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Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association.—

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Kansas and Missouri Fair Association.—

Kansas and Missouri Fair Association.—

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Officers of Kansas State Stock Growers' Association.—

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Agriculture.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

BY JOSIAH CUMLEY.

The object of Congress in donating a part of the public domain to educational purposes is clearly and unmistakably expressed in the act itself, to-wit: The education of the industrial classes in agriculture and the mechanic arts. The share of Kansas in this munificent donation was ninety thousand acres.

From the beginning that donation has been faithfully and judiciously managed by the Regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College. A little over one half of the lands have been sold, and the proceeds so invested that there is a permanent annual income of upwards of twenty thousand dollars. About 40,000 acres still remain unsold. At present there is but little demand for these lands at the assessed valuation; but the time is not distant when further sales can be made, and the sooner increased so that the corps of instructors can be further increased, and the institution made still more effective.

During the past year and a half, the institution has, for the first time, been brought into harmony with the organic act, and the course of instruction made eminently practical. Young people are now educated for the industrial vocations of life, not out of them, as was formerly the case; for not a single graduate of that school, who, of course, were taught under the old system, is now a farmer or mechanic. All that was done, was to enable some young men, sons of farmers and others, to enter some of the learned professions, leaving the industrial classes as uneducated as ever. It was simply a classical school of a low grade, and agriculture was carried on partly as a show of compliance with the law of Congress, and partly as a means whereby some students could earn a little money by labor. As for the mechanic arts, they were hardly prosecuted at all. Instruction in the English language—in which many of the students, upon entering, were wretchedly deficient—was badly regulated, and consequently, all other knowledge acquired was misty and delusive, unfitting the recipient at once for the learned professions or for useful and productive industry. Such a school, supported by such a donation, was as much a fraud upon the great and useful classes for whose benefit that land was given, as upon the municipal government who gave it.

But all has been changed, and probably there is not in the United States, an institution where the great object aimed at by Congress is more faithfully or successfully carried out. Agriculture is taught both scientifically and practically by a professor, E. M. Shelton, A. M., who is eminently qualified for the work. The same remark is true of the several mechanic arts. From the lecture room, the student is led to the field or shop, the nursery, the printing office, the telegraph room, or the cutting and sewing room, as the case may be, and at once made practically familiar with what he or she has been taught in theory in the recitation or lecture room. All is life and animation; industry is spurred on by ambition, and the practical goes hand in hand with the theoretical. Thus the work of schooling good farmers and mechanics to make poor lawyers and doctors, or still poorer divines, has been stopped. Useful, available and profitable science based upon a thorough and substantial English education—which is a key to all other knowledge—can there be acquired; and if a parent is too poor to keep a son or daughter in the institution through a whole course, a single year's instruction will be of priceless benefit. The Regents are too practical in their views to seek for light to guide them in their peculiar work in regions beyond the range of common sense, or to take Harvard or Yale as models in a school designed for the industrial classes; so they endeavored to arrange things in such a manner that as much knowledge as he is capable of receiving, shall be placed within the reach of every student, be his term long or short.

Although the Latin, French and German languages are taught to such pupils as desire it; yet the study of languages, other than the English, is left optional, and is not essential

to a full course and graduation, and is rather an exception than a rule of this college. The highest point of ambition is the acquisition of practical science and skill, not the classics. The object is to give to the students clear and accurate understanding, both theoretical and practical, of those things with which they are expected to deal as the every day business of life in one or another of the useful industries which go to make up the utilities of life among the industrial classes.

Experience has proven, in every instance in which it has been tried, that any attempt to blind practical education, that is, such instruction as the laws of Congress contemplate and which is so greatly needed in this and all other countries, with what is known as classical education is sure to be a failure; and no better proof of this proposition is needed than the early history of this very institution. The latter over shadows, dominates and crushes the former. Equality is destroyed, and a feeling of caste, as real, however indefinite, as that which has cursed Hindostan for ages and is death to all true progress. The classics, in the estimation of "most young people, are aristocratic; the useful arts and vocations of life are plebeian. It is of no avail to argue against this feeling, for it exists and no abstract logic will or can uproot it. The only possible way to get rid of that ancient prejudice is to keep the two kinds of education completely distinct and separate, and thus give to that, which under old and traditional prejudices, people are pleased to regard as plebeian, a fair chance to rise in the scale of intelligence and from the level of what are called the learned professions.

Some people have been suggesting a consolidation of the Kansas State University and the Kansas State Agricultural College. It is urged on the score of economy, mainly, as it is supposed that the same corps of professors and the same buildings would answer for both; or that, to some extent, the two faculties could be merged. The University is a noble institution of its kind, and has a splendid college edifice, which the other has not yet. But do people who advocate such a measure, reflect upon the incongruity of such a union? That the institution for the instruction of "the industrial classes" would be swallowed up and lost in the classical school, and its shadow only remain as a neglected and despised appendage of its classical patron, a sort of tail to a kite, but of less utility than an ordinary kite's tail. If we wish to cherish and keep in life and strength that miserable feeling of caste which has come down to us from the dark old times, when ignorance, darkness and social degradation hang like a pall over the industrial classes, we will do that thing; for as sure as it is done all noble ambition will be crushed out of those whose aim in life is the pursuit of agriculture or the mechanic arts; and this school will be made once more, what it was for years, a gate through which a few young people managed to escape from the industrial classes into the learned professions.

But it was for the industrial, as such, that this large provision was made by Congress, and not a school in which to fit students for an entirely different class. It becomes, therefore, a question for the courts to determine whether such a movement would not be a violation of the organic law of the institution; and, in my opinion, they will arrest any such proceeding by injunction. I am not sure that it is seriously contemplated, but I do know it has been talked about. Should it be proposed in the legislature, I trust that the true interests of the industrial classes will be jealously guarded by the members, and good faith kept toward the national government which gave us this donation for a specific and clearly expressed purpose—the education of the people in agriculture and mechanic arts.

Perry, Kansas.

Horticulture.

TOUCHING GRAPES.

Almost daily come to us inquiries as to what grape to plant. This question is rarely founded upon any basis, i. e., it gives us no statement of what the inquirer wants to accomplish. We have in the question no knowledge of the soil or the location in which

he designs to plant and grow grapes. Nor have we, from this question, an item to guide us as to whether he wants to plant for his own family and friends to eat free gratis, or whether he has money on the brain and is looking forward to a crop at a price per pound.

The grape, its varieties and qualities, its habits of growth, liabilities to disease, its adaptation to soil and climate, its value to meet the taste of refinement in pomology, or its value to meet the showy, appreciative eye of the vast multitude of the critics, who rarely are enabled to distinguish aroma from flavor, or appreciate aught but a sharp, juicy sweet, with size and show, has long been with us a study. We have studied it, and to-day feel that the answering of the question of "what grapes are most valuable to plant" is one of difficulty and doubt. But, giving our readers the foregoing as a basis, and saying to them that what we write we do with a confident belief in our knowledge of fruit, after over thirty years of daily acquaintance therewith, we yet say the more we study, the less we feel that we know. Climates and seasons change. Growers of plants make many from imperfect organization, but under their forced culture the want of true vitality is not known, and the buyer and planter may not know it for two or three years.

When the Catawba first had its drawback of value because of its enfeebled vine and disposition to decay ere ripe, we wrote, as we then thought and still think, that the cause of the failure of fruit was not in itself, but in the system which had been pursued in its cultivation.

It is in vegetable life as with animal life—an overtraining of the system is liable to produce disease. If product comes from the system in that condition, it must, of course, be of a more feeble character than that of the original plant. No man who breeds animal life, looking to advancement and profit of the progeny will attempt to breed from the weak or sickly; nor will he continue to keep close connection of relationship. Humanity and brain are both destroyed by too close connection of blood and by too great and excessive use of passion. Let us take this fact of animal life, which is commonly apparent and appreciated, into our vegetable kingdom; and we shall see at once where the producer of a vine or a plant, from an imperfectly ripened bud or seed, has pursued the course producing the same feebleness as that of animal breeding from stock deficient in vitality.

It is measurably, if not strictly, to this cause that large numbers of varieties of our fruits are subject to failure in soils and situations favorable to them and where the best of care is given them.

I hesitate to say one word of censure touching the course that has been pursued by many growers and sellers of vines and trees, etc., but if all the growers and dealers had done as they did twenty-five years since, viz: grown plants from only well ripened wood, in the open ground, and offered them for sale when they exhibited a healthy, vigorous growth of two years, we should have had far less of this want of knowledge touching the variety to plant and the soil and climate suited to them. To this want of maturity and vitality of the stock or buds from which plants and trees have been grown by artificial or forced, stimulated means, we may plainly, as I look at it, consider the cause of variation in growth and product of vines and trees upon grounds where all have the same care. I have visited acres of grounds planted with fruit of all varieties, each and every tree or vine from its first planting having had the same care and culture. I have seen fifty plants of Iona grape vines in a row, all planted at the same time, and cultured alike, but only four or five of them were even moderately vigorous, while many of them were no larger than when first planted. The same has been known to me with regard to Eumelan Croton and many others of the past fifteen years introduction, and sales from plants grown of imperfect maturity of parentage—for a bud must be fully ripe and perfect in order to produce a healthy plant, as much as an animal must be of full growth to produce the same result.

To-day the Iona grape, the Eumelan, the Wilder and the Catawba, perhaps, are the really best grapes for those who can obtain

plants grown from well ripened wood in the open ground, and for those who want them for their own use. To the above, we would add the Croton, but to be planted as one to four of the above.

The Wilder and the Barry, two of the Rogers seedlings, once the people can be induced to plant them, will supersede the Concord. But these things move slow, and it takes about a quarter of a century to change any popular taste or teach the masses of cultivators what is for their interest.

Each year brings out new grapes, as well as new pears, peaches, etc. Many of them are praised, and speculating growers obtain and propagate from them, using every small cuttings, feeble growth or imperfect bud to make a plant. The result is that the tree and grape buyer, nine times out of ten, in buying of these now loudly praised and widely advertised new varieties, buys a sickly baby when he supposes he shall get a healthy and profitable child.—F. R. ELLIOTT, in Moore's Rural N. Yorker.

Novelties in Flowers.

Two novelties among flowers have been discovered, so rare and wonderful that we are almost tempted to treat them as fables until their verity is established by our own vision. One is a black lily in Santa Clara, California, with three large blossoms, each nine inches long, and perfectly black outside of the green petals. The other is to be seen at Constantinople, and describe by an eye-witness as belonging to the narcissus genus of bulbs. The flower represents a perfect humming-bird. The breast, of bright emerald green, is a complete copy of this bird, and the throat, head, back and eyes are a perfect imitation. The hinder part of the body, and the two outstretched wings, are of a bright rose color, one might almost say flesh-colored. These wondrous bulbs should have been sent to the Vienna exhibition. They will be in abundance by the time of our Centennial Celebration in 1876. And yet they can hardly be greater curiosities than the strange and mysterious "Sancta Spiritu" flower from South America, with its lifelike representation of doves.—Horticulturist.

VERY STRIKING.—This from a retired corner of Mr. Robinson's delightful Garden, London:

A paragraph in a Chicago journal gives an account by an eye-witness of the destruction of two cherry trees by sunstroke. The owner, a Mr. Viesen, was standing near to them at the time (3 p. m.), when he suddenly heard a noise, which he compares to the splitting of wood. Looking in the direction of the sound, he perceived the bark of the two cherry trees peeling off in a rapid and curious manner. The peeling commenced at the tops of the branches, and rapidly curling downward, almost immediately stripped both branches and trunks, to the surface of the ground. The aspect of the trees was similar to that of trees stripped by lightning; foliage, bark, and at the foot of each tree, the process of scarification having been completed in the brief space of three or four seconds. It is scarcely necessary to add that the wood appeared as scorched and dead as though the destructive element had been that of the electric fluid of lightning, and the leaves and bark were as scorched and withered.

"Would you have believed that if you had not seen it your self?" asked a friend of ours of a person who told him a tough story. "I suppose not." "Well," said our friend, "I have not seen it."

SOME of the prominent growers of Osage orange hedges—at least those who are most forward in giving instructions as to the best mode of treatment—have denounced the practice of "plashing"—that is, allowing the hedges to grow two or three years and then half cutting the plants and allowing them to break over and fill any vacant spaces that may exist in the hedge, besides thickening both the top and bottom of the hedge. An Illinois farmer, club, located where a good deal of hedge grows and a great deal of experimental farming has been done, is reported as thus crystallizing the experience of the hedge growers of the club in a resolution, "That in our opinion, to be successful in making a good and lasting hedge

ence, we should set the plants eight inches apart, cultivate well for three years, or until the canes are at least one inch in diameter, then plant, leaving the canes standing above on an angle of 40 degrees." Laying close to the ground and twisting or interviewing the plants, were both condemned as unsuccessful. Observation has taught that the method indicated above is the cheapest and surest way to secure efficient hedge of Osage orange in the shortest time.

Scientific Miscellany.

For the Kansas Farmer.

THE DRAINAGE RATE AS AFFECTING CLIMATE.

BY C. W. JOHNSON.

The climate of any section of country is, as we all know, greatly affected by the amount of water it receives in a year, and the time and manner of its distribution. One region may receive more water than another, and yet in the climatological sense be a drier region than another receiving less: In the former a large amount quickly discharged into the sea does not maintain that degree of humidity of earth and air that may be maintained by a less quantity of water detained a longer time.

In almost all countries the influx of water is periodical; small masses of land, nearly or entirely surrounded by water and greatly diversified in surface, being less so than large continental masses. I do not here refer to equal distribution of rainfall, for rainfall is a poor criterion as to the general influx of water. If we would form any estimate of the amount of water received by any region, there seems to be no other way than to take the amount discharged by its rivers as approximate values of the amount received; and when we remember that in a number of years of observation the amount retained through the year, and the amount borne out of the region by winds have a mean value and a limited range—no great error is committed in calling these values constant quantities—and dealing with the amount flowing off as the equivalent of the total yearly increment of water falling in the basins drained. If this view be correct, the periods when the rivers are discharging the most water in a given time are the periods when the increment of water is greatest, though it may be true that local averages show a larger average precipitation at some other time, there being local re-precipitations of previously imported water.

If then a region receives a given quantity, and from its surface, configuration and character of soil retains it a long time, or its flow to the sea is greatly retarded, it may have a humid climate, while another, receiving a like quantity, from being inclined towards the sea at a sharp angle, is drained so rapidly as to greatly prolong the interval when the water supply is deficient.

The State of Illinois may be taken as an example of a country slowly drained, while the Missouri plains may be taken to represent a rapidly drained country.

It is a curious example of the diverse results arising from similar operations, to contrast the effects of the settlement of Illinois with the settlement of the plains. In the former region, with its flat prairies, marshes, ponds, lakes, and swamps, cultivation and its attendant consequences, of road and railroad building—whereby ditches have been constructed—these water pockets have been emptied into the sea. The water no longer lodges there for any considerable length of time but quickly finds its way into the streams whose swollen torrents sweep away bridges, supposed in the olden time to have been well above high water mark, being cut off from the trickling supply that formerly fed them all summer, they were lower than formerly.

The result upon the climate is striking, but not different from what should have been anticipated. The summers are drier and hotter, and the mean interval between summer rains prolonged, without any sensible change upon the mean annual rainfall, and probably without sensible change upon the mean monthly precipitations, though the periodic range above and below these means has been increased.

On the plains, where there were none of these flats and slugs, and the whole surface is sharply inclined towards its draining outlets, advancing civilization and its attendant consequences have retarded the rate of drainage. The water which formerly rushed to the sea in foaming torrents, is now somewhat longer detained; the rivers do not rise so high nor run so low as in the early settlement of the country. These results are doubtless attributable largely to the breaking of the compact turf, to the filling up of minor draining trenches, and to the retardation of the flow in our streams by "wash dirt," by dams and other obstructions.

The result upon the climate is well known. The frequency, duration and intensity of drouths seems to be diminishing, and rain tables indicate an increase in mean annual precipitation, especially for the summer months.

If these views express the true philosophy of these climatic changes, they point to some valuable lessons. First, there seems to be no reason to apprehend that our drouths will be worse than we have had. Second, a systematic culture with a view to retard the rate of drainage and hold the water which falls in the times of abundance, for that season of the year when its scarcity is most common and fatal would seem desirable; of these means deep

fallow plowing and a system of tillage which does not leave a series of ditches running straight down the hill, are worthy of attention until the time when irrigation could be introduced as a further aid. But the third hint which seems to me valuable is that prophetic hint which enables the farmer to look up the hill through several degrees of latitude and some thousands of feet of altitude, and judge of the seasons by what is transpiring there. It is too manifest to need argument that the great supply of water borne to all these plains and the eastern slopes of the Rocky mountains is poured out and lodged while the sun is south of the equator. Congealation in all its manifestations of snow, ice and a wet soil frozen, is the natural means of retardation.

The returning sun gradually unlocks fresh portions in his advance toward the summer solstice, pouring fresh portions liberated down into the warmer plain in lower latitude. In its descent it is largely absorbed by the southerly winds—borne back into cooler regions over and over again in diminishing portions—for a part is constantly escaping through the streams—until in a succession of descents, it falls into the sea about the time when our rivers and streams are going dry. Can any man say that it is absurd to say that when this winter store is doubled that it will be longer running out, and prolong the season of showers beyond the time when they would occur if the quantity is halved?

It must be borne in mind that it takes a vast amount of water to give the atmosphere which covers these plains its mean supply of vapor, that pretty early in the summer season the temperature of these plains and the incipient air becomes higher than the ocean in its hottest part; that a current of air leaving either the Gulf of Mexico or the Atlantic ocean, moving in upon us would, from increasing temperature, have its capacity for moisture increased, so that it would take up, rather than deposit, moisture, until it has passed far beyond this latitude or had ascended some thousands of feet up the mountains.

It was because I had received information, which led me to believe that the amount of moisture being poured upon the higher altitudes of these western plains, was above the average autumnal supply, that I ventured to predict a wet winter attended with the cold storms, etc., apt to follow heavy precipitation. The cold may not come, but the water cannot help it; it is a physical necessity that it should do so.

But I know of nothing to make Mr. Noah Cameron entertain such gloomy forebodings of a failure of a third corn crop, from excessive rains; it may be that we will have such a season, but a better guess can be made when we are informed at the opening of the spring as to the relative supply of stored-up water lodged on the slopes above us.

The coming of the drouth last season had been suspected by me from the time of the close of the autumnal movement of the season of 1873—a suspicion which was strengthened as the winter advanced, and ripened into a conviction on receipt of the dispatch from the upper Missouri published with my communication of June 20th.

I believe it was that venerable horticultural patriarch, Elliott, who, dogmatically, pronounced the whole theory absurd, and showed in what a prosperous condition things were at Ellis where rains were so abundant! If these "foresters" and "industrial agents" hired by the two leading land monopolies to display big pumpkins, choice apples of monstrous size and similar productions at all the "pumpkin shows" of the country to delude people as to the productive capabilities of the lands they puff, had devoted a tithe of the time, energy and capital to a diligent inquiry into the laws necessarily controlling the climate of those over-puffed regions, they would have served their masters quite as well and the people infinitely better.

The famishing cry of their deluded victims for bread, would scarcely have been heard. Settlers would have gone to those regions where it appears some traces of that mythical "American Dream" are yet found, understanding what it is fit for and how it should be cultivated. Even now I think it safe to say that those thrifty Mennonites will in five years migrate in a body, or in ten become a public charge, unless within that time they are saved by a system of irrigation.

SHEEP AND WOOL GROWING.

DISCUSSING THE WOOL TARIFF.

A large meeting of merchants in New York interested in the wool trade, was held on the 26th ult., at the Chamber of Commerce in the city, to consider what action should be taken in order to secure a new classification and revision of the wool tariff by Congress at its next session. Although since criticised as too small an assemblage to be regarded as "a representative meeting," the list of those present comprises representatives of most of the leading importing houses with which we are familiar. The points of objection brought against the present tariff will be seen from the following extract from the remarks of the temporary chairman, in calling the meeting to order:

We not only have very high duties on that article of prime necessity, but we suffer from that objectionable feature of specific and ad valorem duties combined. We have a system of classification in many respects uncertain and arbitrary, a scale of graduated duties which frequently embarrasses and injures our industry, while it adds nothing to the intended protection to the wool grower. In short, it is a cumbersome and unintelligible system that

loudly calls for reform in the direction of simplicity and adaptation to the actual wants of our commercial and domestic industry. And the chairman, Mr. JAMES LYON, further particularized the complaints of importers as follows:

The act of March 3, 1867, is in its complications beyond the understanding of the best experts. It gives us as law classifications for wool which are as unequal as unjust, and alike prejudicial to the best interests of the American wool grower, the manufacturer and the people who ultimately consume the cloth. The general commerce in foreign wool has been, to a large extent, destroyed by this tariff of confusions. The fourteen different rates of duties, and the heavy penalties that follow if an importer makes a mistake in entering his wool at the Custom House, are more than enough to intimidate merchants from importing any other kind than those exactly described in the law, viz: Clothing wool in the grease; combing wool washed, and carpet wool washed and unwashed. Shippers in foreign countries are afraid to try ventures to the United States, and our own importers are almost equally timid—all in dread of the United States customs appraiser who has the right to fix the duties and these duties ranging from twenty per cent. to one hundred per cent. We must have this law amended, not only in the interest of commerce, but for the good of the American wool grower, the manufacturer, and all who wear woolen clothing, and that class takes in every person in the United States.

In the discussion that followed, it was claimed that the present duties were designed especially to protect producers of merino wools, but that under this protection that industry had largely declined instead of advancing; that the Wool Manufacturers' Association had advocated and supported this tariff in the fallacious hope that by shutting out all outside competition, the mills which had been built during the war could be kept going; and that, as regards the present condition of affairs, while our factories are constantly reducing their production, those established in Canada, just across our boundaries are making rapid progress. A committee was appointed to consider the changes which should be recommended to Congress, and the meeting adjourned until again assembled to receive its report.

On the other hand, a correspondent of the U. S. Economist, over the signature of "A Wool Dealer," writes to that journal in very strong opposition to any changes—asserting that whatever are the defects of the present tariff, the wool market, under its influence, has reached a degree of stability which has seldom been the case before, and that any changes could only be for the worse. He says:

We now have a very moderate stock of foreign wool on hand in the country, and for that there is no market. Such being the case, we surely do not want to encourage the fetching of more. There has been a steady decrease for a long time in the importation of wools and yet there are more than enough here. * * * We think growers during the last few years have felt greatly encouraged from the prices they have received, and we predict a large increase in growth if we do not meddle with them. * * * The tremendous increase in growth made on the Pacific slope and in Texas of late years encourages the hope that ere many years we shall be comparatively independent of the foreign markets for supply.—Country Gentleman.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

EGGS vs. MEAT.

Would it not be wise to substitute more eggs for meat in our daily diet? About one third of the weight of an egg is solid nutriment. This is more than can be said of meat. There are no bones and tough pieces that have to be laid aside. An egg is made up of ten parts shell, sixty parts white, and thirty parts yolk. The white of an egg contains eighty-six per cent. water; the yolk fifty-two per cent. The average weight of an egg is about two ounces. Practically an egg is animal food, and yet there is none of the disagreeable work of the butcher necessary to obtain it. The vegetarians of England use eggs freely, and many of these men are eighty and ninety years old, and have been remarkably free from illness. A good egg is alive. The shell is porous, the oxygen of the air goes through the shell and keeps up a sort of respiration. An egg soon becomes stale in bad air, or in dry air charged with carbonic acid. Eggs may be dried and made to retain their goodness for a long time, or the shell may be varnished, which excludes the air, when, if kept at a proper temperature, they may be kept good for years. The French people produce more eggs than any other, and ship millions of them to England annually. Fresh eggs are more transparent at the center, old ones at the top. Very old ones are not transparent either place. In water in which one-tenth salt has been dissolved, good eggs sink and indifferent ones swim. Bad eggs float in pure water. The best eggs are laid by young healthy hens. If they are properly fed, the eggs are better than if they are allowed to eat all sorts of food. Eggs are best when cooked about four minutes. This takes away animal taste that is offensive to some, but does not so harden the white or yolk as to make them hard to digest. An egg if cooked very hard is difficult of digestion, except by those with stout stomachs; such eggs should be eaten with bread and masticated very finely. An excellent sandwich can be made with eggs and brown bread. An egg spread on toast is fit for a king, if kings deserve any better food than any body else, which is doubtful. Fried eggs are less wholesome than boiled ones. An egg dropped into hot water is not only a clean and handsome but a delicious morsel. Most people spoil the taste of their eggs by adding salt and pepper. A little sweet butter is the best dressing. Eggs contain much phosphorus, which is supposed to be useful to those who use their brains much.

THE APIARY.

THE BEST BEE HIVE.

I am aware that this is the all absorbing topic relating to bee culture and honey production. The results of efforts made in this business depend so much upon the hive used that the subject is worth the attention given it.

There is so great a variety of hives, and such a multiplicity of improvements, and so many great advantages secured by every improvement—that the operators themselves being judges—that the community must give up the idea of such examination of them all as to judge with much confidence which is best. Those who have already taken stock in any particular hive, or have made improvements of their own, are generally, if not universally satisfied that they have the best already. Yet it may not be amiss to suggest a few important principles to be considered.

There are two important parts, or departments, in most hives now in common use. One the wintering and breeding departments, the other the department, or departments for securing surplus honey.

To secure surplus honey in the best shape for market and use is the object or end sought, and the increase of colonies is no advantage only as this object is secured. Success in securing surplus honey depends very materially upon the size of the hive used. If only of 2,000 cubic inches, or less, they will be inclined to send out, according to both Quinby and Langstroth, from one to four swarms each. If the average is two new swarms each, the three colonies will do but little more keepers will get but very little if any surplus. If the hive is very large, say 6,000 or 8,000 cubic inches, they will not be likely to swarm almost surely not if effectively shaded. This will be a very large colony of workers, and will place as much money in this hive as they would in the other three had they swarmed.

In order to secure the surplus in the best shape for market, it has been customary to make such divisions in the hive as shall give room in the center of the hive—as is required for breeding and wintering the colony—with chambers upon the sides and top, or both, for small frames or boxes for the surplus honey.

JASPER HAZEN.

National Bee Journal.

Patrons of Husbandry.

It is requested that all Granges within the State report the names and postoffice address of their Masters and Secretaries, elected for the ensuing year, to the Secretary of the State Grange, G. W. SPRAGUE, of Jacksonville, Neosho county, Kansas. It is also requested that each delegation from every county report the names and postoffice address of the Masters and Secretaries of the subordinate Granges of their respective counties at the coming meeting of the State Grange, on the third Wednesday of February next. G. W. SPRAGUE, Sec. State Grange. Topeka, Jan. 14, 1874.

To Deputies.

The various Deputies will greatly oblige us by sending lists of Granges, when organized, for publication in this column.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

The Secretaries and Treasurers will please bear in mind that their Reports should not be sent to the State Agent at Topeka. We have received a large number of the reports of both Secretary and Treasurer, some of them addressed to the State Agent, which, after being opened, costs the agency for remailing. Secretaries should send their reports to G. W. SPRAGUE, Jacksonville, Neosho county; and Treasurers, to H. H. Angell, Sherman City. J. G. ORRIS.

CHATS WITH PATRONS AND REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BY W. F. POPEHOE.

Communications for this Department must be accompanied by full name and postoffice address. Questions are often asked which it would be improper to answer in this column. We shall not publish names—only initials.

J. W.—Can a Master of a Subordinate Grange who has not taken the Fifth degree, install the newly elected officers?

Yes, any Master or Past Master are proper persons to install your officers, whether they have taken the Fifth degree or not, provided they have been properly installed themselves.

L. L.—If the Masters of the Granges in your county wish a deputy, they, or a majority of them, must select one of their number and recommend him, and write to Master M. E. Hudson in regard to the matter.

Write Master Hudson for his decision in regard to Masters presiding when visiting other Granges.

Send your samples of soil to Alfred Grey, Topeka, he will forward them to Prof. Kedzie. The railroad agent will forward them free if you tell him they are for the State Board of Agriculture.

There are three or four western counties that have not selected proper persons to distribute supplies. We cannot send donations to those counties unless the Councils or Masters designate to us some person or persons that they are satisfied will distribute in a proper manner any supplies that may be sent to their county for distribution through this agency. Brethren, we must have system in this matter, and the sooner you select your agent, the sooner you will hear from us.

Our friends are ready to respond to our call for assistance, but want whatever they give to go to those that are destitute; so the sooner you canvass your county and report, the sooner you will receive supplies.

In answer to many inquiries as to what there is doing in regard to relief, we say that we are receiving much encouragement and believe that our friends in the border counties need not fear but what there will be ample means furnished to keep them from suffering during the winter.

Hon. E. S. Stover, Chairman of the State Relief Committee, informs us that liberal contributions will be made by our eastern friends

in answer to a circular issued by said committee.

The railroads (not only in this State, but elsewhere) have very generously agreed to carry donations free when satisfied they are sent for free distribution.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following donations from Granges:

Osage Valley.....	\$5.00
Good Intent.....	5.00
Richview.....	5.00
Kickapoo.....	2.00
Snow Flake.....	3.00
Elm Creek, Marion County.....	5.00
Pauline.....	5.00
Capital.....	\$15.00

From members of Capital Grange:

H. Freeman.....	\$1.00
Wm. Sims.....	2.00
John Peck.....	5.00
J. A. McCarter.....	1.00
D. Newman.....	1.00
Mrs. B. A. Oils.....	Clothing
Mrs. Hattie Reeves.....	do
Mrs. W. P. Popehoe.....	do
Mrs. D. Newman.....	do
Mrs. G. W. Spencer.....	do
Mrs. John Peck.....	do
Mrs. A. A. Ripley.....	do
Mrs. J. M. Harvey.....	do
Mrs. A. Washburn.....	do
Miss Anna Smith.....	do
Mrs. P. K. Oils.....	do
Mrs. T. H. Walker.....	do
Mrs. W. H. Johnson.....	do
Mrs. J. K. Hudson.....	do
Mrs. Troutman.....	do
Mrs. E. Pearson.....	do
J. B. Billard.....	400 lbs flour
J. M. Harvey.....	100 " "
J. A. McCarter.....	100 " "
E. Pearson.....	100 " "
Keith & Billingsly.....	Packing boxes
S. Barum & Co.....	do
D. S. Skinner, packing boxes, pair new shoes and pair of new boots.....	do

Progressive.....	\$ 5.00
Spring Hill, Johnson county.....	84.00
Salem, Knox Co., Ill.....	20.00
Amity, Neosho Co.....	5.00
Oak, Shawnee Co.....	5.00

Douglas Grange, Douglas County:

H. Y. Johnson.....	Clothing and flour
H. Egbert.....	" " "
P. F. Garrett.....	" " "

These goods contributed and flour purchased with donated funds, have been forwarded by W. F. Popehoe, of the Executive Committee of the State Grange, to the needy brothers and sisters in Norton, Smith, Phillips, Rice and Cowley counties.

For the Kansas Farmer.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—THE LECTURER.

BY W. S. HANNA.

Farmers, in times past, have been wont to look for speakers from among other classes; and it is only since the Farmers' movement commenced that the school of the Grange has developed dormant talent—that we have heard from the farmer through representatives of his own class.

The object of having a Lecturer in each Grange is to develop speakers among the farming community, and during the time of organization, few Granges knew how to choose a good Lecturer, or the importance of having a live literary character who should always be ready to entertain the Grange by delivering a short address, or by reading some useful and appropriate information, or open a practical discussion, either of which, if properly done, will infuse new life, beauty and usefulness into any Grange. It is really a shame that farmers have to call on lawyers and outsiders to do their public speaking for them. Shall we have to acknowledge that there is not enough culture among the laboring classes who can defend, instruct and advise "while standing on the floor?" Truly there has been a great change in many neighborhoods—because they have carried out the intention of the founder of the Grange.

What a wise provision it is that provides a leader in discussion and literary entertainments, who thus shall become thoroughly prepared to address public meetings whenever occasion demands. In every neighborhood there is talent enough, but it is almost buried for want of activity. The laziness of Micawber is upon us. We are all inclined to wait for something to turn up, instead of turning something up ourselves. We need more careful study, much reading, and a little practice, and any young man with a good common education can make a creditable lecture before his brothers and sisters first, add very soon before a public audience. It should be short at first, but be sure you have something to say, and then say it. Then your enthusiasm will kindle a fire of thought and often many little speeches will follow.

In Iowa under direction of the Executive Committee the Granges of the State are all discussing the same questions during the same month, and the roll is called for each member to express themselves either *pro* or *con*. What a mighty public opinion this creates, and remember, public opinion rules the world. Then when the Grange votes to hold a public meeting, or at our annual reunion, children's Grange days, festival and picnic excursions, there is a chance to show our talent—our cultivation and elevation as a farming class. We can call out our speaker, and he will have something interesting.

It will then no longer be said that the great agricultural community will have to get a lawyer to deliver their agricultural addresses, or a professional politician to talk about the leading issues of the hour and tell farmers how to vote. God speed the day when the agricultural community shall not have to blush because we have not men of culture everywhere who shall be able to say something ap-

propriate, interesting and instructive. To meet this end the office of Lecturer was created.

Elect live men whose hearts are in the work who are full of pithy, practical, straight forward, straight up and down common sense talks, as far as possible; who are ingenious enough to always keep the Grange moving forward, discussing all ordinary questions which may arise concerning a Patron's intellectual, moral and financial interests, and such as should arise in the County and State Grange, as well as in the legislature concerning the farmers interests.

The field is a broad one and there is much work to do and if our State Grange would take pains to concentrate and direct our efforts towards some common point, as Iowa or Wisconsin is doing, much greater results might be accomplished.

Remember that "God helps them who help themselves," and in the battle for reform we must be able to meet our opponents, who are men schooled for a life time and used to close logical reasoning, with clear heads and sharp wit, who use their brains and compel success and we must school ourselves to meet them.

Dudley W. Adams, our beloved Master, tells us "we need to meet together to rub off some of the rough corners, and polish down into symmetry, to exchange views, and above all, to learn to think, to nourish the soul with liberal and abundant mental food in order that we may be profited by prepared instruction." Let Lecturers interchange chairs, Granges unite in joint discussion, let us throw off this Micawber indifference, and let the Grange pay more attention to literary culture. Thus we may spend the long winter evenings in enjoying and elevating ourselves and preparing for future usefulness.

GRANGE ITEMS.

W. S. Hanna has a call to organize a Grange in Davis county where the Master of the County Council has been at work shipping in thousands of dollars worth of provisions for Patrons.

Tomahawk Grange of Johnson county held its annual reunion November 15th. The music, songs, essays, speeches, etc., lasted some four hours. Col. Martin of Paola, and the Chaplain of the State Grange were among the speakers.

Franklin county is trying to start a co-operative store. Quite a number of Granges have subscribed largely.

The Lecturer of the National Grange writes that "getting drunk" is a violation of a Patron's obligation, and we hope there is a strong enough moral and temperance sentiment in each Grange to enforce the letter of the law.

The Secretary of the State Grange writes there are now 1,330 Granges in Kansas and very nearly 40,000 members in good standing. This will make an average increase of about three members to each Grange during the last ten months.

A Grangers' academy or high school will be opened at Georgetown; Franklin township, Sacramento county, Cal., this winter. The idea was suggested and the project put on foot by the Granges; and the building built by subscription of the farmers in the vicinity.

The Patrons of Dallas county, Ala., have formed a tax-payers' league, the object of which is to secure honesty and efficiency in the administration of local affairs, and to bring to proper legal punishment county officials guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

The Grange elevator at Indianola, Iowa, is the largest building of the kind in the country. The size of the main building is 38 by 80 feet, with a wheel house 20 by 22 feet, and the height to the top of the elevator is 36 feet. It is divided into eight bins, each having a capacity of 4,000 bushels, giving a total capacity of 32,000 bushels.

A good example has been set by the State Grange of Nebraska, which is putting in machinery at Plymouth for the manufacture of plows, cultivators, headers, harrows and other agricultural implements. The building is a two story brick, 40x140 feet. Thirty heads of families are employed to commence with. Steam and blast power of the necessary quantity will be furnished.

The Grange movement in Texas has made rapid progress during the last twelve months. There are now over six hundred organized Granges in the State, and a number of deputies are in the field organizing more. It is estimated that the present cotton crop of that State, belonging to Patrons, will be handled for one third less than last year, and that the business men who propose to sell at these prices are among the best in the State.

HOWARD COUNTY COUNCIL.

From the proceedings of County Council of P. of H., published in the Elk Falls Journal at Boston, we take the following notes:

The County Deputy was requested to meet the Council at the next regular meeting and bring the charters of Granges which are in his possession.

A memorial to the legislature was presented. Referred to committee.

A resolution regarding prairie fires and one as to the best method of preventing horse-stealing and the cheapest manner of securing the property; both referred to the committee on needed legislation.

The members of the Council are working in earnest to promote the interests of the farmers in our county, and it is hoped that the causes which have prevented some Granges from joining with us may soon be removed. This Council is regularly organized and all the Granges in the county are within its jurisdiction and have a right to a representation in its meetings.

Concentration is our motive, and this we must accomplish if we are to succeed in our ends.

The Council has done all it could do for the prosperity of the Order. This winter will tax our energies to the utmost; will you stand back and grumble, or will you come forward and help?

Can you or any of your numerous readers tell me what is good for my horse or what is the matter with him. He eats very hearty and yet his food does him apparently no good; his hair is rough and sticks straight out from the body. He does not cough any and drinks very hearty. Can't work more than two or three hours till he gets so weak he can hardly stand. Seems to be in good spirits all the time. I have noticed twice, on very cold damp mornings, a thumping in his flank but after working him a few minutes it always stops.

If any one can tell me what the matter is with him and how to cure him I will be very much obliged to them.

Answer through these columns and you may benefit others as well as me. HORACE K. Sunshine Farm, Kan.

THE following resolutions, relative to our Statute's were passed by Oak Ridge Grange, Nov. 14th, inst.

1. Resolved, That all officers should be salaried, fees to be paid into the county treasury.
2. Resolved, That we favor the repeal of the School law; requiring school directors and clerks to be elected for three and two years respectively.
3. Resolved, That the township trustee, clerk and treasurer should constitute a board and be subject to instructions from the citizens of the township, with reference to raising and expending money and all other matters of interest to the township.
4. Resolved, That the township trustees should constitute a county board limited both in "time" and "salary."
5. Resolved, That all weights and measures should be sealed.
6. Resolved, That all tolls for grinding should be "by steam," one sixth; "by water power," one eighth.—*Spirit of Kansas.*

THE Louisiana Grange has appointed Brother N. D. Wetmore its agent, and he is endeavoring to promote direct trade with the Northwest. At the meeting of the Iowa State Grange in December samples of sugar and syrups will be shown from Louisiana Patrons. The Louisiana agency also ships coffee, rice, cotton and salt, and buys grain, flour and pork from Northwestern Patrons for cash.

Need of Shelter.

The loss of stock in this county last spring was not so much from the want of food as for want of shelter and dry lots. A number of farmers owning some 40 or 50 head of cattle with hay plenty, have lost eight head of cows in one storm, besides several head lost early in the spring. If those eight cows had been sold in the fall, they would have brought money to purchase lumber sufficient to make good shelter for the whole herd.

In traveling around I see farmers owning from 20 to 100 head of stock. Prairie hay in abundance and but little else to feed during winter. With a stone wall on the north of the lot and a hay shed sufficient to shelter one-fourth of the herd to be wintered. The consequence is, the stock most in need of shelter is driven out into the storm and bleak winds. Ask those farmers why they don't build lumber sheds, the reply is, "I'm not able yet," and at the same time he would acknowledge that the majority of the farmers of this county lost enough stock last winter, at one-half their real value, to have built good sheds of pine lumber, to keep all the stock in this county. One thing farmers must learn in Kansas, that is; 10 head of good cows well kept, are more profitable than 30 head half fed, without shelter. HIRAM WARD.

For the Kansas Farmer.

GRASHAWPER GRUMBLE, ETC.

BY OLD CENTRE.

We hev bean out ov the ritin biznes for sum time. We hav bean aggrivated durin the summer. We hav bean shintzbuged, smiered down an grashawpered to the best of our abilities, an still we wgn; an az we didn't get eny nomashun, nor elecshun either, to ofus we will kontinew to aggricut az much az we possibly ken thru the wintre sezinn. We hev our wheat an ry groin nishly, an we hev our korn groun plowed, an am now a waitin for a warm snap to cum to plant in. We want to du bigur biznes on korn the cumin yere than we did in the past, fer we didn't raze enuff fer the poor grashawpers, let alone eny fur ourselves. We kant complane ov our wheat, it an otes krops, but when a persun razes a krop ov korn an doant git eny it seems careyas. We must raze more the cumin yere or the grashawpers wont vart az much more, fer we came very neer starvin the poor ins-ists in death on our small krops. Az it wur, they had to eto whatever was befor them without axin eny questshuns, for the saik ov their conseshen an without salt or pepur, an i reely da believe they wur az hungry when they departed az they war wrien they arrived here, an they didn't grumble eny ither. Grumble, grumble

—an here the ideah appears as how they differ from us American people; fer we ar always a grumblin or groulin. The most needy du the least ov it. If times are rude, we grumble; if dull, we grumble; if you du, we grumble; if you doant, we grumble. Grumble, grumble, grumble, eny how, an nobody ken keep us from it. I think it is nashunal, a United Statesan disease, an i beleve that even our Great Maker cannot please sum ov us. If his benifcence was to hand us a good peace ov bread spread with good butter we would grumble kase he hadn't put on the second spread with sum kind of preserves.

Educational.

EDITED BY PROF. J. B. HOLBROOK.

PUNISHMENTS.

Nature teaches by example two lessons in punishments, a punishment for every offense, vigorous application of the punishment to the offender. God of the physical world, and God of morality—if such a theistic duality is permissible—are relentless in their execution of these two laws. All stable Governments are, society yielding to sympathy with criminals' relatives, neglecting to enforce proper punishments for crimes, suffers, becoming disorganized and insecure.

Nature has a great advantage over man in her knowledge of the correct punishment for the offense. It human governments were able to discern the natural punishment for each offense there would be no question as to the punishing; all reasonable men would consent and demand that nature's laws should be obeyed. But right here is our difficulty, our weakness in the matter of punishments—we do not always know the punishment which infinite wisdom would bestow—we do not even know that infinite wisdom would inflict any punishment except the analogy of the two lessons previously mentioned let us know it. Time and the instructive philosophy will undoubtedly develop an approximately just criminal code. They have already taught—as far as school government is concerned—that no punishment, corporal punishment, is not just to the criminals themselves, as witness the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the city of New York, the expressed opinions of the teachers of Chicago, and the well nigh universal reaction against that particular phase of American civilization.

The effort and failure to govern exclusively by love, has not been destitute of good results; few experiments in pedagogy are; they either prove usefulness, uselessness, or both. In this case both are proven—the usefulness of exerting moral power to its limit before resorting to physical, the uselessness of depending entirely on moral power; the usefulness of corporal punishment, the uselessness of the frequency and severity heretofore customary. In the matter of severity the results are especially happy. The substitution of mild punishments for flogging, slapping, hair-pulling, ear-twisting and other flesh-torturing methods is an end worth many experiments; and honor is due the reformers. The popular feeling they created against corporal punishments compelled the teachers to devise these milder methods, which are answering the purpose just as well, in many cases better, and are not so degrading to both pupil and teacher as an exhibition of brute force. Whenever such a punishment is necessary it is no longer customary to inflict it before the school; but when school is dismissed and the pupil and teacher are alone, both calm, then the flogging may be done in a proper way and spirit, or, as is frequently the case, the conversation, the explanation and apology of the pupil, the sober second thought of the teacher commuted the whipping to some less severe penalty.

The favorite one of the milder punishments is keeping in at recess. It is used more than all others combined, because it takes no extra time of the teacher, and it seems to be a natural punishment for a long list of school offenders. For instance, if a pupil is tardy, it seems proper the fault should be corrected by a corresponding retention at recess; if a pupil wastes his time playing in school, what is more natural than to lose the proper play time and devote it to study? The teacher should use caution in depriving children of recess lest by loss of recreation and fresh air the constitution be permanently injured. We would rather a child of ours were furlered five minutes than deprived of recesses a week. The whipping might blunt his finer nature a little; the confinement would almost surely injure his health. Not long since, not far from Topeka, in one school room we noticed four crooked-spined children. They were crooked-spined from pre-natal or postnatal causes; six and a half chances to one in favor of the latter as they were past eight years of age. It is possible the school discipline is not at all responsible for the deformation; but the probabilities are that it aided in making, and the possibilities are that it alone made crooked backs. Confinement to a school desk for three hours at a time twice a day for a week at a stretch is liable to malform both chest and back. Rising out of the seat for a minute to rectify is not enough to correct the unnatural pose acquired by hours of restraint. Fifteen minutes recess has not always corrected it. Sufficient bodily action will prevent deformity. The only two known punishments were furling and keeping in at recess we would be in favor of the abolition of the latter.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

EXTRACTS

From the *Hand Book of the Kansas State Agricultural College*, located at Manhattan, Riley County Kansas. Prepared under the directions of the Board of Regents by John A. Anderson, President of the College.

The only remedy is to give thorough instruction in practical agriculture, that is, agriculture "fit for doing business." Evidently, cultivated fields are the true text books for this instruction; the best experience of successful farmers is its proper lesson; and their balance sheets its final authority in deciding doubtful points. Ordinarily, practical agriculture comes to science as a questioner, asking for the explanation of a fact, rather than as an apprentice seeking rules by which to work. And, while giving an attentive ear to the statements of science, its true function is to test these statements by the sole standard of real profit; to reject those which, though scientifically valuable, are found valueless in practice; and courageously to adopt, exemplify and proclaim methods which ensure the greatest profit, even though these be inexplicable or ridiculous to pure science. As the pendulum of a clock at one instant checks and at the next helps the action of the weight, so should it now check, then help, but regulate the utterance of science to the student of agriculture.

As in other arts, it is much easier to memorize the principles of agriculture than to become skillful in their application.

Educators are apt to forget that the bulk of the farmer's work requires manual or mechanical force. He deals chiefly with matter. Probably more pounds of dead weight are annually lifted on a given farm than in any shop employing the same capital. In plowing one hundred acres six inches deep, 80,000 cubic yards of earth must be moved; then follow the work of harrowing, rolling, stirring, harvesting, housing, cleaning and marketing. If, on the first of January, each farmer were shown a mound to be leveled, equal in weight, bulk and solidity to that of the material which he must handle during the year, and which could be removed only by a force equal to that which he must use, many would despair of accomplishing the task at all, or at least of making a profit; and all would realize the imperative necessity for employing the best and cheapest power, for using the best tools, and for exercising the greatest skill in their use. The amount of work to be done would show why, in turning the soil, a spade is "cheaper than a stick, though it costs more; why a plow is cheaper than a spade, and the strength of a horse than that of a man. It would equally show that dexterity in the use of tools is a deal cheaper than awkwardness, though its first cost be greater. No one doubts that the mechanic needs skill, or that his education should include the practice in the use of tools by which alone skill can be acquired. Why, then, exclude from the education of a farmer a corresponding practice since, year by year, he has a greater weight to lift, and tasks to perform equal in variety and exactness?

This practice, too, is clearly to be regulated by the standard of profit. If a boy can already plow well, why keep him at it when his time can be better expended otherwise? If he can, not, why not make him as skillful in plowing as in naming the capes of Greenland? It will not pay him to acquire the skill of the cabinet maker because such skill is not needed in building fences, but it will pay him royally to acquire the ability to make a gate, put in a spoke, point a plow, set a horse shoe, paint a wagon, mend a strap, set up a reaper, replace a box, build a wall, cut a stone post, and lay a drain. The cry of "making him Jack-of-all-trades and master of none" may be quite startling to those who don't think. When applied to a carpenter or printer it may be pertinent; but, because farm work daily calls for the performance of the simpler operations of some one of these trades, "Jack skill" makes just the difference between a handy and a helpless farmer, the difference between success and failure. Hundreds of farmers will testify to their loss of precious hours because of an inability to make repairs which any boy can be taught to make.

The acquisition of this skill requires physical labor, just as the acquisition of a science requires mental labor. Hence physical labor should be "compulsory," in the same sense, and for the same purpose, that mental labor is compulsory; but in no other sense, and for no other purpose. There is no greater "dignity" in labor than in rest, but there is a noble dignity in that kind of manhood which faithfully discharges every duty of life, whether it involve labor or rest. Washington displayed as much heroic generalship in his wise retreats as in his furious attacks; but neither retreating nor advancing is valuable save as a necessary means of winning the final victory. No man labors for the mere purpose of laboring, but only because a desired end cannot be gained in an easier way; nor does any animal. And it is difficult to see why a boy should be made to do that which no other creature does, and which he will never do when a man. So long as a student feels that he is gaining either knowledge or skill that will be valuable to him as a farmer, he will work in the field, in the nursery, with the cattle, or in the shops as cheerfully as he plays, and more cheerfully than many study; but beyond that point, or for any other purpose, "compulsory labor" is no more beneficial to him than it would be to his father. So far as "exercise" is concerned, the natural tendency of healthy youth toward fun and frolic may be safely trusted a few more centuries.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

In answering an advertisement found in these columns you will confer a favor by stating you saw it in the KANSAS FARMER.

THE KANSAS STATE Agricultural College

NOW furnishes a THOROUGH and DIRECT EDUCATION to those who intend to be FARMERS, MECHANICS, or to follow other Industrial Pursuits. THE FOUR COURSES OF INSTRUCTION, FARMERS, MECHANICS, BUSINESS and WOMEN, are prepared with express reference to these things:

1. What the student knows when received;
 2. The time he will remain;
 3. The use which is really made of a given science in his proposed occupation, the studies being so arranged that, at the close of each year, he will have gained that knowledge which is of most value in his business.
- The FIRST OBJECT in each course is to make every student a Master of the English Language and an Expert in its use; and also, skillful in Mathematics as employed in every day life, including Book Keeping, Business Law and Industrial Drawing.

In addition the special object of the FARMERS COURSE is to give him a practical knowledge of the Structure, Growth and value of Plants; of Light, Heat and Moisture, and of Inorganic, Organic, Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry, as these are related to Plant and Animal Growth; of Economic Zoology, and particularly of Practical Agriculture.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE, including such instruction and drill in the Field, in the Handling of Stock, in the Nursery and in the Wood and Iron Shops as will enable the graduate to Perform Readily each of the varied operations of Actual Farm Life.

In the other courses, the special studies are equally determined by the requirements of the proposed vocation. To MECHANICS, applied mathematics and industrial drawing are given instead of botany, chemistry and zoology, as above; and Shop Practice in place of Practical Agriculture.

The instruction in CHEMISTRY and PHYSICS is fully equal to that of the best eastern institutions, including Practice in Laboratories, and

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES are offered to students of Higher Chemistry, to Mineralogists, Druggists, Operators and Workers in Metals.

Full collections of the Plants, Insects and Birds of Kansas are being made as rapidly as possible.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT gives Daily Practice in the following well equipped Shops and Offices:

1. CARPENTER.
2. CABINET.
3. WAGON.
4. BLACKSMITH.
5. PAINT.
6. SEWING.
7. PRINTING.
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Is Liberal and Practical, including Instrumental Music. Each student is required to take not less than one Industrial and three Literary studies.

tuition absolutely FREE, and no contingent fees, except for use of planes and organs.

Boarding ranges from \$3.75 to \$4 per week. Students PAID FOR LABOR on the Farm and in the Shops, which is not educational, and which the institution needs performed.

The NEXT TERM begins August 30, 1874, when New Classes will be formed.

For further information apply to J. A. ANDERSON, President, Manhattan, Kansas.

The Patrons Mutual Insurance Association.

OFFICERS—BOARD OF DIRECTORS: M. E. Hudson, Master of State Grange; Wm Sims, Oversee; W. F. Popejoy, F. H. Dumbauld, J. B. Shaffer, Executive Committee; A. Washburn, Treasurer; S. H. Downs, Secretary.

RATES.—The printed by laws and articles of association give the plan and rates. Our plan is to insure farm property belonging to Patrons. Our rates are based upon the experience of the Michigan Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association.

In order to be safe, the Association fixes the rate at one-fifth higher than the average rate of all the companies in Michigan. The difference in the construction of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds something to risks in Kansas as compared with Michigan.

We give the following as an illustration of the difference between our rates and joint stock companies. Joint stock company lowest cash rate, per annum on \$1,000.....\$5 00

On each \$1,000, for three years.....\$15 00

A policy fee of.....2 00-17 00

which amount is paid in advance.

The Patrons Association rates are:

A membership fee of.....\$1 50

On policy of \$1,000, first year's premium, 25 cents on each \$100.....2 50

Total cash paid.....\$4 00

A policy is then issued for 3 years and a premium note taken for the remaining 2 years of.....\$5 00

Total cost of insurance for 3 years.....\$9 00

The premium note is liable to assessment at any time to pay expenses and losses. On a policy of \$500 the cost is as follows:

Membership fee.....\$1 50

Premium for first year.....1 25

Total cash payment.....\$2 75

Note for remaining two years.....\$5 00

Total cost for three years.....\$7 75

Our rates are about one-half of the joint stock company rates, and only a small part of the premium required to be paid in cash.

Address S. H. DOWNS, Secretary, Topeka, Kan.

LOST! LOST!

\$5.00 Reward!

STRAYED away, in early spring, from the subscriber, living in Lynn Creek, Shawnee county, Kan., two yearling and one three year old colts. One yearling is a mare colt, light bay, small spot in forehead, one hind foot white. The other a horse colt, was a dark color—may have shed—iron grey, white spot in forehead. Three year old is a brown filly, no white, on one ham is a black spot size of a half dollar. No marks or brands. Five dollars for their return, or information of them liberally rewarded. C. A. THRESHER, Topeka, Kan.

STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber, at Harveyville postoffice, Wabasha county, one three year old brown mare, has a little white on her hind foot (left, I believe), is branded J on left shoulder, large size, smooth built. A liberal reward will be given for any information that will lead to her recovery. JAMES E. JOHNSON, Harveyville, Wabasha co., Kan.

PATRONS' HAND-BOOK.

Price Reduced.

That every Patron in the State may have the benefit of a copy of the Patron's Hand-Book, we have determined to reduce the price within the reach of every grange in the State. It will be sent to any address, postage paid, for \$2.00 PER DOZEN.

J. B. HUDSON, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

It is not necessary to prove the same, great latitude must be allowed in the introduction of the evidence, and much of that would otherwise be irrelevant will, in such a case, be admitted. It becomes necessary as in this case to show by circumstantial evidence who killed a certain horse, it may be shown that the person charged shot a horse, and that he had a motive as well as opportunity to kill the horse, but not showing that the horse was in the habit of trespassing and was immediately before the killing was tame, trusting and obedient on the corner of the party charged with the killing.

III. A direct question put to a witness, although it may be a leading line of form, although it may be answered "yes" or "no," is not a leading question, and is not objectionable. It is only on such a preliminary matter, merely introductory to something else, and does not call for an answer to the question. It is not a leading question, and is not objectionable, as, generally not leading. For instance, where a witness has been shown on the trial, as in this case, that a witness, Mrs. Patrick Gannon, previously testified in confidence,

lowing question was then asked the witness, to wit: "Do you recollect her testimony in chief on the trial of that case?" Answer, "Yes," H. H. H. that such question is not leading. But even where *non pro* courts allow leading questions to be asked, still, as such courts have such a wide discretion in allowing or disallowing leading questions to be asked, appellate courts can seldom reverse their decisions for allowing such questions to be asked. It can only be done where the *non pro* courts have manifestly abused their discretion.

The court below permitted the plaintiff below (defendant in error) to put the following question to his own witness and allowed the question to be answered, to wit: "Do you recollect testifying at Erie that your uncle had an axe on his shoulder when he was leading the horse?" Answer, "I do not recollect." H. H. H. that the court below erred in permitting this question to be asked or answered, but that the testimony embodied in the answer is not sufficiently prejudicial to the rights of the plaintiff in error (defendant below) as to require a reversal of the judgment.

V. Where it was resolved by the court below, Mrs. Patrick Gannon, now deceased, "testified" as a "witness" on a former trial of this same case, that she was examined in chief and cross examined, and that her "testimony" was received by the court below, where the point is made specifically for the first time in the Supreme Court, and was not made in the District Court, that it was not necessary to show more specifically that Mrs. Gannon's testimony was given under oath or affirmation.

VI. Mrs. Gannon's death was probably sufficiently shown before any evidence of what she had formerly testified to was introduced, and hence the court below committed no error on that account in allowing said evidence to be introduced. But even if her death was not at that time sufficiently shown, still it was after wards and during the trial shown by evidence that proved the same beyond all doubt, and hence it became wholly immaterial whether the court erred in allowing said evidence to be introduced or not.

VII. It was sufficient to prove the existence of what Mrs. Gannon testified to on the former trial and not necessary to prove her exact words.

All the Justices concurring.

John H. Pugh, Administrator of the estate of John L. Hunter, deceased, vs. Calvin Leonard, Administrator of the estate of Robert Ferguson, deceased.

Error from Franklin County.

REVERSED.

By the Court. Valentine, J.

I. Where a record of the proceedings of a court of general jurisdiction shows upon its face that the court had jurisdiction of both the parties and the subject matter of the action, and where the whole of the record is introduced in evidence, all presumptions from silence on the part of the record should be construed in favor of the regularity and validity of the proceedings of the court and not against the regularity and validity of such proceedings. Therefore where the law of Alabama provides that "Where any Judge of the Circuit Court (that court being the clerk of general jurisdiction) is incompetent to try any case standing for trial, by reason of relationship to parties, or of having been engaged as counsel in the cause, or for any other reason, the parties to the suit must, when the same is reached for trial, nominate some attorney present in court, who must preside as Judge for the trial of such cause during that term; and if the parties fail promptly to make such selection, the Clerk of the court must nominate the attorney, who shall preside over and try the cause at that term." And the record of the proceedings of the Circuit Court of Barbour County, Alabama, in a case therein titled as above, shows upon its face, in the following words, that "The presiding Judge being incompetent to try this cause, and the parties failing to agree upon any one to preside in his place, John Gill Shorter was selected by the Clerk of the court, and said record further shows that said court as a circuit court had jurisdiction of both the parties and the subject matter of the action, and that the regularity and validity of the proceedings of said court, when such proceedings are attacked collaterally, as in this case, that the regular circuit Judge was incompetent to try the cause for some legal reason, and that John Gill Shorter was an attorney present in court, and that he was nominated by the parties to the suit, and that the record shows that John Gill Shorter was a special Judge *de facto* for the trial of said cause, it must be further held that the proceedings are valid until reversed or set aside by a direct proceeding and cannot be held void in a collateral proceeding such as this.

II. The Statute of Alabama (sec. 758 (640 of the revised code)) authorizing the selection of a special Judge of the circuit court to try causes, is in fact unconstitutional and void. But both parties in this case have agreed that said statute was and is valid and operative the Supreme Court of this State cannot declare that it is not valid and operative; and said Supreme Court cannot take judicial notice of the laws of Alabama in cases of this kind.

All the Justices concurring.

Daniel Gilman vs. B. W. Lemert.

Error from Neesho County.

REVERSED.

By the Court. Valentine, J.

A party in the quiet, peaceable and rightful possession of real estate, claiming title thereto, has such an interest therein, although his title may be ever so defective, that he may maintain an action to quiet his title and possession as against any adverse claimant whose title is weaker than his, or who has no title at all.

All the Justices concurring.

J. P. Brown et al. vs. E. Holmes.

Error from Chase County.

REVERSED.

By the Court. Valentine, J.

I. The gist of the action of replevin and our code is the wrongful detention, and this relates to the time of the commencement of the action.

II. Where demand and refusal are necessary to make the detention by the defendant wrongful, such demand and refusal must be prior to the commencement of the action, and evidence of a subsequent demand is properly rejected.

III. A chattel mortgage in which the description of the property mortgaged is as follows: "23 head of beefs, four year old Texas cattle; 573 three year old Texas cattle; 89 two year old Texas cattle—said goods and chattels now being in the possession of the said party of the first part in Morris county, Kansas," is not void for uncertainty.

IV. Where testimony which in the natural and logical order of a trial ought to be presented and is rejected because of some supposed intrinsic defect therein, and not by virtue of the court's control over the order in which evidence shall be introduced.

V. In the trial of an action of replevin proof of the title of the plaintiff naturally precedes proof of a wrongful detention by the defendant, and where the evidences of plaintiff's title are ruled out, it is unnecessary for the plaintiff to preserve that question for review in this court, to offer evidence of a demand and refusal or of any other facts going to show a wrongful detention by the defendant.

VI. Where plaintiff in a replevin action, offered evidence of a demand and refusal made subsequently to the commencement of the action which was properly rejected, and then offered evidence of his title to the property which were competent and sufficient therefor, but which were also rejected, the error in rejecting these evidences will not be adjudged immaterial because of a failure to offer evidence of a demand and refusal prior to the commencement of the action.

All the Justices concurring.

Alexander Patterson vs. James H. Carruth.

Error from Miami County.

AFFIRMED.

By the Court. Brewer, J.

I. Under the laws of 1860, when lands had been duly advertised for sale at the regular sale days, and had been sold on those days by reason of injunction or other judicial proceedings, they could have been sold at any time after the dissolution of the injunction or restraining order, upon ten days notice.

II. A deed, therefore, otherwise regular, and reciting a sale made more than ten days after the date of the first regular sale day, is *prima facie* valid.

All the Justices concurring.

J. R. Blackshire et al. vs. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R. Co.

Error from Chase County.

REVERSED.

By the Court. Brewer, J.

I. Money deposited by a railroad company with a county treasurer for the damages awarded by commis-

sioners in condemnation proceedings, remains with the treasurer at the risk of the company pending those proceedings, and if the land owner appeals from the assessment of the commissioners and recovers a judgment in the district court, the company is not entitled to have that amount thus deposited credited upon the judgment.

All the Justices concurring.

The St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co. vs. Charles T. Callender.

Error from Washington County.

AFFIRMED.

By the Court. Brewer, J.

I. Full compensation must be first made in money, or secured by a deposit of money, before any right of way can be appropriated to the use of a corporation.

II. This imperative rule of the constitution is not relaxed by the fact that the land owner has appealed from the assessment of his district, or a judgment in favor of the land owner in an action of ejectment for the recovery of possession will not be reversed.

All the Justices concurring.

O. B. Taylor vs. John Hosick, administrator, etc., and P. F. McGehee.

Error from Leavenworth County.

AFFIRMED.

By the Court. Valentine, J.

I. Where an administrator in pursuance of an order by the probate court sells certain lands belonging to the estate which he is administering, and the purchaser does not pay the purchase money, and the administrator reports all the facts connected with the sale to the probate court, and the court, without notice to the purchaser, confirms the sale, but afterwards and without notice to the purchaser, sets the sale aside and orders a new sale, and the administrator then sells the land a second time and to a second purchaser, and the second sale is confirmed, and the administrator executes to said second purchaser a deed for the land, but said second purchaser neglects and refuses to pay the purchase money, and the administrator then sues him therefor. Held, That although the first purchaser may be a proper party to the action he is in no sense a necessary party.

II. Where the plaintiff was in default for want of a reply, and the case was called for trial, and the court allowed the plaintiff to file a verified reply, putting in issue that being a new matter alleged in the defendant's answer, and immediately proceeded with the trial over the objections of the defendant, but the defendant gave no reason why he did not wish to go to trial; Held, That the whole matter was within the sound judicial discretion of the court, and as the defendant gave no reason why he did not wish to proceed with the trial, the court did not abuse its discretion in allowing the reply to be filed and immediately proceeding with the trial.

III. Where a probate court has jurisdiction to appoint some person administrator, and makes an appointment by issuing letters of administration to a person not a relative or creditor of the deceased, and without citing any of the relatives or creditors to appear and either take or renounce the administration, and that although the appointment may have been erroneous, yet that the letters of administration cannot be attacked collaterally, and especially not by a person who is neither a relative nor a creditor of the deceased.

IV. Where the probate court orders that notice for an application for an order to sell lands belonging to an estate shall be given to "all persons interested," etc., by publication in a newspaper, and the order is published, and is directed to "all persons interested," etc., without giving the names of those interested, and the probate court afterwards considers the notice sufficient, and in pursuance thereof orders a sale of the lands, and the order is confirmed, and the administrator sells the real estate and the purchaser does not pay the purchase money, and the report of the administrator shows all the facts connected with the sale, and the probate court, without notice to the purchaser, confirms the sale, and the purchaser then not only neglects but refuses to pay the purchase money, the court may then in its discretion, and without notice to the purchaser, set aside the sale and order another sale to be made.

All the Justices concurring.

L. H. Johnson vs. Ephraim Brown.

Error from Lyon County.

REVERSED.

By the Court. Brewer, J.

Under the Sunday laws of this State a contract made on any day to perform any kind of labor on Sunday save "the household offices of daily necessity or other work of necessity or charity" is void; but a contract made on Sunday to perform labor on any other day is valid.

All the Justices concurring.

H. B. Norton vs. Patsy Friend.

Error from Lyon County.

AFFIRMED.

By the Court. Valentine, J.

A certain tax deed recites, among other things, that at a certain tax sale held in Lyon county, Kansas, May 6th, 1868, "The Treasurer of the County of Lyon, and State of Kansas, having offered to pay" for the land described in said tax deed the whole amount of the taxes, interest and costs then due and remaining unpaid on said land, "and payment of said sum having been by Lyon county treasurer to said Treasurer, the said property was sold to said county at the said price," and there is nothing in said deed nor in the evidence that shows or tends to show that the land could not have been sold to some other person for said price, provided the Treasurer had made his said offer; therefore, Held, that the said sale and the said deed are both void.

All the Justices concurring.

St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern R. W. Co. vs. G. W. Piper.

Error from Douglas County.

AFFIRMED.

By the Court. Brewer, J.

I. The St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway Co., owning and operating a line of railroad from Kansas City to Mexico, and having by another road running to Chicago, made a contract to "forward" certain cattle from Kansas City to Chicago, stipulating therein that the shipper should "take care of the cattle while on the trip," and that "any connecting lines over which such freight might pass should not be responsible for any loss, damage or injury which might happen in loading, forwarding or unloading; by sufficiency of any other or by any cause except gross negligence," and that "it and such connecting lines should be deemed merely forwarders and not common carriers, and only liable for such loss, damage or injury as might be grossly negligent only and not otherwise." Held, that said St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway was liable as a carrier, for the transportation the entire distance, and was responsible for any loss or injury occurring from ordinary negligence, and whether such negligence was on its own or a connecting line.

II. Where the case in the District Court was tried before the Judge without jury, and no special findings of fact were made, but only a general finding and judgment for the plaintiff, and there was some testimony tending to show negligence, this court will not reverse the judgment, although such testimony was not very conclusive, and although there was strong conflicting testimony.

All the Justices concurring.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss.

SUPREME COURT.

I, Abram Hammett, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Syllabus in each of the above entitled cases, as the same appear on file in my office.

Witness my hand and official seal hereto at [SEAL] fixed, at my office in Topeka, this 26th day of November, A. D. 1874. A. HAMMETT, Clerk Supreme Court.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER.

TOPEKA, KAN., Dec. 16, 1874.

Topeka Money Market.

BONDS.

Kansas Pacific Gold Bonds, May and Nov. 80 80

Kansas Pacific Gold Bonds, June and Dec. 80 80

Kansas Pacific Gold Bonds, Feb. and Aug. 80 80

Kansas Pacific Income Bonds, No. 11. 75 75

Kansas Pacific Income Bonds, No. 12. 75 75

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe First Mortgage Bonds 80 80

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Second Mortgage Bonds 80 80

Kansas 7 per cent Bonds 80 80

Kansas 5 per cent Bonds 80 80

State War Bonds 80 80

County Warrants 100 100

County 10 per cent railroad Bonds 90 90

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Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

PAGE IMPLORE.

Better it were to sit still by the sea
Loving somebody and satisfied—
Better it were to grow babes on the knee
To anchor you down for all your days—
Than wander and wander in all these ways,
Land forgotten and love denied.

Better sit still where born I say,
Wed one sweet woman and love her well,
Laugh with your neighbors, live in their way,
Be it never so simple. The humbler the home,
The nobler, indeed, to bear your part,
Love and be loved with all your heart.
Drink sweet waters and dream in a spell;
Share your delights and divide your tears,
Love and be loved in the old cast way,
Ere men know madness and come to roam
From the West to the East and the whole
world wide,
When they lived where their father lived and
died,
Lived and so loved for a thousand years.

Better it were for the world I say—
Better indeed for a man's own good—
That he should sit down where he was born,
Be it land of sand, or of oil and corn,
Valley of poppies or bleak northland,
White sea border or great black wood,
Or bleak white winter or bland sweet May,
Or city of smoke or plain of the sun—
Than wander the world as I have done,
Breaking the heart into bits of clay,
And leaving it scattered on every hand.
—Joachim Miller in the Overland.

GETTING READY FOR CHRISTMAS.

Of course we all think we are not going to do much this year, when times are so hard, and so many people are suffering out on the bleak prairies, but most of us will do something, and we would like to encourage every one who can to do a little; the years don't seem to us to have had an ending and beginning if the Christmas holidays are left out. It takes so little to make glad the hearts of little ones, that it seems a sin not to give them some little gifts and allow them some privileges, that they do not have on other days. We always feel as though something was wrong at home, when the children of a family want to spend Christmas day abroad, and few things give us more satisfaction than to have our own children say in answer to invitations, that they have "too good a time at home." We like to visit and receive our friends as well as any body during the holidays, but Christmas day seems to be sacred to family gatherings, the pleasant surprises of family presents and a general gala and play day for the children. Husbands and fathers, we are inclined to think, feel that it is rather beneath their dignity to give cheap presents at such a time and if they cannot afford to make handsome or substantial ones, don't make any; but we believe all wives, as well as all children feel better to have a little Christmas gift than none, and we know, and it is just as great a pleasure to be surprised as it ever was, and the gift, whether they be large or small, that come from the one into whose keeping we long ago placed our "heart and hand" are more and more sacred every year; so they are in every home where true love dwells, and we hope every husband will remember after the little ones are provided for to get a Christmas gift for his wife, no difference how small, it will be a welcome token of the love he bears her.

If it can only be a calico dress, or a pair of gloves, buy it, and tell her you wish it was a silk dress and diamonds and we warrant you will not be sorry for it. And while we are giving advice gratis to husbands, we would like to say to any one of them, whose wife happens to save up a little pin money and buys a present for him, don't ask her whose money she bought it with. When we hear a man do that, we set him down as a bear. If a good wife and mother don't earn any money, we should like to know who did.

It is a very poetical idea that presents should be something for ornament only, but we do not think it necessary for poor folks to indulge in any such scruples, and this year particularly, we surmise that practical presents will be fashionable, and if Johnnie needs a new pair of boots try to let him see them for the first time when he wakes up Christmas morning; make him a sled if that is what he wants; knit him some wristlets, make him a Sunday shirt with a boom in it, buy him a picture book or a set of building blocks, they will keep him busy and out of mother's way many an hour and will be found to be a good good investment for the whole family. We have found it, useless to try to make little girls think any thing quite as nice as a doll, and we think it a good plan to give the ones who are old enough to sew, a doll, some material with which to dress it, and a well furnished work box all together. Put a good shaver into books and pictures always, and never forget the candy Christmas time; if it all has to be made at home of molasses and nuts and popcorn it can be very good and very sweet to little boys and girls.

Among cheap homemade gifts, tidies, linen collars and cuffs, a set of dainty ruffles for the neck and wrists, a pretty white apron, paper holders, stools, cushions, etc., can come of them be made in nearly every household. Of course old bachelors are not allowed to have anything but slippers, and in our opinion they do not deserve much more, it makes a body shiver so to think of them rambling around in their lonely dens, with nobody to find anything for them.

We saw the other day a very pretty ruff for

an elderly lady, made of a dime worth of wash blonde footling, laid in box pleats and tacked on to a piece of tape and trimmed on the edge with two rows of very narrow black velvet, which would make a very nice little present for grandma, but, bless her, she ought to have one worth a hundred dollars; she has lived long enough to have charity for us all.

CO-EDUCATION OF THE SEXES.

Read by Mrs. Bertha Ross, at the joint meeting in debate of the Philadelphia and Lyceum Societies of the State Normal School, at Emporia, December 4th, 1874.

Resolved; That the separate education of the sexes is beneficial to both.

NEGATIVE.

As this problem is so important in its bearing, it is almost impossible to discuss it too fully or too candidly. I will assume one point which is admitted by the latest writers of any note who are opposed to the co-education of the sexes—woman is mentally equal to man. Not similar; manhood and womanhood consist of something more than different degrees of qualities and powers; there is something too subtle to be analyzed, yet not the less real and manifested in the strongest manner, which is inherent, which neither age nor sickness can change or destroy, and it is the possession of these subtle differences which makes one the fitting companion of the other. But in order to be a perfect man or woman is it necessary that one sex shall ignore knowledge supposed to be suitable for the other only? Separate education clearly takes this view of the matter, else why separate education. If certain studies are requisite for a full development of all the faculties, and if woman possesses all the faculties, then you must give her the studies, or the result will be an unfinished piece of work, consequently a poorly balanced character. If it is necessary for man to study logic, to the end that he may be able to reason comprehensively, then let woman study logic for the same reason.

Mr. Tyler, in an address delivered at Mt. Holyoke, says—"Woman are born educators." In the next breath he says—"She is deficient in reasoning powers," also—"Her perceptive faculties and feelings are in preponderance;" then comes in this logic—"Cultivate her feelings and perceptive faculties." It is hard to see why we need to cultivate that of which we naturally are thought to possess too much, to the exclusion of that in which we are deficient. What fine educators beings deficient in reasoning powers would make!

"Women are angels," is so easy to say, is so delightfully indefinite, may mean so much or so little, that the phrase is a perfect goad to some men, but the old fashioned jewel, called consistency, is of small account. Are those men who argue so earnestly against the co-education of the sexes aware, that their colleges may be defective? Does it ever occur to them that they would be less ignorant if they knew the difference, the precise difference between broadcloth and bobbin? I suppose that the masculine mind never stoops so low as to admit that there is any possibility of their receiving benefit from co-education—that they are perfectly able to begin and end an honorable mental career, without any assistance from woman. Woman knows many things intuitively, many she has to learn; man is exactly in the same position. Their co-education will surely result in some additional knowledge to each which either had else not obtained.

We have no more right to expect a perfect man, educated away from woman, than to expect perfect mental development for woman away from man. If we were intended by the Creator to live together, away with the sophistry which would separate us. The theology which teaches that women are beings made only to exercise feelings and not faculties, is a theology calculated by its false teachings to make woman curse God and die. Remove the influence of female society from man and he becomes in a measure brutalized. Why must man and woman, during the period of the formation of character, be placed where those influences which would act as the balance wheel for the whole machinery, are removed?

Must we believe these arguments in favor of separate education have their rise in the very worst and most ignoble feelings which can actuate the human mind, in despotic selfishness and envy? Does man think (for the objections come mainly from so called men) if she knows as much as man it will be impossible to work on her credulity, she will think for herself, and thinking, will act, perhaps in opposition. Do men imagine an uneducated foolish woman more easy to rule than one whose cultured mind teaches her what is right and assists her to overcome her natural feelings when her judgment disapproves? Many women love to rule, but do they therefore select uneducated men in order to do so? I believe most of the sex are sharper than that, and men know it so well that they strive all ways both before and after marriage to impress the woman of their choice with exalted ideas of their brilliancy. When first the co-education of the sexes was spoken of the cry was, "insufficient mental capacity!" This being proved untenable ground, out they came with flaming capitals, "Physical disability!"

Gentlemen, your last position is more untenable than your first. Statistics plainly show that the ability of woman to endure a long course of mental labor is fully equal to that of man. Statistics show that of all classes of women who suffer from disease and insanity farmers' wives are the most afflicted. Is this

because of their devoted attention to the school room, or does it suggest too close application to the wash-tub, the churn and the cooking stove?

If women are physically incapable of sustained mental action why are so many healthy during their school life and fall after this regular business is exchanged for home cares with no aim in view?

So long as a woman is fit to be a wife and so long she may with safety be a co-worker in the college.

In the matter of the matrimonial co-work the greater benefits are to man, in the matter of co-education woman is the gainer, although man loses nothing. Let there be no more objection gentlemen until you can find some more tenable ground than the two already tried and let me tell you as the third time is the charm, take care that your next position is unapproachable. Will you deny to woman the advantages you give to men? Until you can separate the sexes for all time you can find no plea for separation during the period of school life. If you are going to copy barbarous nations in separation, be consistent, copy them all through, sell your daughters and let us permit every man who is rich enough to buy just as many as he pleases.

ANY BODY CAN DO IT.

"Mind Reading" is Within the Reach of the Humblest Citizen—How to Accomplish It.

In Sunday morning's Press appeared a long article giving an account of the experiments of J. R. Brown, the so-called "mind reader," before several of the learned faculty of Yale College. To say the least, it is somewhat remarkable to see professors of Yale College unadvisedly surprised by the performance of Brown, when the performance of the very same somewhat miraculous feats lies within the power of almost any person. Mind reading, as performed by Mr. Brown, is but a simple parlor amusement, which can be shown any evening, when the proper conditions, which are simple, are complied with.

Illustrative of this fact, a little personal experience may be detailed.

More than three months ago a Press reporter, spending the evening with a party of young ladies and gentlemen, first saw the same principle exhibited, and the very same feat which Mr. Brown performed upon his first experiment shown. A young lady of the party was blindfolded. One of the party then took a small table mat and carried it into another room, placing it upon a stand. Returning, the lady blindfolded took with her left hand the right hand of the person who had placed the mat in the other room, and she placed her right hand for a few moments upon her companion's forehead. After standing in this position for a very short time the right hand was removed from the forehead, and raising the left hand of her companion, still holding it in her own, to her forehead, she went directly through intricate passage-ways to the very article.

After this experiment the same was repeated with other members of the party, the articles each time being different and placed in a place unknown to the person blindfolded. The reporter was one of the number who took the character of the "blind goddess," for the performance of two experiments. After being blindfolded and the articles hidden, he began the search for it, going directly to it at first, and unconscious of his relative position in the house, and believing he was still going forward in a straight line, he suddenly came to a pause and experienced the strangest feeling he had ever known in his life. It is hard to explain it, but it was more like endeavoring to fly, without knowing how to begin—a seeming effort to go up after something. This sensation is explained by the fact that the article secreted had been placed some distance above his reach. Instead of going directly forward as he had supposed, he was told he had continued to walk by the article without stopping, going from it for a short time, but immediately returning. The experience during the second experiment was much the same. He is told that he passed the article more than a dozen times, then pausing before it. The article was placed below his head, and he only remembers feeling a sensation similar to some one pressing gently on the back of the head, and realized that his head was pressed upon a book—the article of which he was in search—safely deposited in the lap of a young lady.

The only conditions necessary are that the person whom the then blindfolded person leads should keep the mind intently on the object and where it was hidden. The "mind reader" must as well keep his mind intent on the fact that he searches for something. The experiment is a decidedly amusing one, which does admirably to while away an evening. While the reporter has never seen the other experiments detailed in the article in Sunday's issue tried, he has no doubt that they can be performed by almost any one as well as Mr. Brown.

A late Number of the FARMER, proposes a brush with which to clean vegetables. As we can none of us this year, buy anything that we can do without, I thought I would tell housekeepers who read the FARMER my method. To have the black earth rubbed and ground into my hands was always exceedingly disagreeable to me; and so several years ago I commenced thinking how the matter could be helped. I soon found a way out of the difficulty. Potatoes and other vegetables to be cleaned are placed in my large dish pan, or

small tub, and hot water turned over them. As soon as possible add cold water to partially cool them, then an old and rather stiff broom, kept for the purpose, does thoroughly, what it would take my hands five times as long to do. Sometimes, when vegetables have been buried or dug in rainy weather, clean water and a second scrubbing are necessary. Of course a careful housekeeper will look over each one, but after following these directions, whether pared or boiled in the skin, but little more is necessary to prepare vegetables for cooking. Try this Sister Patrons and thereby save time and labor.

SUBSCRIBER.

Paying Her Way.

What has my darling been doing to-day
To pay for her washing and mending?
How can she manage to keep out of debt
For so much caring and tending?
How can I wait till the years have flown,
And the hands have grown larger and stronger?
Who will be able the interest to pay
If the debt runs many years longer?

Dear little feet! How they fly to my side!
While arms my neck are carelessly
Sweetest of kisses are laid on my cheek,
Fair head on my shoulder is pressing;
Nothing at all from my darling is due—
From evil may angels defend her—
The debt is discharged as fast as 'tis made
For love is a legal tender.

CRAY THORNTON'S CHESTNUTS.

Just at nightfall a rough-looking man was walking past "Chestnut Woods," when he fancied that he saw some one gliding stealthily through the underbrush, as though seeking to avoid observation. He stopped and looked on closely; but now there was not so much as the rustle of a leaf to betray the presence of another. He turned into a narrow foot-path, and at that moment a boy sprang up from behind a clump of bushes.

"Is this you, Cray?" he exclaimed. "What on earth are you here for at this time of day, and what have you got in your bag?"

"I'm going home, and I've got chestnuts in my bag," was the reply.
"But I thought the chestnuts were all gone."
"They be. They was most gone when I began to pick. But Mr. Oliver said I might have what was left; and so I've been in the woods every day this week. I've got every one there was."

"All right. But what made you skulk along so?"
"Because—because—I was afraid somebody'd see me and tell father. If they should, he'd sell them for me. There don't nobody know, my mother. You won't tell; will you, Mr. Weston?"

"Not a word, Cray. You needn't be afraid of my getting you into trouble. What have you done with your chestnuts?"
"Mother hid them somewhere, and when Mr. Walters comes along, she is going to buy me some shoes with them. I haven't got any shoes."

"So that's it. Well, you need the shoes; and, if you don't have quite enough, tell Walters I'll make it up. He'll trust me, if I do get drunk once in a while."

"O, Mr. Weston! I wish you didn't. You'd be so good if you didn't; and perhaps father'd be good too, if he didn't drink rum."
"He ought to, with such a boy as you be. If my Jimmy and his mother had lived, I should be different from what I be now." And as he said this, Mr. Weston brushed the tears from his eyes. "You won't meet your father to night. He's got some money to spend before he'll come home, so hurry along to your mother, and good luck to you both."

The speaker was one of those men who are usually described as "good-hearted, kind, and generous." He had a true Yankee genius for the Yankee trade of tinkering, and wherever he might go, was reasonably sure of being welcomed as the very person whose presence was most desired. He might have been rich, and yet he was poor, living in a bit of a house on the further edge of the woods.

After he parted from Cray Thornton, he walked slowly and irresolutely; sometimes stopping for a moment, as he thought sadly of his wasted life. He was never ill natured or quarrelsome, but he was his own worst enemy; and this he knew so well that he needed not to be reminded of the fact.

A week had passed, when he saw Cray Thornton's father enter the miserable grocery, which, by compliment, was called the "corner store." He quickened his steps, and rushed in just in time to see the bag of chestnuts carried by Mr. Thornton, poured into a half bushel measure.

"Hold on there!" he exclaimed. "Them chestnuts are stolen property, and I can prove it. I've done some mean things in the way of drinking, but I never got so bad as to steal chestnuts from a boy. Thornton stole them from Cray. I know he did; and, if there ain't enough here to see fair play, it's a pity. Cray hasn't got a pair of shoes to his feet, and he picked them chestnuts, one by one, after every body else got through. Thornton, you're a brute, if you sell them for liquor. I never abused my boy; and, if he'd lived, he shouldn't have gone barefoot such weather as this. If you've got human feelings, you'll stop drinking, and take care of your family."

"You're a fine fellow to preach," was responded sneeringly. "I'll quit drinking when you do."

"Take your oath on that?"
"Yes; I'll quit when you do."

"Then here goes—I'll never taste another drop of liquor while I live. So help me God."

With his right hand still uplifted, Mr. Weston regarded his companion with a fixed look, until the latter, as if moved by a sudden impulse, raised his own hand, and repeated the very words he had transcribed: "So help me God." Once, and again, was this adjuration uttered, reverently and solemnly.

"I will take back Cray's chestnuts," then said the father in a husky voice.
Without hesitation or remonstrance they were returned to him. The spectators were awe struck by what had occurred, and the silence, oppressive though it was, remained unbroken.

Mr. Thornton left the store, followed closely by his friend. They, too, were silent. It was no time for talking; but from that day there was plenty in two homes where had been fear and wretchedness.

Cray Thornton's chestnuts were like priceless gems—the ransom of two souls from the thrall of a drunkard's appetite.—Youth's Banner.

BOOKS. STATIONERS.

In answering an Advertisement found in these columns, you will confer a favor by stating you saw it in the KANSAS FARMER.

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gets the praise of everybody; has gained a greater fame in a shorter time than any other preparation in use, by performing such cures as it is recommended for. As an External Medicine it has performed the most wonderful cures on Man and Beast, such as no other remedy has done effectually and in so short a time. It cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all external and internal aches and pains of man, so much as to cause surprise to all who have used it, and is one of the greatest Horse Medicines, either externally or internally in use, as its record will prove beyond dispute or fear of contradiction. The greatest discovery ever made in the science of medicine; only requires one trial to convince the most skeptical of its great worth. After trial it needs no praise as it will stand on its own merits. Will cure Bone and Blood Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, all Callosities Lumps and Soft Spavins, such as Bog or Windgalls, Fistula, Poli Evil, Big Head Distemper, Diphtheria, Epizootic, Colic, Rotas, in fact it is used and cures all complaints of the horse effectually. Give it one fair trial, according to directions accompanying the Medicine.

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If your druggist has not got it have him get it for you. Do not be put off with an inferior article, as some try to do when they have not got it, but find it at all hazards, as no other preparation will perform what it does. Guaranteed to be as recommended by proprietors in performing cures when used according to directions in pamphlet.

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CHICKENS FOR SALE.

WE have a few choice Light Brahmas for sale. Will take \$1 each if ordered soon. Not half price, but feed is scarce. W. P. POPEJOE, Topeka, Kansas.

\$10 Reward!

STRAYED from the subscriber, living near Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas, one dark grey Mare, 4 years old, about 15 1/2 to 16 hands high, being a work mare in good condition. No marks or brands except a collar mark on upper part of neck. Very large ears. Left my farm about the first of September, 1874. Address THOMAS D. THOMAS, Emporia, Kan.

THE STRAY LIST

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1871, it is enacted, that the appraised value of a stray or unclaimed horse, mule, or cow, shall be ascertained by the County Clerk, within ten days after receipt of a certified description and appraisement, to be forwarded by mail, containing a complete description of the animal, the day of which it was taken up, its appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the Kansas Farmer, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

Strays for the Week ending December 16.

Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.
 MARK—Taken up by T. O. Neal, Osaage tp, one dark bay mare, 10 or 12 years old, 17 hands high, light mark on fore leg, appraised \$50.
 HORSE—Taken up by Chas. Osborn, Osaage tp, one light bay horse, 3 years old, 16 hands high, collar marks, scar on left hind leg, appraised \$50.
 MULE—Taken up by A. A. Allen, Osaage tp, one dark bay or brown horse mule, 2 years old past, no marks or brands, appraised \$40.
 FILLY—Also, one gray filly, 1 year old past, no marks or brands, appraised \$35.
 STEER—Taken up by E. D. Wolf, Osaage tp, one light brown steer, 3 years old, red left eye, brand on left hip, appraised \$30.
 STEER—Taken up by John Bell, Osaage tp, one red steer, 3 years old, white face, appraised \$35.
 STEER—Also, one red and white steer, 8 years old, no marks or brands, appraised \$35.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.
 COW—CALF—Taken up by S. McCollum, Lincoln tp, Nov. 1, one cow, red with white face, one horn dropped, brand on right side, appraised \$20. Also, a calf, 6 or 7 years old, calf red with some white on face, the two appraised \$11.

**PONT—Taken up by David Kirk, Walker tp, Nov. 1, a dark brown mare, 3 years old, 16 hands high, white on face, no marks or brands, appraised \$35.
 STEER—Taken up by M. J. Turrell, Walker tp, Nov. 1, a 5 year old black and white steer, no marks or brands, appraised \$35.**

STEER—Also, one pale red Texas steer, 4 years old, C M brand on right side in two places, appraised \$15.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by J. A. Dowell, Irving tp, Nov. 2, one light bay mare, 3 years old, white stripe in forehead, left pastern joint enlarged and white, 4 years old, appraised \$30.
 FILLY—Also, one light bay filly, branded with letter M on left shoulder, 2 years old, appraised \$20.

**COW—Also, one horse colt, 1 year old, white star in forehead, both hind feet white, appraised \$20.
 COLT—Taken up by R. H. Henry, Walnut tp, Nov. 1, one sorrel horse colt, small star in forehead, about 2 years old, 15 hands high, appraised \$35.**

FILLY—Also, one colt, star in forehead, white spot on back, hind foot white, 1 1/2 hands high, 2 years old, appraised \$35.

STEER—Taken up by H. M. Coburn, Irving tp, Nov. 6, one Texas steer, 3 years old, white stripe in forehead, swallow fork in right ear, no other marks or brands, appraised \$10.

MARE—Taken up by Thomas Tilly, Walnut tp, Nov. 28, one light bay mare, 3 years old, black mane and tail, both hind feet white, appraised \$45.

Butler County—V. Brown, Clerk.
 STEER—Taken up by J. M. Banks, Kossuth tp, one black steer, branded U on right side, right ear about half off, some white in face and on belly.

STEER—Also, one brindle steer, branded T on right and left hip, swallow fork in right ear, appraised \$15.

STEER—Also, one brindle steer, branded JK on left hip and side, crop off left ear, swallow fork in left ear.

STEER—Also, one red steer, branded R on left hip and side, left ear off.

STEER—Also, one red steer, some white in face and on belly, scar on left shoulder, one ear froze off, 3 years old, appraised \$65.

PONT—Taken up by J. B. Stone, Sycamore tp, one brown horse pony, branded with triangle and half circle on right shoulder, scar on left hip, about 14 hands high, appraised \$30.

MULE—Taken up by J. B. Skinner, Sycamore tp, one brown horse mule, about 14 hands high, unintelligible brand on left shoulder, scar on right ear, appraised \$30.

Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.
 HORSE—Taken up by N. B. Todd, Pleasant View tp, Nov. 1, one bay horse, 2 years old, white in face and hind feet.

HORSE—Also, one gray horse, 3 years old, black mane and tail, forehead and left hind foot white, both appraised \$35.

Coffey County—Job Throckmorton, Clerk.
 PONT—Taken up by Ezra B. Hall, Keywest tp, one bay stallion pony, 2 years old, branded with horse-shoe brand on left shoulder, appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by L. C. Knight, Pleasant tp, one filly, supposed to be 3 years old, iron grey, no marks or brands, appraised \$15.

COLT—Taken up by J. B. Jones, Bangor, Liberty tp, one brown yearling mare colt, star in forehead, small white spot on end of nose, appraised \$15.

COLT—Also, one yearling horse colt, star in forehead, no other marks or brands perceivable. Appraised \$15.

Douglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by John Dean, Nov. 16, Palmyra tp, one bay mare, 3 years old, about 12 hands high, star in forehead, hind feet white, appraised \$20.

Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.
 HEIFER—Taken up by Michael Boyl, Fairview tp, Nov. 2, one 1 year old heifer, about 12 hands high, both ears off either cut or frozen, udder in left ear, hind of tail off, appraised \$6.

STEER—Also, one 1 year old steer, white and red spotted, marked with upper lip in left ear, udder in left ear, hind of tail off, appraised \$6.

MARE—Taken up by G. N. Goddard, Jefferson tp, Nov. 26, one brown mare, white hind feet, star in forehead, 7 or 8 years old, 15 hands high, sucking horse colt with her, appraised \$30.

HEIFER—Taken up by Finley Ferguson, Grasshopper Falls tp, one roan heifer, 1 year old, both ears cropped, appraised \$6.

HEIFER—Also, one pale red heifer, 1 year old, both ears cropped, appraised \$6.

HEIFER—Also, one whitish roan heifer, 1 year old, no marks or brands, appraised \$10.

STEER—Taken up by John Wood, Grasshopper Falls tp, Nov. 2, one red and white steer, about 2 years old, it has from appearing in Texas blood, a small round hole in each ear, appraised \$14.

STEER—Also, one red steer, 1 year old, some little white on him, no marks or brands, appraised \$10.

Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.
 PONT—Taken up by Thomas Stewart, Nov. 5, Benton tp, one dark brown horse pony, 2 years old, 14 hands high, brand like letters E O Z on left fore foot, appraised \$20.

Linn County—F. J. Weatherly, Clerk.
 STEER—Taken up by W. J. McGinnis, Lincoln tp, Oct. 14, one 4 year old red and white spotted steer, appraised \$30.

Lyons County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.
 COLT—Taken up by J. M. Halloway, Clerk.
 COW—Taken up by J. S. Craig, Lincoln tp, Nov. 11, one white cow, 10 or 11 years old, no marks or brands visible, appraised \$10.

CALF—Also, one last spring's calf, white, red neck, appraised \$10.

HEIFER—Also, one yearling heifer, white, marked on right ear with crop and underbit, appraised \$9.

Stray List for the Week ending Dec. 9.

Atchison County—C. H. Krebs, Clerk.
 COW—Taken up by J. Longmiller, Center tp, Nov. 11, one pale red cow, 11 or 12 years old, in list of marks on ear, small white stripe on back, points of horns broken off, about 6 years old, appraised \$10.

COW—Taken up by C. Hubbard, Mt. Pleasant tp, one red and white cow, short and drooping horns, 6 or 7 years old, appraised \$12.

MARE—Taken up by R. Ramsey, Kaplaoma tp, a brown mare, 15 hands high, saddle marks, blemish on right fore foot and left hind foot. Valued \$20.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.
 COLT—Taken up by J. H. Brown, Madison tp, a small black pony mare colt. Valued \$15.

COW—Taken up by S. P. Matern, Ft. Scott, a black cow, crop off right ear, swallow fork in left ear, about 5 years old. Valued \$15.

COLT—Taken up by W. R. Griffin, Matern tp, a yearling horse colt, reddish roan, small white star in forehead, 1 year old. Valued \$10.

COW—Taken up by J. W. Wright, South tp, one 8 years old, white and red spots, no marks or brands, end of ear cropped, left hind foot white. Valued \$12.

FILLY—Taken up by D. McLendon, Osaage tp, a dark bay filly, black mane and tail, large star in forehead, white stripe on nose. Valued \$25.

Brown County—H. Isely, Clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by H. Stafford, Hamilton tp, Nov. 9, one iron grey mare, two years old, scattering white in the face. Valued \$20.

MULE—Taken up, same date, same party, one dark brown horse mule, two years old, small white spot on left side of back under saddle, appraised \$20.

COLT—Taken up by H. Patton, Hamilton tp, Nov. 3, a bay horse colt, 1 year old, white spot in forehead, one white hind foot. Valued \$10.

COLT—Taken up by same, Nov. 7, a brown mare colt, 2 years old, star in forehead. Valued \$10.

COLT—Taken up by same, same date, a bay horse colt, 1 year old. Valued \$10.

COLT—Taken up by same, same date, a sorrel horse colt, very small, 1 year old. Valued \$10.

COLT—Taken up by R. A. Henry, Walnut tp, Nov. 4, one sorrel colt, 1 year old, white star in forehead, small white spot on back, hind foot white, appraised \$20.

PONT—Taken up by J. M. Banks, Kossuth tp, one black steer, branded U on right side, right ear about half off, some white in face and on belly.

STEER—Taken up by W. H. Clark, Kossuth tp, Oct. 1, one red and white spotted steer, branded T on right and left hip, swallow fork in right ear, appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by T. B. Smith, Kossuth tp, one pale red steer, white back, spotted neck, tail crop off right ear, upper slope on left ear, LB on left hip, full blood Texas, 6 years old. Valued \$15.

STEER—Taken up by same, a dark red or black steer, spotted lips, swallow fork and underbit on both ears, L on left hip, domestic, 6 years old. Valued \$15.

Coffey County—Job Throckmorton, Clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by C. M. Stout, Liberty tp, a brown mare, 4 hands high, large star in forehead, 3 years old. Valued \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Bell, Hampton tp, a red and white spotted steer, swallow fork in right ear, upper bit in left ear, R M on left hip, and an unknown brand on left side, 4 or 5 years old. Valued \$10.

PONT—Taken up by H. W. Watson, Stuart tp, a bay horse pony, 3 years old, 15 hands high, right hind foot white, same white on left fore foot, in forehead, saddle marks. Valued \$30.

Davis County—C. H. Trotter, Clerk.
 HORSE—Taken up by J. Kennedy, Smoky Hill tp, Nov. 16, a black horse, 5 years old, three white teeth, snip on right eye, white stripe in forehead, appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up, same time and place, one bay mare, 3 years old, white face, appraised \$12.

MARE—Taken up by W. B. Hox, Smoky Hill tp, Nov. 6, one bay mare, 3 years old, white face, appraised \$12.

COLT—Taken up by P. A. Doyle, Smoky Hill tp, a small bay mare colt, 2 years old, grey hairs in forehead, small white spot. Valued \$20.

Dickinson County—M. P. Jolly, Clerk.
 COW—Taken up by G. Pagenkopf, Union tp, Nov. 11, one brown cow, 4 years old, 8 months in calf.

COW—Also, one black cow, same age and brand; also, one black cow, 12 or 13 years old, no brand; also, one red and white cow, 8 years old, P on right hip, also.

COW—Red and white cow, 11 or 12 years old; also, one brown and white cow, 4 years old, notch in left ear; also, one brown and white cow, 4 years old, notch in left ear; also, one brown and white cow, 4 years old, notch in left ear.

Douglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by J. Loughlin, Marion tp, Nov. 2, one brown mare, medium size, left hind foot white, dark mane and tail, 4 years old. Valued \$20.

FILLY—Also, one yearling filly, white on forehead, dark mane and tail, medium size, 3 years old. Valued \$20.

FILLY—Also, a dark bay filly, star in forehead, white on nose, right hind foot white, black mane and tail, medium size, 2 years old. Valued \$17.

COLT—Also, one horse colt, 1 year old, bright bay, small size. Valued \$15.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.
 COLT—Taken up by J. G. Switzer, Hayes tp, Oct. 17, one yearling horse colt, bright bay, small white blaze in face, small white stripe on nose, both hind feet white up to pastern joint, hind feet white, 1 year old. Valued \$10.

PONT—Taken up by J. S. Kincade, Ottumwa tp, Oct. 17, one black pony, gelding, 8 or 10 years old, medium size, white hind feet, white on back, white on face, 1 year old, hind feet white, brand on left shoulder with two inverted hooks turning to the right, DM on right shoulder.

COLT—Taken up by J. B. Jones, Bangor, Liberty tp, one brown yearling mare colt, star in forehead, small white spot on end of nose, appraised \$15.

COLT—Also, one yearling horse colt, star in forehead, no other marks or brands perceivable. Appraised \$15.

Howard County—M. B. Light, Clerk.
 STEER—Taken up by C. Walker, Greenfield tp, one red and white Texas steer, 6 years old, crop and underbit in right ear, indistinct brand on left hip, appraised \$15.

COW—Also, a black and white Texas cow, 6 years old, small split in right ear. Valued \$15.

Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.
 HORSE—Taken up by F. Brazier, Grasshopper Falls tp, Nov. 15, a light bay horse, 8 years old, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, saddle marks. Valued \$30.

HORSE—Also, one dark bay horse, 11 years old, heavy mane and tail, saddle marks, small star in forehead, left hind foot white. Valued \$20.

MARE—Taken up by W. Wesley, Grasshopper Falls tp, Nov. 25, one light bay mare, 15 hands high, left hind foot white. Valued \$20.

Johnson County—J. Martin, Clerk.
 COW—Taken up by P. Geth, Lexington tp, Nov. 1, a mottled cow, underbit out of right ear, 7 years old. Valued \$10.

COW—Taken up by Geo. R. Uhl, Lexington tp, Oct. 31, a red and white roan cow, 8 or 9 years old, small bit out of under side of right ear with all in same. Valued \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. B. McKel, Liberty tp, Nov. 4, a sorrel filly, 1 1/2 hands high, 2 years old, some white in the face. Valued \$10.

MULE—Also, one bay horse male, 12 hands high, 1 year old, valued \$15.

Lyons County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.
 COLT—Taken up by L. G. Anderson, Fremont tp, Nov. 4, a bay mare colt, 3 or 4 years old, hind feet white to pastern joint, heavy build, 15 hands high. Valued \$20.

COLT—Also, one horse colt, 1 year old, hind feet white to pastern joint, small white spot in face, small white stripe between nostrils, medium size, hind feet white and wearing a bell, valued \$10.

COLT—Taken up by W. Wesley, Hayes City tp, Nov. 11, one light bay horse pony colt, 2 years old, right hind foot on left hind foot, a few white hairs in face, 15 hands high, appraised \$20.

COLT—Also, a bay mare colt, 2 years old, white lace, both hind feet white, 15 hands high, valued \$20.

COLT—Also, a brown horse colt, 1 year old, some white on left hind foot, scar on right hind leg close to pastern joint, 14 hands high, valued at \$20.

Breeder's Directory.

For our readers, in reply to advertisements, in the Farmer will do as a favor if they will state it in their letters to advertisers.

N. Z. REAL, Rogersville, Hawkins County, Tennessee.
 Breeder of Jersey Cattle of most fashionable strains; Cashmere Goats and Shepherd Dogs. Young stock for sale by order of the owner. Correspondence solicited.

THOS. E. TALBOT, Dalton, St. Charles Co., Missouri.
 Breeder of pure Short-Horn Cattle. Good Bulls and bull calves for sale. Prices low. Correspondence solicited.

W. M. BLAIR, "Cornwell Farm," Carrollton, Greene Co., Ill.
 Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Choice young bulls and heifers for sale at reasonable prices.

GEORGE W. WARRING, Jr., "Ogden Farm," Newport, R. I.
 Breeder of pure blood Jersey Cattle. Stock for sale by W. B. Cusey, agent for Ogden Farm, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

MILTON BRIGGS, Kellogg, Jasper Co., Iowa.
 Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, and Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale.

G. L. BURRUS & SON, "Lonestown Farm," Carrollton, Ill.
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G. G. MAXON, "Horseshoe Farm," Schenectady, N. Y.
 Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale.

THOMAS KIRK, Washington Co., Ohio.
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H. N. MOORE, "Horse Valley Farm," Red Oak, Iowa.
 Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, Berkshire and Magic. Breeds one yearling roughbreds kept on the farm.

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M. E. COCHRANE, Hillsboro, Compton One, Canada.
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GLEN FLORA STOCK-BREEDING ASSOCIATION.
 Approved and fashionable pedigrees of pure bred Short-horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Catalogue sent on application. Address, C. C. PARKS.

A. K. KAPF, Dover, Shawnee County, Kansas.
 Breeder and Shipper of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Catalogue sent on application.

GEORGE H. PHILLIPS, Lebanon, Ky.
 Breeder of improved English Berkshire Swine and Short-Horn Cattle, for sale at farm prices. Send for catalogue.

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LET US SMILE.

Josh at Sacramento

The humorist, Josh Billings, lectured at Sacramento lately, to a crowded audience. The Record gives the following text upon which Josh hinged his humor and elaborated with mirthful effect:

Mosquitoes are like some articles of commerce; the supply exceeds the demand. They are born of poor but industrious parents, but have in their veins some of the best blood in country. They are emblems of cheerfulness, for they sing as they toil.

No one ever had enough of happiness. Human happiness is made up of wisdom and virtue. It is conservative. Two-thirds of the happiness of sliding down hill consists in pulling the sled up. There'd be no pleasure in it if the hill was 83 miles long. The way to get human happiness is not to want anything—until you can get it.

If a man begins life as first lieutenant in his family, he'll never be promoted. It isn't the hump on a man's back which excites ridicule, but the wreath of flowers with which he seeks to hide it.

I advise short sermons. The minister who can't strike life in forty minutes has either got a poor gimlet, or else he's boring in the wrong place.

I don't believe it was ever intended if a single kicked me I should turn around and let him kick back again. A hornet may light on you and sit there and think; but if he stings—why, I say blot out the hornet.

Reverend deferred make us miserable—so do punishments. When a boy I'd rather be licked twice than postponed once.

We are told that an honest man is the noblest work of God, but the demand for the labor is so limited—that I have sometimes thought a larger part of the first edition was left on the author's hands.

How shall we bring up a boy in the way he should go? If I had one who told the truth too much I'd put him in a dry goods store. I'd say bring a boy up the back way. Perhaps the best way to bring up a boy in the way he should go is to go that way occasionally ourselves.

"It's no use," said the patient when Dr. Bolus prescribed an emetic, I've tried it twice, and it won't stay on my stomach."

"What will not a woman do for the man she loves?" asks a writer. "She will not eat onions while going to a party, no matter how much she loves him."

In giving geography lessons down East, a teacher asked a boy what State he lived in, and was amused at the reply, drawn through the boy's nose, "a state of sin and misery."

A WRONG CONCEPTION CORRECTED.

It is quite generally the custom to take strong liver stimulants for the cure of liver complaint, and both the mineral and vegetable kingdoms have been diligently searched to procure the most drastic and poisonous purgatives in order to produce a powerful effect upon the liver, and arouse the lagging and enfeebled organ. This system of treatment is on the same principle as that of giving a weak and debilitated man large portions of brandy to enable him to do a certain amount of work. When the stimulant is withheld, the organ, like the system, gradually relapses into a more torpid or sluggish and weakened condition than before. What then is wanted? Medicines, which, while they cause the bile to flow freely from the liver, as that organ is toned into action, will not overwork and thus debilitate it, but will, when their use is discontinued, leave the liver strengthened and healthy. Such remedies are found in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets.

A CURE OF LIVER DISEASE.

RUSK, TEXAS, May 10th, 1872.
DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:
Dear Sir—My wife last year at this time was confined to her bed with Chronic Liver Disease. I had one of the best doctors to see her, and he gave her up to die, when I came upon some of your medicine. I bought one bottle and commenced giving it. She then weighed 82 lbs., now she weighs 140 lbs., and is robust and hearty. She has taken eight bottles in all, so you see I am an advocate for your medicines.

WILLIAM MEAZEL.

FROM THE NOTED SCOUT, "BUFFALO BILL."
HOLLAND HOUSE, Rockford, Ill., April 20th, 1874.—DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:
I have now taken four bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery in connection with your Pellets, and must say that nothing I have ever taken for my liver has done me as much good. I feel like a new man. Thanks to your wonderful medicine.

W. F. CODY, ("Buffalo Bill.")

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RESTORE YOUR SIGHT.
THROW AWAY YOUR SPECTACLES.
By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY OF THE EYE-SIGHT. This how to restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes. **WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DESTROYING YOUR FACE.** Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.

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THE entire Nursery Stock on the late farm of S. T. Kelsey, Esq., at Pomona, for sale.
The above stock was well selected by Mr. Kelsey and is in fine condition. Time will be given if desired on part of the price. For particulars apply to Wm. Booth, State Agent Northwestern Life Insurance Co., Leavenworth, Kansas.

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Seals a Specialty.
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ARTHUR BAIN, Reference, John G. Oils, State Agent, Topeka.

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THE subscriber wants to rent a farm of from 80 to 160 acres. Prefer one supplied with stock and implements. Is a practical farmer. Not particular as to locality. Good references given.
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Patrons of Husbandry desiring to purchase machines should send for price list and description to

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Four-Ton Hay Scale,

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Grange Seals.

THE Missouri State Grange Executive Committee has arranged with T. HAYNES, 304 North Third street, St. Louis, to supply Seals for the Granges of the State at the lowest possible rates. Granges desiring Seals should compare his samples with those from other sources. Send for circular. Satisfaction guaranteed.

The Keller Fanning Mill.

FARMERS and others know the value of a GBAIN FAN AND SEED CLEANER that will do what we claim and no more.

It will separate Oats from Wheat, Choke and other refuse from Wheat, and
THOROUGHLY CLEAN FLAX SEED.
Timothy, Clover and other Grass Seeds, and do the Work Well.

The advantage which this Mill holds over all others is in the

ARRANGEMENT OF THE SIVES.
The Mill delivers the Grain at the front, from two spouts marked "Seed Wheat" and "No. 1 Wheat". The Grain can be sacked directly from the spouts or run in half bushel measures, and the two kinds kept separate.

The Mill is strictly a "Knock-Down Mill" which gives it a great advantage over all others in respect to shipping, as one hundred and fifty can be packed in a car, and also in setting the Mill in difficult places, as only fifteen minutes are required to set up and put it in running order. The general appearance and style of the mill when completed is excelled by no other.

Extra Selves for Flax, Timothy, Clover and other Seeds furnished when wanted.
Retail Price, \$25.00. Reduction made when ordered in quantities. Patronize Home Manufactures. Any further information can be obtained by addressing T. H. LESCHER, Lawrence, Kansas.

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The past twelve months at the Waltham Watch Factory have been the busiest in the Company's history. Several wholly new stem winding watches have been produced, and great improvements have been effected in the manufacture of all variety of their standard watches, until now they include every size in both key and stem winding, that can be desired, of every quality and of every price. At the same time new inventions in machinery, and other large economies, have cheapened the cost, so that at present it is not too much to claim that the Waltham Watches are the best and cheapest watches in the world. These claims are, in fact, almost everywhere admitted. In this country it is a matter of fact that hardly any fine American watches are sold but those of the Waltham make, while orders are now regularly received from England, Australia and the British Possessions generally, and foreign countries are abandoning the hand made productions of Switzerland and England and eagerly adopting American machine made Waltham watches in their place.

Buyers of silver watches should be careful to observe the stamp of the Company on the case, as well as on the movement, as the Waltham watch movements are frequently put into cases which are inferior both in quality of metal and workmanship.

For sale by all leading jewelers.

Positively no Watches Sold at Retail.

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I will sell a 160-acre farm and the Wilson County Nursery at extreme low figures, or will sell my home farm of 160 acres, and Blue Mount Nursery, in Linn County, Kansas. For further particulars address H. A. B. COOK, Blue Mount Nursery, Linn Co., Ks.

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Our long experience as Commission Merchants and our excellent facilities, enable us to get the very highest market rates. All letters of inquiry promptly answered. The business of the

Patrons of Husbandry is especially solicited. We are also the manufacturer's agents for the sale of the THOMAS SMOOTHING IRON, for which circulars will be sent on application. We beg to refer to D. W. Adams, Master National Grange, Waukon, Iowa; O. L. Kelley, Secretary National Grange, Washington City; Gen. W. Dunne Wilson, Secretary Iowa State Grange; T. R. Allen, Master Missouri State Grange; J. K. Hudson, Editor Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Address or consign to COLMAN & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

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The New American Sewing Machine

Is the Best Finished and Cheapest;
Has the Most Room Under the Arm;
Never Breaks Thread or Slips Stitches;
Does not Break Thread if Run Backward;
Regulates Stitch from Above the Table,
and while the Machine is in Motion;
Has Short, Deep Bobbin, which
Winds Rapidly, and Delivers Evenly;
Excludes Dust and Damp from its Working
Parts, does not soil thread by touching oil parts
Is Self-Threading and Light-Running.

By its simplicity the most inexperienced are enabled without any previous instruction to at once understand and operate successfully.
There are No Holes to thread in the Shuttle—injury alike to the eyes and patience of the operator—but the Shuttle is ready for use just as soon as the Bobbin is placed in it.
The Tensions both of the upper thread and in the Shuttle are Self-Regulating and can in a moment be easily and perfectly adjusted to work from the finest to the coarsest spool cotton.

All its wearing parts are adjusted on steel centres, thereby avoiding friction and making it at once the most perfect and durable machine now before the people.

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