious agency in a pink dress, I went home limp, dejected, restless. I had reached the first emotional crisis of my life without knowing it. And you may accept it as a first class axiom that a young man never does know himself until he is impelled by an inscrutable fate to know somebody else. Now, to love a woman is one thing, and to have a passion for her is another. It is quite possible for a well-constructed manly nature to love every good looking woman he sees. But in order to have a passion for one of them, it is necessary that he should entertain grave doubts about the possibility of possessing her. Smooth love is not heroic love, and true love is proverbially rough. The first grave doubts are raised by the woman herself. She wears a subtle scorn in her face, and even in the strug of her shoulders, that says she has never seen a man good enough for her. This organic imperiousness belongs to her, even before she is out of short frocks. The moment you come upon the one creature that was intended for you every instinct rises up and tells you she is too good for you. Now, if it wasn't for the precious brute element in him, man would instantly make way for a better fellow. The population of the world, and the condition of our public schools fully attest, thank Heaven, that ethics do not control the race. Briefly: The woman I loved was unquestionably pre-ordained to be my wife, but it took me six months to convince her of it, and even then the arguments were confidential, and carried on in spite of fathers, mothers, aunts and sisters, on both sides of the secret alliance. Finally I carried her off suddenly, married her hurriedly, and we tumbled hastily into a flat to consider it slowly. I remember I held her in my arms for an hour or two in the dark—she laughing and crying, and I playing the mixed part of the bravo and the consoiler, but afraid to get up and light the gas, for fear I should dissipate some part of the illusion. I had won her by a hair, so I squeezed her tightly to make sure it was the prize I had been after. O, you fellows who court a girl four or five years have no idea of the luxury of such a coup de main. Long before you have married your woman you have grown accustomed to your right of proprietorship. Everybody has tacitly acknowledged it by keeping out of your way. The edge of possession has been dulled by slow familiarity. You have talked over all the prosaic details of the important event, fixing even the chair-hinges; and the bridal ceremony is only an incident in a series of circumstances that you have arranged with the dull formality of an undertaker. You dissipate all the illusion of the sex by sitting up with your intended till twelve o'clock, discussing rents and servants. You stalk prelatially into the mysteries of womanhood, and you know all about the washing bills, the price of nursing bottles, and the reputation of the nearest doctor long before the crisis arrives. This is your rational wooer. Give me the brute that I was, if the thing is to be rehearsed. Let me leap out of the purgatory of doubt into the paradise of possession. Let me suddenly find myself, after years of luxurious imaginations, voluptuous fancies, strange doubts and misgivings, and a rude simplicity that heightened and exaggerated all the mysteries of the sex; let me suddenly find myself with my arms full of the mystery; its whelming bodice throbbing against my coat; its white arms around my

neck; the whole world on the other side of my door saying: "By Heaven, it shall not be!" and I idiotically knowing the part in her hair and saying: "By Heaven, it shall!" Now you know who the baby of this story is. II. The manly brute who, so to speak, bursts into matrimony in this vulgar manner, undergoes several very curious transformations. For the first six months he swells about with the air of a conqueror, and speaks of "my wife" as if she were a banner wrung from the enemy. His chief concern is to keep from flooding out how soft and sentimental he is. His great blindness will not let him see that marrying knocked some of the brutality out of him, and that now he is developing into a responsible human being. During the next six months he grows a little restless. He remembers the peculiar and sharp pleasures of capture, and steady possession does not tempt him. This is the last flare of the original brute in him. In his own reckless moments of contemplation he wonders if after all, the polygamous nations were not right, and if, from a purely physiological point of view, it would not be better if a man married every year. At the end of that twelve months I found by actual experiment that the dark brown hair did not seem the same electric shock through me when it swept over my forehead. The truth is, I don't think she fussed it so exquisitely. But be that as it may, she noticed with a woman's keen sense, all that was passing in my mind. Once or twice, I thought she said, as if in tender admonition, "Do not love me for my hair alone," but it was only my imagination. I could swear she had little crying spells, for her eyes were red, and the inflamed look contrasted rather oddly with her tormented gaiety. Well you know, fellow brutes, how it was. She got pale, took to wrappers, sat about languidly, and the air of invalidism repelled me. I was afraid of hurting her, with my old boisterous and lusty affection. Then one day I made a fresh discovery. It flashed upon me that she might die. I hadn't thought of this before. What business had my property to die? I turned about, and ran home as fast as I could, for I thought I'd stop the dying process, as a husband should. When I got to the door, and rang the bell, an old woman came to the door, opened it cautiously, put her finger on her lip, and beckoned me mysteriously. I followed her into an unoccupied room. "She's been took," said the old woman. "Took!" I shouted. "Merciful heaven! Took where?" She blinked at me. "She's took to bed!" "Sick?" I gasped. Then my premonition was right. She was going to die! The old woman stood with her back to the door. "You must stay here," she said. "I'll go up and see. Wait a moment." I think I was about to jump over her head, when she turned around with an awful official severity, and said: "Do you want to kill her?" "No," I answered, submissively. "Then sit down, and make yourself comfortable. I've sent for the doctor!" Somewhat stunned, I believe I obeyed. All at once I got a new view of myself. I, who had begun to think I was a little weary of married life, was maddened at the possibility of losing her. The fact is, as passion had withered, a tender regard, a holy, reverential love had been, unobserved, growing up in its place. There are two occasions in a household when the head thereof feels his utter insignificance. On both of these occasions a dread forlorn element stalks grimly into his sanctuary, lays its old bonnet on the hall stand, hangs its old reticule upon the hat rack, looks at him furtively, and takes silent possession of the place. Protesters are vain in the presence of that dire minister. Authority is of no avail, or it has the insignia of the invincible necessity under its wrinkled forehead, and calmly itself it crushes the most potent of all authority, that of precedent. A man instinctively knows when this methodical monster assumes control of his house that one of two dread events are about to follow—life or death. But if he is, as I was, just out of the animal kingdom, and hardly yet a full-fledged man, he will be very apt to mistake one event for the other. He only knows that he is in dreadful suspense. That the house is hushed, that somebody is moving about in the next room on tiptoe, that a subtle odor of drugs pervades the air. A fantastic dread takes possession of him, that these unusual and significant circumstances are only the preliminaries of others in the same chain. That presently a dead hush will fall over everything; that he will meet the doctor and shake hands with him solemnly, and that that personage will go away hurriedly, and another more dread will come. Then there will be a pungent smell of varnish in the house, and a shuffle of feet. Then the windows will be opened and the blinds pulled down—and what then? Does not the very strenuousness of life breed this dread in the brain. Do others not flash through the mind—that picture of a group, black and silent, over the grave, and that horrible lowering of all that one loves into the clay with the attendant misery of desecration and unutterable sorrow—as those friends walk away homeward, talking of their life affairs that have not been disturbed by this bias that has withered your heart forever. For the first time in his life, and just as his soul has stretched out and taken root, comes to the man this dread phantom of the possible, and he lifts his fist to heaven, and his undisciplined nature rebels. I called this a new view of myself. It was. For the first time I saw clearly how dear my wife was to me. For the first time I became aware of my own capacity for suffering. I remember that the nurse appeared suddenly and softly in the room like a wrath, and with an unchanged expression of solemnity jerked her head, and said "I could see her now." To me it was as if she had said: "All is over, wretch. Not even your presence can hurt her." I believe I rushed headlong to know the worst. The air that I breathed seemed to have craped in it. The passages were dark, I stumbled, and must have made a great deal of noise. All at once I was in a lighted room, white curtains, white walls, snowy counter-panes, and a white face with a new pensiveness beauty on it, and a new joy in it. I fell down by the bedside, and got my arms around her. My voracious love seemed to please her. I pressed her dear face close to mine, and, in spite of me, a drop rolled down from my eye upon her cheek. As it touched

her, she kissed me, and said, in a thin, voice, but full of the deep music of joy: "You do love me, don't you?" "I don't know what I said, but I believe it was half apologetic, about my not knowing—and making a mistake. But now that there was a baby—of course— She interrupted me. "There always was," said she. "Always was!" I repeated. "Yes—Now there's two of 'em!" I saw something very red, with a frizzy head. That was one. "Two! You don't say so! Where is the other?" "Here," said she, pulling me down with one arm, and kissing me again on the cheek. That squizz pressed the last vestige of the brute out of me. The greatest lesson of life comes to us through a woman. For even maternity touches the borders of mortality, and we first learn from her that the greatest duties only bear the greatest blessings when they are watered with suffering. [TO BE CONTINUED.] LONE-HOME BRN. I have my own opinion of a "youngish" man, who begs for recipes for bread and pie-crust, and whines because he is compelled to eat "stuff" of all kinds. There's many a nice girl who would be delighted to relieve you of the responsibility of cooking, if you would take her for "better or worse." Probably the strath of the matter is, that you have been refused by all the girls within a radius of fifty miles of your habitation, and some one ought to answer your questions. I forget what my brother does when he gets his buckskin mittens wet, I think he, buys a new pair; but I can tell you how to make yeast. Take a handful of loose hops, but then, you have a large hand I presume, and you need not take it quite full, put them in a quart of boiling water, let them boil a few minutes, then take a tea-cup of flour, put cold water in it, and stir until smooth, then stir it gradually into the boiling hop water, then two table-spoonsful of sugar and one of salt, and when it becomes tepid, add a gill of fresh yeast; set it aside and let it ferment for twelve hours, then put it in a bottle, an old champagne bottle will answer, an old liniment bottle might impart a flavor, more forcible than agreeable; set it in a cool place. In summer it will keep a week, in winter two weeks. I am sorry not to have a better opinion of your mother's yeast, but I am confident she could not always have had perfect bread, if she made corn yeast and kept it in a bag; yeast must be fresh, to make good bread. I shall never tell you how to make pie-crust, if you will "read and inwardly digest" the excellent articles in the FARMER on dyspepsia, you will never think of, or long for pie. To go back to first principles, you will get a dyspeptic old bachelor, if you do not get married. If you set about it in right good earnest, you can in the course of a year or two, find some one who will have you. In the meantime I pity your digestive organs, and I have "lots" more nice recipes which you can have by asking for them. SUSAN GABRIEL. RECIPES. WHITE CAKE.—The whites of three eggs, one-half cup butter, one cup sugar, two cups flour, one-half cup milk, three table-spoonsful baking powder. Mix butter and sugar with the hand to make a fine grained cake. This is a delicious cake if a thin frosting is made, using orange extract as a flavor. CRACKER PUDDING.—Pour one quart of boiling milk over six soft crackers; let it stand till the crackers are very soft; then add four beaten eggs, half a pound of raisins, and salt, sugar, and spices to taste. Steam three or four hours. Use brown sugar. In order to make a very nice layer cake, such as jelly, cream, coconut or chocolate, a simple sponge cake is the best, made in one round, whole cake. Split it three times while warm, as it will hold together much better than if the cake is cold. CORN BREAD.—Beat one egg very thoroughly with a table-spoonful of cold water, stir in one tea-spoonful of salt and one scant table-spoonful of white sugar. Add two and a half cups of sweet milk, two heaping cups of Indian meal and one even cup of wheat flour, through which you have sifted two tea-spoonfuls of sea foam or baking powder. Lastly, one table-spoonful of melted butter. Beat very hard and bake in a deep buttered pan. This does not make a very large quantity. Corn bread should be put in a quick oven and baked very steadily. It will take about twenty minutes, and if properly mixed will be very light. Add a little more milk to the batter and bake in rings for corn meal muffins. We have tried many different receipts and can vouch for the excellence of this. FISH BALLS—I would like to send my recipe for fish balls to those who are not afraid of a little fat pork: Take of fish that has been freshened and boned, enough to make one quart; cold boiled potatoes, double the quantity of fish; three slices of salt fat pork (ried out); chop all very finely together; then add three well-beaten eggs, one cup of sweet milk, and make into balls. Fry brown in the fat that was tried out. They are most delicious.—Cor. Tribune. INFORMATION WANTED. Mrs. J. K. HUDSON: Can you, or some reader of the FARMER, tell me how to make those worsted lamp mats that are made by tying strands of zephyr together in some way, which are afterward cut, then looped, and fastened on some kind of a foundation, thus forming those beautiful and mossy-looking mats? I would like to know, too, if there are any butter-presses; if so, which are the best in use, and where can they be obtained? Any one answering the above questions will greatly oblige. HILTIOPOR.

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January 9, 1918

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1886, section 1, which is amended by Chapter 206 of the Acts of the Legislature of 1917, it is provided...

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st of November 5th and the 1st of April 1st... The justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up...

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for the Week Ending January 9, 1917

Brown County - Henry Isely, Clerk

STEELE - Taken up by Henry Isely, Walnut Tp. (C. P. O.) Nov. 20, 1877, one bay horse...

Cherokee County - M. A. Breece, Clerk

STEELE - Taken up by G. W. Yeager, Bazaar Tp. Dec. 1, 1877, one pale red steer...

Coffey County - J. M. Brockmeyer, Clerk

POWELL - Taken up by John Bell, Pottawatomie Tp. Nov. 18, 1877, one small white horse...

Jefferson County - J. G. Baker, Clerk

STEELE - Taken up by G. H. Spinks, Kaw Tp. one red roan steer...

Johnson County - Jos. Martin, Clerk

MARIE - Taken up by Marion Standish, near Shawnee, one bay mare...

Lincoln County - J. W. Flora, Clerk

HORSE - Taken up by Almer Morris, Paris Tp. Nov. 23, 1877, one dark bay horse...

Lyons County - J. M. Craig, Clerk

HORSE - Taken up by Sidney Pringle, Waterloo Tp. (C. P. O.) Nov. 11, 1877, one dark bay horse...

McPherson County - Wm. J. Ingram, Clerk

COLT - Taken up by George A. Moore, Hayes Tp. Dec. 17, 1877, one dark bay colt...

Neosho County - Walter J. Ingram, Clerk

PONY - A very small Indian pony mare, light bay, 2 or 3 years old...

Pottawatomie County - H. P. Smith, Clerk

MARE - Taken up November 26, 1877, by Newton May, Blue Township, one black mare...

Shawnee County - J. Lee Knight, Clerk

STEELE - Taken up by John Parr, Townsesh township, December 1, 1877, one red and white steer...

Woods County - J. M. Brockmeyer, Clerk

HORSE - Taken up by Wm. Rose, Ninnesch township, December 15, 1877, one black and white horse...

Woodson County - John P. Tucker, Clerk

HORSE - Taken up by Wm. Rose, Ninnesch township, December 15, 1877, one black and white horse...

Wichita County - J. M. Brockmeyer, Clerk

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Investigators of natural science have demonstrated beyond controversy, that throughout the animal kingdom the "survival of the fittest" is the only law...

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Is a Chologogue or Liver Stimulant.

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HOW TO PRE-EMPT LAND.

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

Commencing a Homestead.

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

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

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

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

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

How to Acquire Land by Homestead.

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

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

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

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

Table with 4 columns: No. Acres, Price Per Acre, COMMISSION, FEES, Total Fees and Commissions. Rows show fees for 160, 80, 40, 20, 10, and 5 acres.

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 retained loyal, can homestead one hundred and sixty acres, either inside or outside the ten-mile railroad limit.

SHORT-HORN SPECULATION.

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

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

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

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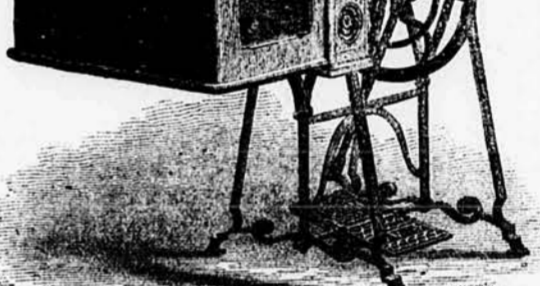
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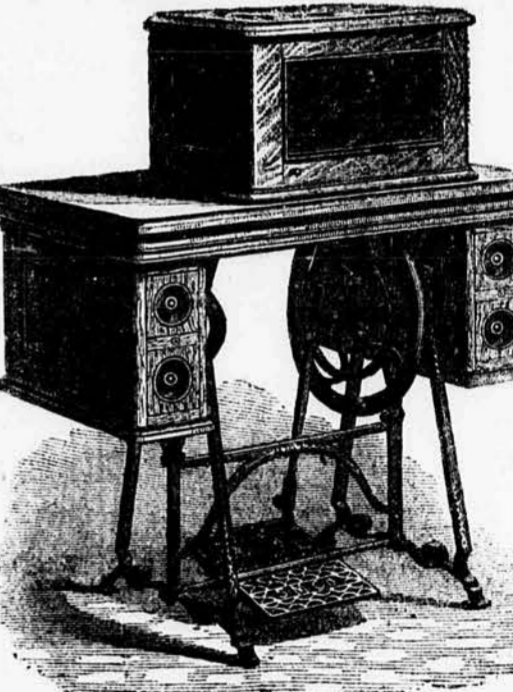
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