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

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Agriculture.

BROOM-CORN-BROOMS.

BY JOSIAH COPLEY.

Enough has been done in Kansas to prove thas there is no better place in the world to grow broom-corn. The brush is long, fine and elastic, and the brooms made of it are the best I have seen. In buying for our own use I always prefer Kansas brooms to any other. Brooms of excellent quality are made in Law rence, but the business is not carried on as largely as it ought to be, and the consequence

largely as it ought to be, and the consequence is that few farmers cultivate the corn at all.

This is one business which our farmers and other citizens, by association together, can start themselves. The necessary machinery is not expensive, nor need the buildings cost much. For a time, at least, the handles can be purchased where they are made by machinery in vast quantities, and sold and shipped in bundles as plasterers' lath are packed and sold. Some power is needed to strip the seed from the brush, which may be steam or animal power regularity, there it no power at once so cheap and so convenient as wind. By using wind the works can always be located in high and the works can always be located in high and the works can always be located in high and the works can always be located in high and the works can always be located in high and the works of such that work is the made and the works of such the work of the works of such the work of the work of the works of the work of the works of the works of the work of the works of the works of the work of the works of the works of the work of the work of the works of the work of the works of the work of the work of the works of the work of the w wholesome situations, which is of no small advantage. Any farmer who grows the corn may, at a trifling cost, have his own mill and seed cleaning machinery, do the work himand deliver it to the works, and get more for away out here so far from the Atlantic border, it than if he brought it with the seed on. But may become more and more independent of it can be worked both ways. Any one who middle men and transporters. The only posihas traveled through New England with his ble way to bring them to fair terms is to show eyes open, will have observed how combined them that we do not need so much of their serindustry is managed there. A joint stock comscribed and paid for, partly in cash and partly the brooms; and bear this in mind, that if we and to go at it successfully, because they do it on a large scale, and with appliances so perfect that the labor is reduced to the lowest practicable amount. But people who work must have homes, so at once a near hamlet or villiage springs up around the establishment, some of which in time grow up into prosper ous towns. One day I was traveling near the southwestern corner of Massachusetts, when, turning a curve in a narrow valley through which a stream flowed, we came suddenly upon on pretty little town of perhaps a thousand people. "What are these people doing?" asked a gentleman beside me. "Making paper and the content of the through which a stream flowed, we came suddenly upon on pretty little town of perhaps a thousand people. "What are these people doing?" asked a gentleman beside me. "Making paper are of the fines lands in the large case has an any other than a small content of the mention of the mention of the mention, and that people who have the control in the large and the legs an up, and the very best labor-saving machinery

COMPARATIVE TABLE,

Population of Organized Counties of the State of Kansas.

Counties.	1873	1870	1860	Gain in three years.	When Org'n- ized.	Counties.	1873	1870	1860	in three	When Or- gan't
				210 001		Linn	14,340	12,174	6, 336	2,166	185
he State	605, 063	364, 399	107, 206	3, 178	1855	Lyon (d)	12,340	8,014	3,515	4, 326	185
llen	10,200	7,022	3, 082		1855	Marion	4.908	768	74	4,140	186
nderson	7,470	5, 220	2,400 7,720	2, 250		Marshall	11,900	6,901	2, 280	4,999	185
tchison		15, 507	7, 720	4, 251	1855	McPherson	2,821	738		2,083	187
arton		2		858	1872	Mer nerson	14, 394	11,725	4,980	2,669	185
tourbon	200000		6, 101	5,198	1855	Miami (f)	5.501	485		5, 016	187
			2,607	2,255	1855	Mitchell				10, 346	180
rown			C. C	608	1873	Montgomery	17,910		770	3, 307	18
Barbour			437	6,830	1855	Morris	5,532	2,225		7,059	
Butler				602	1872	Nemaha	9,396	7,339	2,436		
Illings			1 010	2, 135	1859	Neosho (g)	16,638	10,206	88	6,432	
base	4,110		1,046	2,735	1866	Ness	642	2		640	
herokee(b)	. 13, 77		1,501			Osage	14, 268	7,648	1,113		18
lay	. 5, 59;	2,942	163	2,650		Osborne	2,790	1313		2,757	18
loud		2, 323				Ottawa	4,090	2,127		1,963	18
offey		6, 201	2,842	2,949			1,576				18
'owley (e)			158	9,481	1870	Phillips	12,084	7,848	1,529		18
'rawford		8, 160		1,926	1867	Pottawato'ie.	674				
omanche				631		Pawnee				44 14 6 0	
Davis			1, 163	390		Reno	3,718	1 101			
					1857	Republic	7,055	1,281			1 1
Dickinson					1855	Rice	1,105	1 2 2 2			
Doniphan					1855	Riley	8,394		1,22		
Douglas		2 20, 00		117	1 1867	Russell	815				
Ellis				1 69		Rooks					
Ellsworth	2,80	8 1,18				Saline					6 1
Franklin	14, 15	6 10, 38	5 3,03	18		Sedgwick		1.09		. 7,67	1 1
Ford	61	2 42				Shawnee			1 3,51	3 7,79	
(ireenwood)	(1) 7, 35	12 3, 48	4 1,07	7 3,84		Smith				. 1,78	9 1
Harvey		00			0 1872				2		8 1
Howard (c).		36 2, 79	4 1	9 9,37	2 1870			4.0		100	
Harper		11		64		Trego (h)					16
Jackson	0.00			16 2,28						4	12 1
		88 12,52		9 - 3.36							
Jefferson		20 20	7		3 1870			4,08		7 4.9	
Jewell						Wilson					
Johnson			3			Woodson					
Labette			10 6					0 10,01	5 2,60	09 4,80	00
Leavenwort			12,60								
Lincoln	2,7	12 5	6	2, 10	1011	COLUMN TO THE REAL PROPERTY.	-				

(a) In comparing the census of 1850, 1870, and 1873, by counties, the names of counties are given as they appear in 1873. Where names of counties have been changed, those last-named are credited with they appear in 1873. Where names of counties have been changed, those last-named are credited with their territory respectively is entitled. Where counties the enumeration of previous years, to which their territory respectively is entitled. Where counties the consequent distribution has been made. This makes the consequent distribution has been made. have been divided, and absorbed by others, a pro rata distribution has been made. This makes the con-parative table complete for the State, as at present subdivided and organized into counties.

(b) February 28, 1868, McGee county was changed to Cherokee.

(c) Subsequent to the taking of the census of 1859, Hunter county was changed to Cowley.

(d) In 1862, Madison county was divided; the north part was allotted to Breekinridge, the south part to Greenwood, and Breekinridge was subsequently changed to Lyon. The population of Madison county in 1860 was 636. Upon the supposition that the county was equally divided, 318 have been added to each of the counties of Lyon and Greenwood.

(e) June 3, 1861, the name of Godfrey county was changed to Seward, and subsequently Seward was changed to Howard.

(f) June 3, 1861, the name of Lykins county was changed to Miami.

(g) June 3, 1861, the name of Dorn county was changed to Neosho.

(h) Not organized.

way our farmers' associations may be turned to a good account; and in this way we people

But think and consult about this matter of in labor. Of course the thing to be done is can make our State famous for both the quality and quantity of its brooms-and I believe tons, or combs, or axe helves, or clocks, or this can easily be done—we can send millions buckets, or brooms, or whatever it may be. A of dollars worth beyond the borders of our building suited to the purpose intended is put State. There may be fifty or a hundred good establishments started without any danger of

some remarks upon the subject, which were

well received. Adjourned to 10 a.m., to-morrow.

SECOND DAY.

December 27, 1873. Convention assembled pursuant to adjournment. Minutes of yesterday read and approved. Col. St. Clair in the chair. A. B. Epperson took the floor and made a timely and finally, pay for them to save a law suit.

are later in the spring and earlier in the fall than in Summer county. They throw two furrows together, leaving the "laps" undisturbed and plant on the ridge. The top root of the cotton penetrates the ground like the hickory, and branches which penetrate the bolls are kept back until the tap root strikes solid earth. Hence the advantage of hurrying on the bolls by leaving the ground "undisturbed" under the row of cotton. The land between the rows can be plowed at any convenient time. The ridges should be scraped instead of hoed. The seed should be carped instead of hoed. The seed should be carped instead of hoed. The seed should be drilled in the rows close and the plants be cut out with a hoe to about sixteen inches apart. He recomended for this climate the Early Green.

The following programme was then adopted for the convention at its next session:
Col. W. H. Knapp—Address or Essay on the capabilities of Arkansas Valley.
Col. H. C. St. Clair—Address or Essay on the general adaptability of summer county to produce all the cereals and staples of this latitude.
C. S. Broadment—Address or Essay.
The convention then adjourned to meet again on Saturday, March 28th, 1874, at 10 o'clock a. m., sharp.

G. T. Walton, Sec.

G. T. WALTON, Sec.

Morticulture.

For the Kansas Farmer.]
HOW NOT TO MAKE AN ORCHARD.

BY S. T. KELSEY.

EDITOR FARMER: You asked me to tell the readers of the FARMER how to make an orchard. But people have been so often told how to do it and the directions have been so generally disregarded, that I thought it might make an orchard, or in other words, give some people pay out millions of dollars, waste a good deal of time, have a vast amount of vexation and fail to get any satisfactory returns,

those miserable class jealousies, among the meanest things on earth, which bad men are trying to forward among us for their own self-trying to forward among us marks of cotton-raisers of Kansas and other hardy as the Concord, and bear such enormous that this associateon become auxiliary to the southern men, who were decidedly of the opinsouthern men, who were decidedly of the opinion that cotton was a success in this valley, crops that two or three vines will supply a most of whom recommended the early varieties, as the Dickinson and the Early Green. The rows of cotton should run north and south and will guarantee their trees to bear full crops ciation of Farmers, to meet in the city of To-The rows of cotton should run north and south so as to allow the sun free access to the plants. Three feet and one-half apart is a good distance for the rows. He had learned from experience that cotton can be worked too much.

Judge Walton was called upon and made some remarks upon the subject which were only chance to get these valuable trees at any

> sign for a lot of trees. and learn that you have to pay from two to legislation is most needed by the farmers at

January 3, 1874, being the time for holding the annual meeting of said society.

J. S. Van Winkle, President took the chair and called the meeting to order.

J. C. Baird was appointed Secretary pro tem. Before entering upon the regular business of the association, Mr. C. H. Grover made a very pointed address; Mr. R. A. Kelsey, Mr. Ashby, Mr. Hines, Mr. Wise and Mr. Van Winkle, also explained their views in regard to the needs of the farmers, etc.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Mr.Sq nires it was ordered that the credentials of members be handed to the be of some advantage to tell them how not to Secretary, whereupon, the following names were presented as members elect by the differof the methods (?) of mismanagement by which ent organizations in this district, as members of this association:

W. C. Comforth, G. W. H. Moore, H. M. Dubois, Felix Rogan, R. J. Mintier, A. E. Cring-

On motion, a committee of five, consisting of such prices. Believe what he tells you and the following named members was appointed to confer with a like committee from the Coun-4. After you sign look things up a little ty Council of Patrons of Husbandry, as to what the present time, and to make our grievences and requests known to our friends in the Legislature at the coming session of that body: S.

farm Stock.

tofore infested our meetings. The system once inaugurated, hangers on would be denied the privileges formerly accorded them. trotting contest would fall short of being the signal for the gathering of unclean spirits. As the breeders are men of high social standing, they would give social character to the turf. Honor would shine the brilliant that it is, blackguardism would be at a discount, and refined and gentle deportment would be the rule and not the exception. These would be contests in which the struggle would be for the honor that accompanies victory rather than

for the money in the pool-seller's box. Among the gentlemen extensively engaged in breeding, and who we feel certain will endorse our views, we would name Messrs. Sprague & Akers, of Kansas Stock Farm ; Capt W. S. Tough, of Leavenworth; Hon. James Reynolds, of Howard county; John S. Kellogg of St. Joseph, Mo.; Ryland Todhunter, of Lexington, Mo.; Judge Lucius Salisbury, of Salis-Fitzgerald, of St. Marys; Malcolm Conn. of Manhattan; Lyman Scott, of Leavenworth; Geo. F. Appleton, of Franklin county; Messrs. R. W. Luddington, H. H. Luddington and E. A. Smith, of Lawrence; and many others.

POINTS IN PIG FREDING.

The Agricultural Report of 1872 reports the discussions of a meeting of swine-breeders, at Springfield. Illinois, at which the following points were made:

1. It was the universal opinion that during the season of low prices, a greater exertion should be put forth to improve the quality of stock, as the very best means through which to realize a profit. For illustration: Take pork at \$5.00 per hundred weight, as the standard. If the wine shall despeciate ten of twenty per that a lover watching 1.20 nounds as and his own experiments, Allibert concludes that a lover watching 1.20 nounds as a last in the same watching 1.20 nounds as a last in the same watching 1.20 nounds as a last in the same watching 1.20 nounds as a last in the same watching 1.20 nounds as a last in the same watching 1.20 nounds of the weight of the animal.

**Considering the carbonic acid exhaled by animals we can prove the values deducted from the amount of nourishment consumed. Considering the works of various authors and his own experiments, Allibert concludes.

that would create a supply of milk for the young. Immediately after farrowing, but little | 18 pounds of hay for a horse weighing 1.550 lbs. food should be given, except some simple drink, and for several days thereafter judgment

from nine to fourteen months, than at any

Grass and corn are the great staple products upon which this great interest is to be sustained; neither of these will bear transportation to any great distance, especially at present rates of railroad freights; therefore would it not be found more profitable to put this gross, cheap freight into good beef and pork, such as will sell at the upper flures—say four and three-fourths to six cents for pork—when corn is only 22 to 26 ets per bushel, and has \$215 to 262. Loss of sheep by Bogs.—Col. J. S. Jenkins recents for pork—when corn is only 22 to 26 cts per bushel, and hay \$15 to \$18 per ton. Now as freight has to be paid according to weight, it will be seen corn is not worth one cent per pound as a general thing, and hay only about about three-fourths of a cent; hence either will about three-fourths of a cent : hence either will

thing is to read, study, talk and experiment as he has done—the time was when he made but a few hundred dollars' worth of machines per year. So with feeding; commence small and do it right and well. Suppose you have fifty head of cattle, but no shelter, a mill for grinding—just sell off enough to build the stalls for the rest and get a mill—upon those you will realize as much clear cash as you could on the fifty head, and have your stalls, etc., in the future. This may seem rather doubtful—well, let us make some estimate and see; the mere alarge number of high-bred youngsters seat-sheltering is a saying of 20 per cent. in the thing is to read, study, talk and experiment as a large number of high-bred youngsters scattered throughout this region which would thus be brought together and add much interest to the different meetings. They enlarge the field of entries, and get together a class of menting be breeders, that all desire to see represented on the trotting turf. In addition to this, they of entries, and get together a class of men—
the breeders, that all desire to see represented on the trotting turf. In addition to this, they afford more information as to the best strains of trotting blood, are more apt to be better and more fairly conducted, from the fact that each breeder is most interested in the success of his particular bred colt than in outside betting. Let the Associations and Fairs that include trotting in their programmes, tollow the example of the running turf, and advertise stakes to favor breeders and farmers, and annually bring out the young things, instead of hanging up purses only to be carried away by the itinerant sulkey-straddlers that have here tofore infested our meetings. The system

mastication is saved, and secondly, the greater proced in the flut, the better quality of beef or pork obtained is fully 20 per cont. of nutrition secured; third, the better quality of beef or pork obtained is fully 20 per cont. of nutrition secured; third, the better combs and the honey-board. Put a bee quilt, placed is fully 20 per cont. of nutrition secured; third, the better quality of beef or pork obtained is fully 20 per cont. of nutrition secured; third, the better quality of beef or pork obtained is fully 20 per cont. of nutrition secured; third, the better quality of beef or pork obtained is fully 20 per cont. on nutrition scured; third, the better quality of beef or pork obtained is fully 20 per cont. for the fall, and was worth two and one-half cents per pound, he would stand at \$30.00. It takes half a bushel of corn in the rough way of honey to a live withered in the cellar, or \$4.50. The steer, stall fed, sells for one and one-fourth cents per pound more; and much more i left out of doors. The beet have not that amount, fed will spring. Allow at least twenty pourded the same, say 300 the detail spring. Allow at least twenty pourded the same, say 300 the beet or pourded and much more i left out of doors. The beet have not that amount, fed will spring. Allow at least twenty one and nue for feeding, and giving ten feet for each row of stalls. The roof of such a building is u large item, hence I would make it a thatched roof, with a view both to cost and comfort, and it will last fifteen years if made of rye straw eight inches deep; each animal needs three and one-half feet—allow six inches more for partition, and using two inch grub plank, you you have eight times twenty-four feet of board measure of timber for floors, 212 feet; siding under the caves, six feet each in length, and three and one-hall wide, or say 50 feet; rafters and slats, 50 feet; mangers, doors and ends, 10 and slats, 50 feet; mangers, doors and ends, 10 feet—total 322 feet; at \$2.50 per 100, \$8.05; labor, nails, etc., \$2.50. Total cost per head, \$10.55. Total cost for 50 head, \$527.50. Cost of a four-horse crusher, \$85.00; freight, \$5.00. Total cost of 50 stalls, \$617.50. Will have to sell 2014 head at \$30.00 to build stalls for 50 head and supply a nill which will be applied. head and supply a mill which will be ample for use when feeding 200 head.

How Much Food for a Horse

The amount of food necessary to support ar animal varies with its age, sex: temperament ington, Mo.; Judge Lucius Salisbury, of Salisbury, Mo.; D. D. Streeter, of St. Joseph, Mo.; Dr. W. L. Challis, of Atchison; Geo. W. Greever, of Wyandotte county; Andrew Wilson, of Kingsville; R. J. Lee, of Topeka; Jas. W. The result of these labors I cannot give in a factor of the substitution of Kingsville; R. J. Lee, of Topeka; Jas. W. The result of these labors I cannot give in a factor of the substitution of Kingsville; R. J. Lee, of Topeka; Jas. W. The result of these labors I cannot give in a factor of the substitution of the substitu Fitzgerald, of St. Marys; Malcolm Conn, of clearer or more condensed form than by trans-Council Grove; Messrs, Fagley & Shelden, of lating a passage from Magne's work on the Manhattan; Lyman Scott, of Leavenworth; subject, with the weights changed from the French standards to those in use in our own country.

M. Boussingault kept a horse weighing 990

pounds for a month, without increase or dimunition or weight on a ration composed of hay 1614 pounds, oats, 5 pounds.

M.,Boussingault admits (the hay was a sec-

unition or weight on a ration composed of hay 1614 pounds, oats, 5 pounds.

M. Boussingault admits (the hay was a second crop) that his ration contained 5 ounces of nitrogen, and we value at 514 pounds the carbon contained in the respiratory elements; hence it follows that it represented very nearly 22 pounds 11 ounces of hay; in other words 414 pounds of hay for each 100 pounds of the weight of the animal.

stock, as the very best means to realize a profit. For illustration: Take pork at \$5.00 per hundred weight, as the standard, if the price shall depreciate ten or twenty per cent. annually from this, should we improve the quality of animals ten or twenty per cent. we still receive \$5.00 per hundred weight for the product; but if the price should advance in the same proportion, it would give a much larger profit.

2 It was the general conviction that the breeding of all the various breeds of swine having distinction should be encouraged, as deterioration would most likely follow if confined to but one or two of the most popular.

3 It is best node of treating sows after far-fixed to the horse's weight (another the product) and his own experiments. Allibert concludes that a horse weighing 1,320 pounds of carbon, that a horse weight (this is nearly the amount of carbon that we have shown to be contained in 2 pounds of hay,) that a horse weighing deeping her separated from others of her variations, and laid eighty-three eggs before becoming broody: up to this date, August 1, 1873, she has laid 136 eggs. The manner of keeping the works of various and his own experiments. Allibert concludes that a horse weighing 1,320 pounds of carbon, could to 6!5 ounces for every 100 pounds of carbon that we have shown to be contained in 2 pounds of hay,) that a horse weight (this is nearly the amount of the product; but if the price \$5.00 per hundred weight (this is nearly the amount of carbon that we have shown to be contained in 2 pounds of hay,) that a horse weight (this is nearly the amount of carbon that we have shown to be contained in 2 pounds of hay,) that a horse weight (this is nearly the amount of the product; but if the price \$5.00 per hundred weight (this is nearly the amount of the product; but if the price \$5.00 per hundred weight (this is nearly the amount of carbon that we have shown to be contained in 2 pounds of hay,) that a horse weight (this is nearly the amount of the price of carbon, qualities of Light Brahma

1.8 pounds of hay for a horse weighing 1,550 lbs. 2.5 pounds of hay for a horse weighing 1,330 lbs. 2.2 pounds of hay for a horse weighing 1,100 lbs. 2.4 pounds of hay for a horse weighing 880 lbs.

the best care, and the best bod should be given the best care, and the best bod should be given them. Milk, sweet or sour, with a little meal, or oats and corn ground together, will be found excellent, if properly fed, and the young pigs allowed plenty of exercise.

5. It was believed that more profit could be realized by turning pigs into market at the age.

of from nine to fourteen months, than at any other age.

6. The plan of feeding best calculated to realize the greatest profit should depend upon circumstances; First, the price of grain; second, the expense of grinding; third, the cost of feeding. If the two latter requirements can be cheaply done, it may be made a source of profit, if too expensive, shelled and soaked corn will pay much better than to feed corn in the ear. Ground and cooked feed will make more pork for the amount of corn consumed than if fed in the raw state or in the car.

CATTLE AND CORN AT THE WEST.

Mr. J. A. Rogeus gives some general views upon this question in the Raval World:

Grass and corn are the great staple products

Bee Culture.

Wintering Bees.

Where there is no disease, we say it is easy to winter bees. Give them plenty of honey, but not too much empty space to cluster in, and keep them dry as well as warm. For us a dry cellar is the best place, others find room

3d. They have allowed too much ventila-tion, and a draft through the hive has made the bees uncomfortable. This is prevented by the quilt, which secures warmth while the

moisture passes through.

In these directions we have spoken of strong colonies. Smaller ones can be wintered suc-cessfully as Hosmer has told us, but they need more care and greater warmth.

MRS. ELLEN S. TUPPER.

Preparing Wax .- The wax left in the colander after the honey is strained should be thrown into a pot of boiling water. The wax will rise on the surface, and must be skimmed off and packed in little molds, slightly greased, that the cakes may be turned out with ease. Every housekeeper will appreciate the advantage of this bit of economy, as few things are more handily useful in many little family exigen-cies than a nice piece of home made wax.

The Prosperity of a colony depends much on the age of the age of the queen it contains. After the second summer the laying of the queen decreases, and though she may live ten seasons more, it is better to replace her with a young one.-National Bee Journal.

A Plant Destructive to Bees .- The large pod ed milk-weed almost invariably causes death of every bee alighting upon it. The bee either adheres to the plant, or else bears away a small scale sticking to its feet, and cripples itself fatally in attempting to remove the annoyance.

Mr. Lemont, living near DesMoines, wintered his bees in a cellar with very trifling loss, al though a near neighbor, whose bees were put

Laying Qualities of Brahmas.

Mr. B. N. Pierce, of Corning, Iowa, commu nicates the facts given below to the Poultry Re

ket until the next was brought in, and to mark the number of each egg on itself, so that there

was no chance for an error.

This hen was pure bred, and from one of the leading strains of Light Brahmas. She drink, and for several days thereafter judgment should be used in feeding, giving food in moderate quantities, until the pigs are a week old, when a more liberal amount may be given. Young pigs should be taught to eat as soon as possible.

4. Young pigs, after weaning, should have the best care, and the best food should be given the best care, and the best food should be given that gives useful products, consequent.

5.4 pounds of hay for a horse weighing 889 lbs.

The ration of support is then greater for the samall animals than the larger ones: if this is covered and well animals than the larger ones: if this is covered and yellow the nour should be given be stand of support is then greater for the samell animals than the larger ones: if this is covered and yellow then the support is then greater for the samell animals than the larger ones: if this is covered and yellow the support is then greater for the samell animals than the larger ones: if this is covered and yellow the support is then greater for the samell animals than the larger ones: if this is covered and yellow the support is then greater for the samell animals than the larger ones: if this is covered and yellow the support is then greater for the samell animals than the larger ones: if this is covered they should be given her liberty after 3 r. M. and during the whole time has had but little animal food.

One half bushed of corn and twenty-five pounds of wheat screenings, and, now and then, bran and shorts mixed, all told, not to exceed one support is then greater for the samell animals than the larger ones: if this is except each day, since April 1, she has been kept in confinement from January 1, is except each day, since April 1, she has been kept in confinement from January 1, is except each day, since April 1, she has been kept in confinement from January 1, is except each day, since April 1, she has been kept in confinement from January 1, is except each day, since April 1, she has been kept in confinement from January 1, is except each day, bushel of grain, has been her feed, and would not cost over fifty cents.

Poultry as Farm Stock.

How many farmers might obtain plenty of

tion of the hen, a little Staten Island girl of ten years has the following statistics to show ton her past-time attentions to her feathered pet. During the season the bantam has produced ninety-three eggs, and is now surround ed by a family of thirty chickens, and if all

Karmers' Grannizations.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

National Grange-Business Officers :-

MASTER-Dudley W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa. SECRETARY-O. H. Kelly, Georgetown, D. C.

Kansas State Grange-Business Officers :-

Kansas State Grange—Business Officers:

MASTER—M. E. Hudson, ex afficio, Mapieton, Bourbon co SECRETARY—Geo. W. Spurgeon, Jacksonville.
SECRETARY—Geo. W. Spurgeon, Jacksonville.
STATE AGNN—JON. G. Otts, Topeka.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTES—F. H. Dumbanid, Jacksonville;
W. P. Joneono, Topeka.
GENERLE DEPITY—J. A. Cramer, Lawrence.
NEW DEPUTIES—W. S. Mathews, Seneca, Nemcha county;
U. M. Morgan, Jarbalo, Leavenw'th co.;
T. S. Floyd, Sedgwick City, Harvey co.;
F. C. Herron, Huron, Atchison county;
H. H. Bradshaw, No. Coder, Jackson co.;
V. P. Popenoc, Topeka, Shawnec co.;
L. H. Plisbury, Manhattan, Hiey co.;
J. N. Limbocker, Potovarous county;
H. L. Bradshaw, Manhattan, Hiey co.;
J. H. Limbocker, Potovarous county;
Peter Brandon, Burlington, Coffey co.;
J. F. Hickets, Garnet, Anderson county;
Peter Brandon, Burlington, Coffey co.;
J. P. Pomeroy, Girard, Crawford co.
DEPUTIES, ENT. COM.—J. J. Sitton, Eddorado, Butler co.;
A. Palmer, Topeka, Shawnec co.;
W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Franklin co.;
T. T. Tabor, Lawrence, Douglas co.;
T. T. Tabor, Lawrence, Douglas co.;
J. F. Halbowell, Columbus, Cherokeco,
L. A. Hodge, Marion Centre, Marjon co.;
C. Baker, Appleton, Bourbon co.—(§);
H. A. Joinson, Hepler, Bourbon co.,
J. N. Alonson, Hepler, Bourbon co.,
J. N. Joneson, Hepler, Bourbon co.,
J. N. Joneson, Hepler, Bourbon co.,
J. N. Johnson, Hepler, Bourbon co.,

State Board of Agriculture-Officers :-

State Board of Agriculture—Officers:—
PRESIDENT—Thomas Murphy, Atchison.
TREASURER—Geo. W. Venle, Topeka.
MEMBERS—J. K. Hudson, Wyandotte and Topeka.
MEMBERS—J. K. Hudson, Wyandotte.
S. T. Kelsey, Pontona.
Geo. L. Young, Topeka.
James Rogers, Burlingame.
Martin Anderson, Holfon.
William McGreson, Holfon.
William Martin, Council Grove.
Geo. T. Anthony, Leavenworth.
H. P. Edgington, Eldorado.
George Noble, Lawrence.
Thos- A. Osborn, Gorernor.
W. H. Smallwood, Sec. of State.

**Expliciture Council Co

Farmers' Co-operative Association

Larmers Co-operative Association—Content of the Physiteen—J. K. Hudson, Topeka.

REASTREE—Henry Brons—T. Content of the Conten State Horticultural Society-Officers :-

PRESIDENT—Win. M. Housley, Leavenworth, VICE PRESIDENT—D. B Skeels, Osage Missio THEASUREN—F. Wellhouse, Leavenworth, SEGRETAIN—G. C. Bracket, Lawrence, THUSTEES—E. Gale, Manhattan.
E. Van Derman, B. L. Kingsbury, Burlington.

State Bee-Keepers' Association-Officers :-PRESIDENT—L. J. Dallas. Vice President—F. Grable. Creasuren—D. E. Bowman. Sechttary—M. Cameron. Lawrence.

Northern Kansas District Fair Association :-President—Geo, W. Glick. Secretary—Nelson Abboit, Atchison. Comprising Atchison, Brown and Doniphan countics.

Kansas Agricult'l and Mech'l Association :-President—M. S. Grant, Skeretary—C. W. Chapin, Leavenworth, Comprising Leavenworth and part of Jefferson countle

Kansas and Msssouri Fair Association :-

PRESIDENT—B. F. Helper. BECHETARY J. B. Campbell, Fort Scott. Comprising Aourbon and Crawtord counties, and Barton county, Missouri.

From the State Deputy.

Topeka, Dec. 16, 1873. Any comunication addressed to me in regard to or ganizing Granges, or instructions in the written or un written work of the Order, will be attended to and an swered promptly.

W. P. POPENOE, State Deputy.

To Subordinate Granges.

The attention of members of Subordinate Grange us follows:

All members of the State Grange, resident in each county, shall meet on the first Tuesday of each year, at such place as they may from time to time designate, elect one of their members for the county at large, and one additional member for each eight Granges or fraction equal to five. Provided, nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent Masters and Past Masters, and their wives who are Matrons, from attending the meeting of the State Grange and receiving the fifth degree.

W. P. PONNEN, State Deputh. W. P. POPENOE, State Deputy.

From the Grand Secretary.

The Worthy Master of the State Grange having re-signed his office on the 15th of November, 1873, all communications intended for the Master should be addressed to the Overseer, M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bour-Sec. Kansas State Grange.

.To Deputies.

Notice to Subordinate Granges :- There is no ly never did wrong rest on so many shoulders. authority requiring the State Grange to pay the expenses of mileage of the Masters of the "fiddler." In this case our music bill is so pay their own expenses.

ENECUTIVE COMMITTEE STATE GRANGE

and dishonest man, from Kansas, Notify taxes. Granges to be on their guard. He was lately at Greenbrier, Fauquier county, Va.

> O. H. KELLY, Secretary National Grange.

Price List, No. 4,

about three-fourths of a cent; hence either will not pay for the shipping, except short distances and by water, while beef or pork are over four times as valuable per pound, and are shipped at a lower rate of freight.

Now, what is to be done to make a beef and pork factory equally as successful as McCormick's great reaper factory? Well, the first all Briton.

American Herd Book.—The editor announces startly thing thirty chickens, and if all survive till fall the estimated moneyed value, that entries of cows, for the thirteenth volmed according to average prices, will be, say, eight dozen eggs, 25c.—\$2, and thirty chickens, and if all survive till fall the estimated moneyed value, that entries of cows, for the thirteenth volmed according to average prices, will be, say, eight dozen eggs, 25c.—\$2, and thirty chickens, and if all survive till fall the estimated moneyed value, that entries of cows, for the thirteenth volmed according to average prices, will be, say, eight dozen eggs, 25c.—\$2, and thirty chickens, and if all private till fall the estimated moneyed value, that entries of cows, for the thirteenth volmed according to average prices, will be, say, eight dozen eggs, 25c.—\$2, and thirty chickens, and if all private till fall the estimated moneyed value, that entries of cows, for the thirteenth volmed according to average prices, will be, say, eight dozen eggs, 25c.—\$2, and thirty chickens, and if all private till fall the estimated moneyed value, that entries of cows, for the thirteenth volmed to embrace a complete list of private till fall the estimated moneyed value, that entries of cows, for the thirteenth volmed to embrace a complete list of private till fall the estimated moneyed value, that entries of cows, for the thirteenth volmed to embrace a complete list of private till fall the estimated moneyed value, the survive till fall the estimated mone

DOCTORS AND NOSTRUMS .- CHEAP TRANS-PORTATION

In health we neither study nor respect the laws of health. When sick, we are both helpless and ignorant. Hence, the army of quacks and sea of nostrums which consume the substance and undermine the constitution. The haste and want of sense which characterize impaired digestion and deranged circulation are a standing marvel to the observer. Men, and women too, who are in other things careful and discreet, so soon as overtaken by aches and pains rush for "Purgative Pellets." Ready Relief" or doctors doses, and tumble them into a defenseless stomach with less conern or care than would be experienced in ceding a fanning mill or a clothes wringer.

What is true in regard to the laws of health s not less true in respect to the laws of business. When the relations of supply and demand, producer and consumer, are in a normal condition, no one stops to anticipate the overstraining of one portion or the neglect and decay of some other part of the complicated system of business machinery, and prepare for a break by preventing it. So long as enterprise pans out" adequate pay, all is serene, and very man adds sail as fast as he can secure canvas, as if neither island, shore or storm could beset the course of his over-loaded craft. The result is a storm without time for preparation, and financial wrecks are thrown ashore. until the panic makes fools of men. And now demagogues have this day, as doctors did before, and in the ear of a panic stricken people, the babbling fool and the wise councilor, find a common level, with chances in favor of the fool, in the race for public confidence. Just at this time these politico-financial doctors are having a great run. Let us see how it has been brought about.

The time was, when the heart of our country was on the extreme side of its body. The political, social and commercial power was upon the Atlantic sea-board, and in manufacturing capital, entrenched in New England valleys. The belt of agricultural production was so narrow as to submit of subordination to the more powerful and active rule of commerce and trade. The producer and consumer were so near together then that no oppression was realized, although the steadily aggregating capital in manufacturing centers and the growing commercial power of great cities, were steadily and surely forging the shackles which bind the husbandman of to-day. The unheeded march of time worked a change in these relations, and brought a natural conflict of interest. The exhausted soil of the cultivated belt on our eastern border, together with the increased demand of multiplied consumers engaged in manufacturing and trade, forced the farmer West, and West; to the Lakes, to the Mississippi, to the Missouri, and out upon the broad productive prairies west of it. The natural demand arising from the separation of producer and consumer was a westward move ment of shops and factories. The farmer's back and the mechanic's mouth must be brought closer together again, that one might be clothed and the other fed with economy. The s directed to Article 3 of the State Constitution, which farmer could not go East with his farm. The manufacturer would not go West with his machinery and capital. The muscle of the farmer was beaten by the money of the factory and the era of Internal Improvement was born. The Canal system, inaugurated by De Witt Clinton, of New York, had its day, and was inadequate to the test. "Quicker transit, and more lines," was the cry—and the Railroad era was commenced.

So pressing was the demand for this new re lief, that the National domain and national State and municipal credit were pooled with private fortunes for their construction. So eager were the masses for railroads, and so confident were all parties in the wisdom and soundness of their speedy completion, that the men who dared to stop and reflect upon ulti The various Deputies will greatly oblige us by send-ing lists of Granges, when organized, for publication lost sight of. No party, no interest, is exempt from the responsibility of our railroad extravagance, and if a wrong has been wrought, sure-

Subordinate Granges, while attending the enormous as to produce consternation, if nomeetings of the State Grange, and there never thing worse. The country is shingled with was any such authority. The assumption of National, State, county, city and township this expense by the State Grange at its last railroad bonds thicker and more enduring than meeting, has left that body largely in debt; shingles of pine. Many of the roads built are and the prompt payment of all dues will not not self-sustaining, at rates, even, which starve accumulate funds enough in its Treasury to pay alike the producer at one end and the consumeven the Delegates expenses chosen in accord- er at the other. So much money has been ance with the provisions of Article 3d of the drawn from business channels for railroad in-Constitution, which is only one delegate for vestment, and so much more borrowed, the invery eight Granges in a County. (See terest on which is to be provided for, that the Constitution.) And all other Masters and Past end is a financial crash and a senseless panic, Masters who wish to attend the next meeting wherein all values are lost and useless ruin enof the State Grange in February, will have to tailed on innocent and guilty alike. The impulse given by so vast an expenditure of money, to legitimate trade and illegitimate speculation, bringing large gains and sudden riches has led us into habits of extravagance more to Look out for John J. Kipp. He is a deputy be deplored than loss of fortunes and heavy

In our sudden distress a general cry has gone out for financial doctors and nostrums, nor has the cry been without response. Doctors and medicine we have plenty, still "we get no better fast." A committee of Congress has been perambulating the country for months From the office of the State Agency, is being in search of remedies. It has been excursioned by railroad companies, feasted by municipali-

tions never would have been sought in sane moments, have mounted the rostrum to tell an excited constituency how their business ills may be cured. Stranger still, all this has through the flesh, and found lodgment in the number, is received. I have not time to prehealed by the breath of a Congressman or Sen-

portation" is the panacea prescribed for all for the 2nd Tuesday in January, and I will Without a notable exception, "Cheap Transour ills. They tell us that cheap transit for hastily jot them down. grain and farm products, from the producing interior to the consuming exterior of our own country, and to the grain consuming markets try, and it is likely that the advige or suggesof the old world, will set everything right tions it may receive from the Farmers' Associ-Existing lines of transportation are pronounced tion will have weight in determining the acinadequate, and charged with extortion and oppression. We are told where new lines ought to be built, and at how much less than "make haste slowly," and so have no occasion present cost grain may be carried by them to New York and Liverpool.

dig new ones, connecting lakes and rivers, large enough to float sea-going vessels. Moun-Gulf of Mexico, and a lesser one unite the Ohio to third reading. for want of patronage.

the country is in no condition to enter upon them at this time. The withdrawal from legit committee should be appointed, consisting of same business. At first sight, it would appear want a vagrancy, and if he tries to get rid of election of United States senator. The farmthem at this time. The withdrawal from legic imate enterprise of so much capital for a like purpose in the immediate past, has brought for a lawyer, to whom all local and special bills are just and equal, falling on all alike, yet What's the use of your havin' red hair, Isaac, ings and endorse some good and energetic purpose in the immediate past, has brought the whole we stand to-day—shivering upon the should be referred. If, after careful examina nothing is more fallacious. The \$100,000,000 of if you don't resist in gettin' what you're man for senator. Let them speak in such us where we stand to-day—shivering upon the brink of general bankruptcy. The roads we brink of general bankruptcy. The roads we have built are confessedly a failure, so far as should send a copy to be posted in each post protection and guardianship on the part of you'd come a courtin' to! You'd be so dread heed them. The man selected should have all nave built are contessedly a failure, so lar as they enable the farmer of the West to raise grain for successful shipment any great discontinuous first the qualifications necessary for that position, and chief smoong them should be ability and large the compilete will be proposed to compile the first the qualifications necessary for that position, and chief smoong them should be ability and large the compilete will be proposed to compile the first the qualifications necessary for that position, and chief smoong them should be ability and large the first the qualifications necessary for the qualifications necessary for that position, and chief smoong them should be ability and large the first the qualifications necessary for the qualifications necess grain for successful supposed any great distance. Indeed, upon this admitted failure by interested, the committee will be prepared but two eyes and one body, and one presence come to that! But of course it could n't, when integrity. The greatest evil which the people but two eyes and one body, and one presence come to that! rests the whole argument of these new disci. to report intelligently, and if they see fit to rests the whole argument of these new discretion and "Double recommend its passage, it should take its place men, who have ten thousand times the means you just stick to Grant, and you tell him you tend against are the Railroad rings and other men, who have ten thousand times the means of the means are the Railroad rings and other men, who have ten thousand times the means are the Railroad rings and other men, who have ten thousand times the means are the Railroad rings and other men, who have ten thousand times the means are the Railroad rings and other men. Track Freight Railways."

popular lavor, as the signt of a straw inspires confidence in the drowning man, should be come crystalized into congressional enactment tion of taxes should be amended, so that all to the government revenues, because they pos- when he had the varioloid. He said he was or sectional jealousies mar the actions of our very soon. Congress cannot disobey the plain property shall be assessed according to its sess ten thousand families instead of one; they very soon. Congress cannot discovery the plain records and that one-half of the taxes shall also furnish ten thousand times as much could give to everybody that wanted someinjunctions of reason, by fending national and to new projects of internal improvement this be paid by some fixed date, and the balance strength to the military power of the country, thing. I always thought that was kinder unyear, unless captured by the cunning of fran- within six months thereafter. This will suit than does Mr. Astor; also, ten thousand times wholesome. chise manipulators. To make assurance doub. the convenience of non-residents, who prefer as many hands and heads in the avocations, ly sure, however, the people should speak in to remit the whole amount for the year, at industries and business pursuits of the coun. spent a long time looking for an opening in have all that others have, and no more, under no uncertain terms to their representatives up. once, and accommodate the farmers, who can try. Now, where is the equality and justice life, and then jumped into a well, because he the laws.

couragement of new monopolies.

G. T. A.

CO-OPERATION IN GERMANY.

had on loan 4,131,436 thalers; share capital, 246,031 thalers; and in 1870 these figures had risen to 740 societies, 314,656 members, 207,618,287 thalers loans, and the share Franco-German war, the number of co-operative banks increased by 122, and 112 new stores were opened, while manufactories were established. The business done by all these establishments, in 1870, amounted to 350,-000,000 thalers. The paid up capital was 27,000,000 tha lers, and the loan capital 62,000. The number of co-operators now in Germany exceeds 1,000,000. Among th trading associations there are, hoe makers 65; agricul turists, 433; tailors, 37; cabinet makers, 24; smiths, 8; weavers, 5; bookbinders, 4; glove manufacturers, 2 · carpenters, 2 · basket makers, 2; house painters, 1 saddlers, 1; millers, 1; cloth makers, 1; sewing ma chinists, 2; book establishments, 1; house building es tablishments, 5; and they appear to make most pro gress in co-offeration just where we make the least.

The above exhibit of the progress of the co-The above exhibit of the progress of the cooperative method of doing business in Germany, will no doubt be of interest to many of our
due quarterly os semi-annually, so that the mowe live in, and the conditions surrounding us,
alls us in Kansas—we 'd be well enough off' if
where the agriculturist and the manufacturer ny, will no doubt be of interest to many of our readers, particularly just at this time, when ney paid on each installment would have time the Patrons of Husbandry are carefully feeling their way towards some such system, through their way towards some such system, through the patrons of Husbandry are carefully feeling their way towards some such system, through their way towards some such system, through the patrons of Husbandry are carefully feeling to find its way into circulation by the time the in palaces have more weight in public affusand their thanks and the manufacturer are also new and extraordinary. When men we did n't hates them. When I see a body of meet on a common ground to contend for the bloodless glories of industrial skill.

We have lately seen some very pretty pictures in which the central figure is a ruddy the proposition of the patrons of Husbandry are carefully feeling to find its way into circulation by the time the patrons of Husbandry are carefully feeling to find its way into circulation by the time the patrons of Husbandry are carefully feeling to find its way into circulation by the time the patrons of the patrons of Husbandry are carefully feeling to find its way into circulation by the time the patrons of the patrons of Husbandry are carefully feeling to find its way into circulation by the time the patrons of Husbandry are carefully feeling to find its way into circulation by the time the patrons of the patrons of Husbandry are carefully feeling to find its way into circulation by the time the patrons of Husbandry are carefully feeling to find its way into circulation by the time the patrons of Husbandry are carefully feeling to find the patrons of Husbandry are carefully feeling to find the patrons of Husbandry are carefully feeling to find the patrons of Husbandry are carefully feeling to find the patrons of Husbandry are carefully feeling to find the patrons of Husbandry are carefully feeling to find the patrons of Husbandry are carefully feeling to find the patrons of Husband the co-operative system has been steadily growing for the past thirteen years, and that not only stores have been established, but banks the taxes of the State be paid in winter, as the taxes of the State be paid in winter, as the taxes of the State be paid in winter, as the taxes of the State be paid in winter, as the taxes of the State be paid in winter, as the taxes of the state be paid in winter, as the taxes of the state be paid in winter, as the taxes of the state be paid in winter, as the taxes of the state be paid in winter, as the taxes of the state be paid in winter, as the taxes of the state be paid in winter, as the taxes of the state be paid in winter, as the taxes of the state be paid in winter, as the taxes of the state be paid in winter, as the taxes of the state be paid in winter, as the taxes of the state be paid in winter, as the taxes of the state be paid in winter, as the taxes of the state be paid in winter, as the taxes of the state be paid in winter, as the taxes of the state be paid in winter, as the taxes of the state be paid in winter, as the taxes of the state be paid in winter, as the taxes of the state be paid in winter. The miner whole winter, it is a total that it is what represses me something to the very winter. The miner whole winter, it is the taxes of the state in the state Our Order of Patrons is strong in numbers but ty may seem to dictate. the Germans seem to be far in advance of us in I see no reason whatever to hinder the ador- lence generally fails of its ends, leaving com-

SUBJECTS FOR LEGISLATION.

BLUE RAPIDS, KAN., Dec. 22, 1873. DEAR MAJOR: Your favor kindly inviting been listened to as though a disease festered me to furnish an article for your 1st of January very marrow of the bone, could be instantly pare anything as elaborate as should appear in ator, even if the names were synonyms of FARMER; but there are some thoughts I would ber that "turn about is fair play," and that the Statesmen, which unfortunately they are not. like to express prior to the meeting of the State Farmers'Association, which I see is called

tion of many of them.

source to mouth; enlarge existing canals, and of vital importance to the people of the whole there is no way of entirely obviating this referred to new courses and made navigable. A which have overloaded the calendar, and have their disbursement. Let us examine the sub. you'll get to be, sometime! May be you'll ship canal must connect New Orleans with the generally been allowed precedence in coming ject more fully: Suppose there lives in our get to be a great leading Jackanaps, or a pi

with the Atlantic ocean at the mouth of the Unfortunately it has become customary for James. In short, the work of a century of in-James. In short, the work of a century of inlocal bill to please the member who introduces belong to the class of consumers, and on it, Isaac! for the good book savs "the way of cils. We have been sitting idle for a long belongs to the class of consumers, and on it, Isaac! for the good book savs "the way of cils. We have been sitting idle for a long land." ternal improvement must be accomplished in the it. This courtesy to a fellow member, origin-time to relieve the present stringency in the money market, and all this at a time when the money market, and all this at a time when the description of the country has been of such description of the country has been of the count between increased taxation and increased pub en results in gross injustice to a portion of that business. Again, suppose there are ten thou. between increased taxation and increased purple we have endured the lice debt; at a time when the people are strug. member's constituency; for these bills are sand men in the country, worth ten thousand to the senate, why, I 've acterly heard 'em say wrong so long that the legislative gentry had and debt; at a time when the people are strugoften got up and passed, before the taxpayers, dollars each: their aggregate wealth is \$160, ging to meet interest and maturing obligations incurred in the construction of existing who are most affected by the measure, have 000,000—just equal to that of Mr. Astor. They ty to dumplins, and pot-pie, and sich, you'd But we are awake. The issue is before us lines, some or which are rotting on their beds the slightest suspicion that such a thing is all have families of six persons each, like Mr. soon come to your latter end and relapse. Were these new projects ever so promising, should be discouraged, by subjecting them to are subject to the same laws, the same direct you're after somethin', tho'ls'pose he'll know legislature which is soon to convene, that will the country is in no condition to enter upon a more rigid scrutiny. Another standing and indirect taxes, and follow substantially the

more easily pay by installments.

Nor are we opposed to aiding such enterprises porations, the railroad companies. Let it be tion and decay. Exorbitant wealth, in few when demanded by commensurate wants. The remembered that Kansas to-day, owes much of hands, manipulates legislation, and defeats the ous kinder folks; do n't you get behind 'em, Kansas be so instructed. California leads the trouble is not that we have given lands and her prosperity to these same railroads, and it operations of justice in every line of action. nor around 'em; you do n't get no good from van, young Kansas can follow in the footsteps bonds for this purpose, but that we have given is the hope of her citizens that ere long she Monopolies are created and fostered. The without reason or reflection. Let us now wait may have still more. If, in any respect, the rich, without useful industry, continually be disgustin' habit. for an adjustment of the new relations result- rights of private citizens are injured by the come richer by the accretions of dividends and ing from our railroad building. Let the re- railroads, let the Legislature find and apply interest. The poor; in spite of their utmost efspective rights of owners and people be clearly the remedy. Justice will harm no man or corforts, continually grow poorer, more ignorant name—I can't think what Bill it can be—may A Western Farmer's Talk to the Farmer's of the defined and permanently settled before food poration. But there is no real antagonism be and more helpless under the influence of une be he is a Modoc. It makes me think of that for new antagonisms is furnished by the ent ween the producing and the carrying interqual laws and institutions. ests, and any unnatural contest that may be It has been a purpose in this article to avoid excited, will only be promotive of mutual inSo long as tariff duties are needed for protec. And when it was off, he was in a great pickle, discussion of the practical results to the coun- jury. When more railroads are built and optry if the "Cheap Transportation" theory erated by independent companies, and we have revenues, let them be levied as wisely as possisubsequent article, we shall undertake to show tion will result in lower rates. Congress should the whole scheme a delusion and a snare, got regulate and prevent extravagant railroad the whole scheme a delusion and a snare, gotten up in the interest of the East to bind anew
the fetters of political and commercial bondage
upon the West. It means wealth and power for the East; poverty and weakness for the the continent, and must always pay more to Let direct taxes touch poverty very lightly, if your honesty and get up a deputation for bein' ces of Pennsylvania worth one hundred dollars ship our raw material to either ocean or to the gulf, than it should cost those who are nearer New York, New Orleans or SanFrancisco. The way to win in this transportation is for our farway to win in this transportation is for our far-Here is the progress of co-operation in Germany: In mers to convert the raw material into beef, pork, mutton and wool, and ship that. It is legislatures, invest in congressmen, and subsi-for our people to build up manufacturing centres here in Kansas, as we are doing at tree here in Kansas, as we are doing at Popular liberty, let them be viewed as conspirations and thus secure home markets. We were doing at popular liberty, let them be viewed as conspirations and thus secure home markets. 314,656 members, 207,618,287 thalers loans, and the share tres here in Kansas, as we are doing at Blue capital had risen to 12,440,152 thalers. Even during the Rapids, and thus secure home markets. We must reduce our local taxes, by conducting municipal affairs on the same principles that ators against the public welfare. Let taxation tell hin no, you ai'nt! and if they pin you down ference? Simply and only because in Penn municipal affairs on the same principles that good business men conduct their own. In a diversified industry Kansas will find a solution

or the transportation troubles of to-day. Excuse the length of this, which I have not time to rewrite. Respectfully yours, JASON YURANN.

For the Eansas Farmer.]

TAXATION .- Concluded. BY JOHN DAVIS

I see no reason whatever to hinder the ador-tion of the semi-annual plan. Say, let the times communities and nations in worse condition advice to you, you have gone and went and farmer who guide it through the fertile so

of payment be January and July; it would fa than at first. It should never be mentioned or ravelled out that there hosiery I 've been a vor the tax-payers, and would remove tempta- contemplated by American freemen, except to tion from those officials who are now at a loss be shunned; hence I would point out and rem to know just how far they may speculate and edy that unequal state of things which now extamper with the public funds without being iste, and must necessarily grow worse and boys I think what a pernicion they are.

Of course, the brokers and speculators will more.

Junction City, Jan. 1874. oppose this plan, but gentlemen should remem-

tax-payers should now be favored a little. Indirect taxes are the import duties levied on the commodities of commerce by the general government for purposes of revenue. They The Legislature may do a great deal for are paid by the importer, and added to the cost Kansas this winter, if its members heartily price of the goods. The purchaser of the into the wide, wide world. This is a vale of goods from the importer refunds or pays to tears, Isaac, and you are goin' right into the brains—you 'd better eat one or two little him all the money thus far paid on the goods, pitfalls and snares of the advertiser, and you besides his profit. This process is repeated until the commodities reach the consumer, who sarpient, and you must try and be deccorent May the present great movement for reform pays all costs, duties and profits which the and decomposed in your manners, and not get goods have incurred, or caused on their jour cross-eyed, and cross-legged, and cross-wise, to take any step backward. To this end the ney from the producer to the consumer. Thus, and don't be forever internally asking ques-Legislature should at once take up and thor it is seen, that indirect taxes fall on consumer tions, and when you get to Washington, you oughly examine general measures which are even more surely than do the direct taxes; and go straight and ask about that silver service State. To do this, it must rid itself of one of sult, yet there should be some plan devised to spoons out of it, or a coffee pot. the greatest evils of former Legislatures, the cause them to fall as equally as possible on all immense number of local and special bills men and classes of men who are benefited by 80 frustrated in my mind, thinkin' of what country a single individual-Wm. B. Astor, laster, or a purveyor general, or a defaulter, for example—whose wealth is \$100,000,000. or somethin' or other. I hope, tho', Isaac, you our land, looking with jealous eyes upon our thought of. The introduction of such bills Astor. They live in the same State and city, Go straight to General Grant, and tell him accept. Perhaps there will be no action of our

The writer of this article is a believer in works of internal improvement. They are estable to the very wisely handled. It has been usual life, are our strength and hope, while the great of this article is a believer in the very wisely handled. It has been usual life, are our strength and hope, while the great of this article is a believer in the very wisely handled. It has been usual life, are our strength and hope, while the great of this article is a believer in the very wisely handled. It has been usual life, are our strength and hope, while the great of this article is a believer in the very wisely handled. It has been usual life, are our strength and hope, while the great of this article is a believer in the very wisely handled. It has been usual life, are our strength and hope, while the great of the very wisely handled.

Such a state of things should be remedied. ation, as the aount increases, and, when we adays—but you must never; never tell a lie. while the come to the terrible millionaires who buy up That was what the great and good George bring fie dollars. fall on them like confiscation, until their estates are reduced to safer limits. Such a system of graduated taxation, designed to equal-

their way towards some such system, through next became due. This plan would greatly aid by means of their weath that the thousand doin' nothin the whole winter, I am lost in faced farmer, holding his spade, and saying their Councils and State Agents. We see that in bearing the burdens of Kansas tax payers times their just proportion, while useful industries the whole winter, I am lost in faced farmer, holding his spade, and saying obscurity.

"I pay for all." Permit me to protest against and manufacturing works. The exhibit tells public exigencies may require, and let the refar preferable to those of violence and revolu-ry verge of abstraction, and I get so exalted earth; the swarthy smelter who purifies it y us of one million of co-operatives in Germany. mainder fall due from time to time as necessition? Indeed, as I view the matter, the peace into a state of resolute veracity that I result the alchemy of fervent heat, ful are the only effectual ones. Physical vio- into a condition of supine perspicacity.

worse if let alone, until humanity can bear no

MRS. PARTINGTON'S

ISAAC IN SEARCH OF A VAGRANCY. Now, Isaac, I 've been wantin' to give you some instructin' advice about your goin' out

I declare, Isaac! When I think of it, I get

on the calendar, but never be allowed to dis of care and watchfulness that Mr. Astor pos. want to be a Recessor, or a Deceiver, or an monopolies. We should especially look to It seems impossible that any of these new place bills of a general character which have seems. Mr. Astor pays to the government for Eternal Reviewer Collector, or an Agent of this matter when we select our man. Let us speculative schemes which have commanded popular favor, as the sight of a straw inspires popular favor, as the sight of a straw inspires a such protection the indirect taxes falling on a make a fair and honest fight for a man who single family of consumers. The smaller property and collection the indirect taxes falling on a make a fair and honest fight for a man who will at least be for the interests of the people, and collection the indirect taxes falling on a such protection the indirect taxes falling on a will at least be for the interests of the people, and collection the indirect taxes falling on a single family of consumers.

of this condition of things? Our middling could n't find any other. I don't think you The agricultural interests of our State de-

I've been readin' a good deal in the papers about Salary Grab Bill-I think that is a nicksweet poem:

Billy Bolcen he jumped out of bed. He rushed to the window and cut off his head, To think he had done it with his own little sickle.

May be these back pay men, we hear about,

ize the burdens of government, would be felt dew on the morning of your days. They say port an army of carriers and speculators in every branch of business and industry. The if a man goes from Kansas and takes a sent in wealth, being compelled to pay his just share tee and sit on him till he kinder gins out-and towards a condition of dependence If these doctaines appear new and extraordi. But I always tell folks, with a cocillatory dep. there the general prosperity is assured.

knittin' for you, and you a goin' so soon to a place where you 'll need all your heels and toes. My goodness alive! when I look on

There 's lots o' folks that are called on mighty sudden to shuffle off this moral coil and do n't have a decent pair of stockings to shuffle in. I 'm sorry for 'em.

You must write home and tell me whether we 're goin' to war with Cuba, or not, and tell me all about Casarism, and everything else that 's so hard to see into, and let me know whether Grant lives on fish. They say he just depends on fish for his diet. Fish is good for whales this winter—they 're great on spouting -and they might help you.

Now, I do n't know as I want to say much more to you, except that you must keep the adjunks of your warder all very particular, and keep your nose always wiped clean with your valler handkerchief. Nothin' marks a gentleman so like his nose. It's a kind of a century plant in the garden of his features.

Come, now, Isaac, and get your kindlin'. Wyandotte co., Dec. 5, 1873.

OUR LAW MAKERS.

There are at this time millions of people in they have thrown hown the challenge, and we Do n't be like that silly young man that as we would deal with the people. They shall

mand that our representatives in congress reg-I 'vs hearn tell that Washington is a great ulate the railroad freights and fares of the railsential to national unity, dignity and power, to say a great deal against those terrible cormillionaires are its weakness, cause of corrup-

see. Miami, Kan., Jan. 1, 1873.

We take from the Rural Carolinian the following extract from an address of Hon. Dudley W. Adams, Master of the National Grange, delivered at the Fair of the Carolinas, Charlts-

worth one or two hundriddellars per acre, while the same quality in lowa would not bring fie dollars. Near New York city men

man of moderate means having no more taxes the senate house, they all get right up off condition has established this fact—that all to pay than his proper proportion, would prost their seats and stick bins in him. If he 's a material, and import the manfactured article; per and grow in wealth. The man of great rich man they get up a refreshment countries. per and grow in wealth. The man of great rich man, they get up a refreshment commit and the tendency of the people is all the time of public taxation, would not so far outstrip all if he 's a poor man, that 's worse yet, for they do well to heed the warning and escape the of public taxation, would not so far outstrip all if he 's a poor man, that s worse yes, to the competitors in wealth and power as he now call him a poor stick, and say, "Why don't he doom. Where the great industries—Agriculmake some money so as to help his friends?," ture and Manufactures—are equally developed there the general prosperity is assured. The

plowshare, behold the culmination of their la

The Kansas Farmer

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE. Weekly, for one year, Weekly, for six months, iles. Weekly, for one year, es. Weekly, for one year, s. Weekly, for one year,

ADVERTISING RATES:

One Insertion, 22 cents per Line, nonparell type, one Month, 15 cents per Line, nonparell, each insertion, Three Months, 12 cents per Line, nonparell, each insertion, one Year, 10 cents per Line, nonparell, each insertion, one Year, 10 cents per Line, nonparell, each insertion. Special Notices, 25 cents per Line. No advertisement taken for less than one dollar.

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS. In the Breeders', Nurserymen's and Seedmen's Directors we will print a card of three lines for one year, for \$\frac{3}{6}\text{ is will give a circulation to the earl of nearly 20,000 conditioning the year, the best offer ever made by a first-classekly paper.

Better than a Cheap Chromo.

The yearly subscribers to the Kansas Farm or will be presented each week, during the session of the Legislature, with

Full and Complete Reports of the Proceedings.

subscription.

THE REFORM ELEMENT IN OUR LEGISLA-TURE.

Much is expected of the reform element in the present Legislature. Very much more than is possible to be attained under the most favorable circumstances. The great fear to-day is that the representatives of constituents, who, indignant, and feeling oppressed by many burthens, monopolies, rings and political tricksters, in their wish to do something in obedience to this demand, will undertake too much will endeavor to give, by legislation, immediate relief for troubles, many, of them beyond the power of legislation. Exaggerated as this demand may be on the part of the people, it is grounded upon abuses of official power and

special and class legislation. The two things most needed in the Repre sentatives in the reform movement are courage and sense. Sense to enable men in the excitement of this hour, to determine what ought to be done, and courage to carry out fearlessly such measures as may be determined upon as best. It must not be forgotten that change is not reform. Every wild theory and untried measure, no matter how earnest and honest they may be, will not prove panaceas for our ills. Every section has its local measures, every representative his many bills to present which are to bring the political millenium, and this year the usual four or five hundred bills will be introduced, the most of which, for the good of the State, will never reach their final passage. This at least has been so in the past, and there is no particular reason to believe it will be otherwise this winter. What is wanted in the reform element is organization and concentration upon such important measures as can be carried. To fail for want of organization, or by attempting too much, will not be forgiven by the people who are watching with interest and deep anxiety the action of the present Legislature. The element representing more particularly the farmers' movement, is strong enough to carry all reasonable measures. To permit ambitious, unscrupulous or decayed politicians to assume the leadership, or to give direction to this movement will rob it of its strength and

OFFICIAL INTEGRITY THE TEST FOR PRO-MOTION.

power for good. Such a course will also send

into the field an overwhelming opposition.

Courage, discretion and sense are wanted.

as an individual was elevated to some public most agreeable of companions and when we add tion. This is so patent, so long been the custom, that in political circles, it is expected and considered entirely the proper thing. A large and still entertain the idea that when they elect an individual to office, that his acceptance of the obligations and duties pertaining its most carnest and able advocates, and down nicle our successes or warn by our failures. thereto, carries with it an expressed acknowlconfidence bestowed, by faithfully discharging his official duties. Upon this antiquated and one remark. It is, that the time for violating the public sentiment and will of the people notice. with impunity has about passed in Kansas, and doing thoroughly and well the business men are elected to do. From senators, congressmen and governors to constables, these remarks apply with more or less force, according to the their care.

We express, we believe, the common sentiment of men not seeking office, when we say that the scramble for position is every day becoming more and more odious, as a business.

F. W. Pener, of Coffey county, was elected Speaker protem, by acclamation. Mr. McEckron and Mr. Potter are both members of the Grange.

American, weekly, for \$2.50.

A WORD FOR OUR DUMB ANIMALS.

We hope before this winter has passed and the Legislature adjourned that some law for against the common cruelty of heartless owners and drivers, will find a place upon our statute book. We do not imagine for a moment that our people are less humane than those of commissioned a 1st Lieutenant, in Company know about cotton. other States, but there certainly is to be seen F, 4th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and feeling of every man for protection.

than animals, and we plead for the dumb animals that cannot speak, for the better protection of their rights for decent, humane care.

The wanton destruction of birds and other small, harmless game, which has little value except the sport there is in the killing, to the These Reports alone are worth the price of hunter, points to another source which educates our young children. "Man's inhumanity dumb servants and friends.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

formatory zeal are in order. The following is purpose of electing two delegates from the 6th the latest: A politician long known in the District to attend the annual meeting of the brilliant career as a purifier, while in congress, ganized by electing Watson Grenell, Chair has been the admiration and wonder of the man, and Charles E. Paine Secretary. moral influence, in organizing the reform ele-convention. . our State, left his hamlet in a road wagon, and alternates. so journeyed to this Mecca of his past joys and The following resolutions were introduced sorrows, entering the State capital as did our and adopted : parallel in modern history. Oh, Sid, that was taxes payable semi-annually.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

at the capitol.

Let them be governed in all things by mod- the coming senatorial election. eration and a proper regard for the welfare of The Secretary was ordered to furnish copies the whole people. Planted upon broad consti- of these proceedings to the newspapers for tutional principles, sustained by the legitimate publication. Adjourned. functions of government, their labor will not be in vain, otherwise disaster and disgrace must

STEPHEN J. WILLES.

EDITOR FARMER: I was both pained and surprised to read the announcement of the death of your friend and mine, Stephen J. Willes. When I last met him, but a few months ago, he was apparently the embodi-

ment of physical strength, and now dead. My acquaintance with Mr. Willes dates back but two or three years, but it was long enough to convince me that he was no ordinary man, and brief as it was, it taught me that he was ucated man in the world of letters, but his honest man, and in him the reform movement one of natures noblemen. He was not an edlogical mind, and keen practical sense, served has a reliable friend and advocate. him well instead. He was not a man to shine in fashionable society, but his exact justice, One of the deplorable features of the politics and nice sense of the rights of others, added

to the hour of his death, he stood faithful to commanded more of my respect and esteem

Stephen J. Willes was born September 27, the surest road, to day, to promotion lies in 1820, in the town of Berne, Albany county, N. Y. At the age of seventeen he enlisted as an able-bodied seaman in the U.S. Navy, and served three years lacking one month, on board a man-of-war, in which he circumnavimagnitude of the trust severally committed to gated the globe. He afterwards made several voyages across the Atlantic to different parts, in the Merchant service, and then sailed upon the Northern Lakes for four years. He was married in 1846, and moved to Troy, N. Y., ing, near Lawrence.

He participated in the early struggles of Kansas for freedom and was bold and out-

Company A, 10th Kansas Volunteer, Infantry. On the 7th of December of the same year, he right hip, which he carried to his grave.

1863, and November 7, of the same year, was interested in this crop to send us what they almost every day the most uncalled for and was assigned to duty at the Rock Island pris senseless abuse of our domestic animals. The on. Was finally discharged from service, horse, patient, willing and ever ready to do all June 30, 1866. He then returned to Kansas a dumb animal, in passion, is as a rule looked lost one of its worthiest citizens, his family a names are sent at once. upon as a trilling matter. Observation leads kind and loving husband and father, and agto the belief that there are more balky men riculture one of its most devoted and enthusiastic friends. Peace to his memory.

A. G. CHARE, Leavenworth, Kansas, Dec. 22, 1873.

TABLE SHOWING POPULATION OF KANSAS

ling to champion the cause of our much abused taken from the advance sheets of his Report culture, for 1873.

At a Farmers' Delegate Convention, held at At the present time evidences touching re- Americus, Thursday, Jan. 8th, 1874, for the

country, a few days since having occasion to On motion it was decided that all practical ricultural implements. visit the capital to assist, by his elevating and farmers present be considered members of this

ment of the Legislature, to show his contempt | S. M. Wheelergand C. E. Paine were elected for the iron rule of the railroad monopoly of delegates, and Joseph Penk and P. B. Maxon

This beautiful tribute to Roman virtue has no district be instructed to vote for a law making improved or unimproved, give possessisn im-

railroads assessed in the same manner as other property.

Resolved, That in view of the political cor-Every true reformer must feel deeply the im. ruption and class legislation in our national portance of wise and prudent action by the representatives of the wealth producing por-sentative district, desire to instruct our repretion of the people of the State now assembled sentative in the State legislature to vote for a practical farmer for United States senator at

C. E. PAINE, Sec.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

first ballot, by the unanimous vote of the House.

Mr. McEckron was born in Washington Co. New York, in 1834 and moved to Kansas in April 1869, since which time he has resided here and been engaged in farming. He received the unanimous vote of his district for Representative, and the House paid him the high compliment of a unanimous election to speakership, on the first ballot. Mr. McEck ron is a self-made, earnest, outspoken and

WHAT WE WANT.

Editor Farmer .- We hope to see the Earmer of Kansas in years past, has been that as soon to his native politeness, made him one of the become the leading agricultural journal of the West. So elevated in sentiment, so pure in position of trust and honor, he went to work to this his inflexible honesty and integrity, morals that no farmer's family can afford to trying to either perpetuate his official life, or his warm heart and kindly sympathies we have be without its weekly visits. Shall we have a to manipulate the office for the sake of promo a man whose death must be regretted by all Home Circle or Ladics' Department, if you who have been brought in contact with him. please, in the Farmer? We farmers' wives Stephen S. Willes was a man of the people. know what it is to practice economy, to darn, Two years ago he was present with the writ- reconstruct, sew on buttons, etc., Keeping body of the people, however, have entertained er, at a meeting where the present farmers' the wolf from the door these times means bus movement in Kansas was first spoken of and iness. We believe in co-operation, and wish inaugerated, and from the start, he was one of for a common medium through which to chro-

We do n't wish to furnish fancy tales or rec edgement that he will prove worthy of the his first pledges. I never knew a man that ipes for bread making. All sensible people agree that the farmer should have his bread than did he, and for this reason I take the lib unadulterated. As to fashions, they, like all somewhat rural idea, we wish to make only erty to append a brief history beleiving his epidemics from the East, make their way into memory of more worth than a brief obituary the country. We would like to hear about home adornment, horticulture, floriculture, bee-keeping, dairying, poultry, domestic reci-A FARMER'S WIFE. pes, etc. Leavenworth county.

> The Topeka Commonwealth-The readers of this ably conducted journal were surprised on New-Years day by the appearance of the Comnonwealth in a beautiful new dress, enlarged and much in.proved. There are few States in the country that support so many daily papers in proportion to the population, as Kansas where he lived until 1854, when he came to and the ambition of the Commonwealth to stand Kansas with his family, and engaged in farm- at the head of the list in style and merit is worthy of commendation.

spoken. On the 13th of September, 1861, he enlisted as a private, in Company A, 4th Regiment, Kansas Farmer weekly, and Rural moted to 1st Sergent from date of enlistment, and was discharged August 22, 1862, to enable the formulation of the spoken. On the 13th of September, 1861, he enlisted as a private, in Company A, 4th Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Cavairy and was promoted to Topeka where hereafter it will be ensured under the spoken. On the 13th of September, 1861, he enlisted as a private, in Company A, 4th Regiment, Kansas Farmer weekly, and introduced and sa reliable, high-toned Agricultural and family journal have no superior. Success to it.—Manhattan Beacon.

The Kansas Farmer weekly, and Rural metals and was spoken and will hereafter be spoken. On the 13th of September, 1861, he enlisted as a private, in Company A, 4th Regiment, Kansas Farmer weekly, in Company A, 4th Regimen THE KANSAS FARMER has been removed to

him to accept promotion to 1st Lieutenant, THE KANSAS COTTON GROWERS CONVEN-

TION.

We present the proceedings of the first Conwas badly wounded at the battle of Prairie vention of Cotton growers ever held in Kanthe better protection of our dumb animal Grove, receiving an ounce of rebel lead in his sas. This interest now in its infancy is destined to be of great importance to the Southern He was discharged for disability August 11, counties of our State. We expect our readers

To Persons Getting up Clubs.

in his power to serve, when overloaded, overland served for some time as Deputy U. S. Marthe weekly Farmer one year for \$1 per copy, driven, beaten and starved by drunken or brushal. In June 1869, he entered a homestead it is expressly stated that the whole club must tal men, appeals to the better and humane Skiddy, Morris county, where it was his pride be sent at one time, in one order—the money and ambition to make a pleasant home, but a with the order. Subscribers in this club may To strike a man or a woman who has no wise God "has called him from labor to rebe taken for any postoffice, in the State or out power to defend him or her self, has ever been freshment," and to that order we bow in humconsidered cowardly, but to kick, beat and kill ble submission, but in his death Kansas has these clubs of 25 at the same rate, when ten

Our Clubbing List .- Persons who wish an Eastern, Agricultural, Literary, Scientific or Religious publication, can get them through Apiarian, as every topic connected with their our Club Agency, which has been established to accomodate those wishing the FARMER and other publications. From one to two We are indebted to Hon. A. Gray, Secretary dollars is saved on every joint subscription, State Board of Agriculture, for the valuable Our list with the local press of the State is to man" has often been told, but few seem wilmost every county to secure the FARMER and of Transactions of the State Board of Agri the county paper at greatly reduced rates. Notwithstanding times are hard, people must A Summary of Telegraphic Disread, and we have flanked the panic in placing our subscription within the reach of all.

One hundred and seventy-three Patrons of Tra-State by his earnest efforts to overthrow cor- State Co-operative Association, to be held at Joint Stock Company, with a cash capital of ruption and monopoly in every form, one whose Topeka, on the 13th inst., the convention or \$20,000 in shares of \$10 each. No member can hold more than twenty shares. The business to be engaged in is the manufacture of ag-

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, Dec. 29th, 1873 EDITOR FARMER, DEAR SIR :- I am desirous to move to somewhere in south-western Kansas as soon as I can sell or trade my little farm here, four miles south of Council Bluffs. I have about 140 acres, 50 acres in cultiva ion. sturdy forefathers before the days of railroads. Resolved, That the representative from this Will sell low-take part in land in Kansas mediately. I have the Kansas fever bad, and Resolved, That we are in favor of having hope before the six months I send for your pa per I will be a citizen of your State.

If you will send me some extra copies and prospectuses, I think I can make up a club. Truly yours,

GARDNER POWERS.

MR. JOSIAH COPLEY, of Jefferson county, congratulations, and wishes us God speed.

The Kansos Farmer and Sickle and Sheaf, Oskaloosa, Kansas, for \$3.00.

J. K. Hudson, of Wyandotte, has purchase Hon. B. H. McEckron. of Cloud county, was The Kansas Farmer, and will on the first of to-day Tuesday, Jan. 12, elected Speaker on first hallot by the unnimous vote of the peka. Mr. Hudson is one of the best and most peka. Mr. Hudson is one of the best and successful farmers and stock raisers in Kansas successful farmers and stock raisers in Kansas The journal should be read by every farmer in Kansas.

THE Kansas Farmer is moved to Topeka, and will hereafter be issued as a weekly paper. It will be enlarged and improved, and as a re liable high toned agricultural and family journal have no superior. The subscript on price of The Farmer is \$2.00 per year.—Washington Republican. ington Republican.

The KANSAS FARMER and Educational Journal, one year, for

removed from Leavenworth to Topeka, and will hereafter be issued as a weekly paper. It will be enlarged and improved, and as a reliable, high toned agricultural and family journal to publishing the official Stray List of the State. This alone, is worth the price of subscription to farmers and stock growers. nal have no superior. The Farmer is an excellent paper.—Atchison Patriot.

THE Kansas Farmer has been purchased by J. K. Hudson, and the office of publication changed to Topeka. It is to be enlarged and improved, and will hereafter be issued weekly, at \$2.00 per annum. It will be a first class farm journal, especially devoted to the farmers of the west, and will be furnished with this paper for \$3.00 a year.—Pleasanton Observer.

The KANSAS FARMER and the Leavenworth Times, one year, for

THE KANSAS FARMER .- I would like to say good word for the KANSAS FARMER under ts new management.

It has passed into the hands of Major J. K It has passed into the hands of Major J. R. Hudson, and will be published weekly, at Topeka, at \$2 a year. I know Hudson well; served with him in the army. He is a scholar, a gentleman, and a farmer; also a practical printer, and knows how to make a paper. He knows the secret of success, viz: hard work predict that he will make a paper that will deserve and receive the support of the farmers of

Maj. Hudson is one of the regents of the Agricultural College.—R. B. F., in Osborn Weekly Times.

Topeka Blade, one year, for \$2.60. marks of prosperity. With a large and able

THE Kansas Farmer has been removed from

A New Departure!

THE OLD KANSAS FARMER

Enlarged and Improved,

With Many New and Valuable Features,

In the "Hard-Pan Offer" giving 25 copies of WEEKLY in 1874!

Please to examine the claims of the Farmer upon you, and determine whether such a journal should not receive your hearty and cordial

The officers of every Grange, Farmers' Club and School District [are interested in securing a weekly friend and advocate. It is the paper for the Farmer, the Orchardist, the Gardener, Stock Grower, Dairyman, Wool Grower and business will be presented, not only by the live farmers of Kansas, but from the best journals of other States we shall secure the experience of those who are engaged in these various branches of business. We shall present

A Column of State Local News, boiled down to the consistency of facts, also a column of general news, being

patches

and news from all quarters. The Official Weather Reports,

made by the Signal Bureau of the War Deer, Tama county, Iowa, have formed a Patrons partment, will present tabulated statements of observations, and facts interesting to all readers. Contributions showing the character, scope and value of this service to agriculture and manufactures, will be published, from an able writer. Descriptions of instruments used, of the manner of making observations, etc., of the growth and general value of the science of meteorology, are promised.

Another new feature, which will be of inter-

Scientific Miscellany.

Members of the Academy of Science, distinguished in their specialties, have consented to give occasional papers, which will assist us in making this new feature in agricultural literature appreciated and sought for. The relations of the various sciences to agriculture, and the discussion of purely scientific subjects, will find thousands of appreciative readers among the farmers of the West.

In the Department of the

Patrons of Husbandry,

and other farmers' organizations, we shall have whose articles on Kansas have been read with the latest official orders, circulars, changes and great interest, East and West, sends us hearty reports of meetings, presenting fully the growth and character of the great farmers' movement. The organization of this movement in other States, and in fact all information bearing upon the sublect will be presented from week to week. A journal thus honestly and earnestly working for the promotion and support of the farmers becomes a power in keeping alive the issues and presenting the views of men in the various parts of the State. THE FARMER will maintain an independent and outspoken position, upon public measures affecting the interests of its readers.

The Literary and Domestic Department.

conducted by our own "gude woman" will be specially devoted to giving the family circle an entertaining and pleasant evening's reading. "Our Little Folks" will not be neglected, and by their own letters and contributions their department will become one of great interest to them.

THE FARMER has been selected from year to year by the Legislature, as the most appro-THE office of the Kansas Farmer has been priate journal for publishing the official Stray

The Market Review

will present the important local markets of the State and all important cities of the country. It will be the aim of the publisher to make this feature of THE FARMER more than ordinarily valuable by making them correct and reliable.

We are offering in this issue our extraordi nary clubbing rates, and in our

Hard Pan Offer

we place a first-class weekly paper within the reach of every farmer in Kansas. Go to your Postmaster or Secretary of your Grange, and ask them to start a club, or, if more convenient, start the list yourself, and receive a complimentary extra copy for your trouble.

The HARD-PAN offer gives you the FARMER for the cost of the white paper. Ask your Postmaster to get up a Club on the Hard Pan offer-25 copies weekly, one year, \$1.00 per copy.

The Rural American, W. B. Stone, editor, Kansas City, Mo. Our old friend goes into The KANSAS FARMER and the thenew year with his journal bearing the corps of correspondents, the Rural American will take its place among the leading agricultural papers of the west. We heartily wish it abundant success.

MR ALEX, BANKS, of Lawrence, was elected

for the tenth time, Chief Clerk.

Scientific Miscellany.

strong saliva to wet the lips, tears to relieve the eye, milk to swell the mother's breast, and oil to make supple the wrestler's limbs.

One of the greatest dangers in the use of One of the greatest dangers in the use of every child patron at the matinee. It was a nice arrangement for the children, because the state they tend to produce the opium-habit state they tend to produce the opium-habit. Sunday-schools were out just in time for them to get around to the matinee. These quack medicines owe their soothing These quack medicines owe their sooting and quieting effects to the action of opium, and quieting effects to the action of opium, and the infant is by them given a morbid appetite for narcotic stimulants. The offering petite for narcotic stimulants. The offering will give to get possession again.

A Boy, name unknown, found the \$32,000 METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR 1873.

(From advance sheets of Prof. F. H. Snow's annual report on Meteorology to the State Board of Agriculture.) as tending to the physical and moral deterioration of the race. In India, mothers give to their infants sugar pills containing opium, and the result is a languid, sensual race of hopeless debauchees. In the United States the poisonous dose is administered under another.

and yet has its plan and its materials altered each moment; a machine, which never stops working, and yet is taken to pieces in the one twinkling of an eye, and put together in an other; a cloth of gold, to which the needle is ever adding on one side of a line, and from which the scissors are cutting away on the which the scissors are cutting away on the

UNEQUEAL POWER OF THE EYES.

Probably there are but few persons possessed of equal power of vision of both eyes.

This circumstance is observed by a writer in Science Gossip, will doubless account for some people being unable to appreciate the binocular micriscope. The writer in Science Gossip has a friend who always found difficulty in studying with a binocular in that he could nas a friend who always found difficulty in studying with a binocular, in that he could never get the two glasses to blend. In 1851 he attended the Great Exhibition in London, and there his eyes were constantly ranging from short to long distances. After he had left the Crystal Palace he felt that his eyes were very much fatigued, and was at a loss to left the Crystal Palace he felt that his eyes were very much fatigued, and was at a loss to understand the meaning of it. By this and other circumstances he discovered that there was a focal difference in his eyes. One eyes sighted, while the other was nearly sighted. For reading-purposes he wears a pair of spectacles in which the one glass is made for the far sight while the other is a pair of spectacles in which the one glass is made for the far sight while the other is a plain glass, the left eye being near-sighted, and consequently requiring no aid from spectacles with which to read. Instances are cited of persons who, while employing both eyes for ordinary vision, usually employ only one in reading. If any difference of the kind exists between the visual powers of a pair of eyes, it may be readily detected. Hold up a plece of card before one eye, so as to cut off its field of view, and then look at some object before the other. Then gradually bring the card before the other eye, and view the object. If the object is seen with the same distinctness are rates as charged on similar this (like points, but the Union Pacific company shall not be required to receive upon smillar traffic a less sum than it or creceive upon smillar traffic a less sum than it or creceive upon smillar traffic a less sum than it or creceive upon smillar traffic a less sum than it or creceive upon smillar traffic a less sum than it or creceive upon smillar traffic a less sum than it or creceive upon smillar traffic a less sum than it or creceive upon smillar traffic a less sum than it or creceive upon smillar traffic a less sum than it or creceive upon smillar traffic a less sum than it or creceive upon smillar traffic a less sum than it or creceive upon smillar traffic a less sum than it or creceive upon smillar traffic a less sum than it of a uniform special traffic a less sum than it of a uniform special traffic a less sum than it or creceive upon smillar traffic a less sum than it of a uniform special traffic a less sum than it of

ness in each case, then your eyes are perfect as regards the balance of their foci; If not, then there is local difference more or less decided. It would no doubt be advisable to take account of this very frequent difference of fo-cus, in selecting a pair of spectacles.

danger of passing in silence over the claims of men whom the learned would acknowledge as their masters, although obscure. Among the deceased scientific men by all odds the most notable, as scientific men are known to the outside world. was Agassiz, who had made his name such a household word among American clizizens of all orders; and next after him was our own eminent botanist Dr. John Torrey; the German Von Sydow, the most distinguished of military geographers, and of invaluable assistance to the Prussian War Department; the French surgeon Nelaton; and the English Physician Sir Henry Holland, who was certainly universally known. Of accelebrity more like that of Agassiz than that of Torrey were the famous Liebig and the one famous M. F. Maury. Others among many who might be mentioned are Mr. Albany Hancock, Gustay, Rose, Joseph Barclay Pentland, and Professor De La Rive of Geneva, whom we might mentioned demong the ambasis adors, for in the crisis of 1800, at the time of cession of Savoy and Nice, the Swiss Government sent him to England. In that country he had many friends. As not remotly connected with the scientific world, we set down here the names of the explorers George Catlin, the great traveller among the Indians; Sir Robert McClure, who first made the Northwest Passage; Captain Hall of the Polaris; and the Count dal Verme, a young Milanese, who, if

The Same Interesting Discoveries.

A monumental stone has been discovered in the Paralyba district, Peru, bearing an inscription in clear Phomician characters, which narrates that a body of Canaanites left, ten centuries before Christ, the port of Aziongaher (Boy-akaba) and, after navagating about the coast of Egypt for one year, were thrown off their course by currents, and eventually carried to the present site of Guayaquil, Péru. The names the travelers, both male and female, are also given. Another discovery is that reported in Les Mondes, of three living mastodons, by Russian convicts, in hetherto unexplored parts of Siberia. This does not seem impossible when M. Dupont, of the brussels Royal Academy, states that the mastodon, like the reindeer, is contemporary with the horse, sheep and pig. and should not now be extinct.

MINISTER BANCROFT is not popular among the American students at Berlin, because he declines to preside at their festivals, and to loan them Americal flags with which to embedlish their banquet halls, while he never invites them to his Sunday evening tea-parties.

MANY car loads of potatoes are passing through Portsmouth to the Western States from Maine They are purchased for 24 cents per bushel in the lower part of that State, and the prospective them to his Sunday evening tea-parties.

MINISTER BANCROFT is not popular among the American students at Berlin, because he declines to preside at their festivals, and to loan them Americal flags with which to embedlish their banquet halls, while he never invites them to his Sunday evening tea-parties.

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Liquid Nourishment For Sick Stomach.—
The Dublin Medical Journal commends the following: An egg, well beaten up, to which add one pint of good milk, one pint of cold water, and salt to make it palatable; let it then be boiled, and when cold any quanity of it may water, and sait to make to paracial, let recently be boiled, and when cold any quanity of it may be taken. If it turns into curds and whey it Cuidad, Real and Guadalijara, have been de

Mews Items.

GLEANINGS IN NATURAL SCIENCE.

The heart is the one true conjurer's bottle, pouring forth, aye, and at she same time liquids the most unlike to satisfy throats as

THE theatres and the churches in Galveston are fighting each other. On Christmas day the churches gave their Sunday school children presents, and the theatres did the same for Yours respectfully.

debauchees. In the United States the possing our does in administered under another name, but the consequences will probably be the same.

The human body is like a temple, which is always complete yet always under repairs; a mansion, which quite contents its possessor, and yet has its plan and its materials altered another name, but the Clurce died intestate, consequently his widow only became entitled to one-third of the property which was sworn under £5,000.

Ross. chief of the Cherokee Indians, has average).

that one railroad is enough.

The trade of Atchison for the past year has been over \$5,000,000. The wholesale trade of Leavenworth has been over \$14,000,000.

Miami county repudiates railroad is bonds, the Garnett railroad has gone where the wood bine twineth.

Mr. Ingalls introduced a chill in reference to carrying freight and passengers on the Union Pacific railroad and its branches. It provides that all freight and passenger traffic between Kansas City and Leavenworth, or any point on the line of the Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific roads, via Cheyenne, Wyoming territory, to Ogden, Utah territory, or any point on the line of the Pacific railroad, or points beyond its terminus shall be carried by said companies jointly at the same rates as charged on similar traffic between Omaha and like points, but the the line of the Kansas Pacific and Donver Pacific roads, via Cheyenne, Wyoming territory, to Ogden, Utah territory, or any point on the line of the Pacific railroad, or points beyond its terminus shall be carried by said companies jointly at the same rates as charged on similar traffic between Omaha and like points, but the line of the Pacific company shall not be required

McClure, who first made the Northwest Passage; Captain Hall of the *Polaris*; and the Count dal Verme, a young Milanese, who, if we are not mistaken, was fiered by the success of Mr. Stanley in finding Dr. Livingstone, and is the latest victim of African as Dr. Hall is of Artic exploration.—*The Nation*

MINISTER BANCROFT is not popular among the American students at Berlin, because he declines to preside at their festivals, and to loan them Americal flags with which to embellish their banquet halls, while he never invites them to his Sunday evening tea-parties.

clared in a state of siege.

Meteorology.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1873.

MR. J. K. HUDSON, ED. KAN. FARMER :- In reply to your letter of the 9th inst., I have to say that the Observer at Leavenworth has been instructed to mail you a copy of his report

> Yours respectfully, H. W. H. GALE, Asst Signal Office..

Station, Lawrence, Kansas. Latitude 28° 58'—Longitude 95° 16'. Elevation of the barometer and thermometer, 88i feet above the sea level, and 14 feet above the ground; anemometer 105 feet above the ground on the University building, raingauge on the ground.

TEMPERATURE.

The feeling of both branches of congress since recess is generally and strongly in favor of all possible retrenchment in government expenses, with the view of avoiding both additional taxation and the borrowing of money.

Major Henning, Superintendent of the Gulf road, has kindly consented to transport over the road, free of charge, all coal sent from the mines along the line of his road to Kansas City for charitable purposes.

The necrology of the scientific world is properly to be made by men of science, for the ordinary observer can do little better than see the most popular figures, and is always in danger of passing in silence over the claims of men whom the learned would acknowledge as their masters, although obscure. Among the deceased scientific men by all odds the most

s l r			Zax. Temp'e.	Min, Temp'e.	Rel. Humidity	Rainfall, inche	
jan	uary	18.61	46.5	-26.0	75.57	2.	
A	rnary		62.0	-6.5	68 15	0.	
	ch		74.0		52,88	1.	
y Apr	il	48.85	88.0		63.44	7. 2. 2.	
1. May	y	64.64	88.5	46.0	68.93	7.	
Jun	e		97.0	58.0	68,04	2	
	y		97.0	62.5		2.	
Aug	gust	. 79.38	104.0		57.87	0.	
	tember		94.0			3.	
g. Oct	ober	. 51.23	83.0			0	
Nov	ember		78.0			1	
er Dec	embar	. 31.37	67.5	9.0	76.38	4	
	ır 1873	. 52.71	104.0	-26.0	64.06	32	
Yea	r 1872	. 51.90		-18.0	64.40	32	
	r 1871			-6.0		33	
	r 1870	. 54.50	102.0	-10.0	68.40	31	
Yes	ır 1869	. 50.35		-5.0		38	
Yes	r 1868	. 58.35	101.0	-16.5		37	

Market Meview.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER, Topeka Money Market.

BONDS.

LOCAL SECURITIES. Kansas 7 per cent Bonds 98 Clty Serlpi Stij Kansas 6 per cent Bonds 90 Dlst, School Bonds 80:85 State Warrants, 20r County Warrants 20r County Warrants 20r County Tope cent 11 County 10 per cent 11 County 10 per cent 11 County 10 per cent 12 County 10 per cent 12

LAND WARRANTS.

GRAIN MARKET.
WHEAT—Fall No. 2, \$1 15: No. 3, \$1 15: 10 No. 4, \$1 00 St 00. Spring, Red, No. 2, 52c. Conn—White, No. 1, 45c in bulk; Yellow and Mixed, 38. 13YE—50c. WHEAT—Fall No. 2, \$4, 15; No. 5, 5; 16; 18, 10. Spring, Red, No. 2, 85c.

COIN—White, No. 1, 40c in bulk; Yellow and Mixed, 38.

OAT—No. 1, 25c in bulk,

RYE—50c.

BARLEY—60c6; \$1,00.

FLOUE—Wholesale Millers' rates—No. 1 Fall, \$3,75; No.
\$3,25; No. 3, \$3,00; Low Grades, \$2,40.

COEN MEAL—Bolted, in sacks, \$1,20; Bulk, \$1,10.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

COM MEAL—Bolted, in sacks, \$1 ac, \text{ bits, \$3 \text{ bits, \$4 \text{ bits, \$4 \text{ bits, \$6 \text{ bits,

LIVE STOCK MARKET. CALTER—Supply limited and demand good for fat cattler Native Steers, 3½6.dc; Cows, 3c; Texas Steers, 3c/3½c. Hous—Receipts light and demand good at extreme range live Hogs, \$100c 175. Dressed—Good to Ceolec, 5c/5½; Eight, 1½c/1½.

PRODUCE. BUTTER-Choice, 20c; Firkin, 3)c; Cooqing, 11c-EGOS-22c. BEANS-White Navy, \$2 50. POTATOES-Early Rose, \$1 40; Peachblows, \$1 50.

Kansas City Market.

St. Louis Market.

St. Louis, January 7.

WHEAT—Spring No. 2, \$1 2264 25; Fall No. 3, \$1 446
45; No. 2, \$1 6564 164.
CORN—No. 2 mixed, 526-55c.
OATS—No. 2 mixed, 4356-44c.
HALLEY—Kansas, \$1 326-14c.
HALLEY—Kansas, \$1 326-14c.
HALLEY—Kansas, \$1 326-14c.
HALLEY—No. 2, 506-58c.
POINS—\$1 506-53 0; Light Shipping, \$1 856-5 0c.
CATILE—Cood to Choice Native, \$1 256-5 50 Good to rime Texan and Indian, \$3 1063-75. St. Louis Market.

WHEAT-No.1 Spring, \$1 25; No. 2, \$1 221/61 25

MHEAT NO. 1 prints 13 d 16 ja. Corn. No. 2, 420 Corn. No. 2, 420 Corn. No. 2, 420 Rys. No. 2, 420 Rys. No. 2, 51 420 1 45; No. 3, \$1 200 1 25. Whitsky -803/600 ic. Point -814 500 id 500. B U.B. Maays. Shoulders, 53/66; Short Rib. 73/6, loose Green Maays. Shoulders, 53/6; Short Rib. 73/6, loose Green Maays. Shoulders, 53/6; Short Rib. 73/6, loose Hams. Sy/69/46.

New York Market NEW YORK, January 7. Superfine, \$5 60% 6 20; Common to Good, \$6 7 bod to Choice, \$7 03% 7 60; White Wheat Extra -No, 2 Chicago Spring, \$1 67@1 70; Iowa Spring 7; Northwest Spring, \$1 68, 1—Western, \$1 45.

Kansas Pacific Railway.

Mean hight of barometer column, 29.003 inches. Mean at 7 a. m., 29.114 inches; at 2 p. m., 29.071 inches: at 9 p. m. 29.003 inches, at 19 p. m. 29.003 inches, at 2 p. m. February 1: minimum, 28.533 inches, at 2 p. m. April 3; yearly range, 1.194 inches. The highest monthly mean was in December, 20, 199 inches; the lowest was in May, 28.947 inches

Tanle giving the mean temperature, the extremes of temperature, relative humidity and rainfall for each with former years:

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Tanle giving the mean temperature the extremes of temperature, relative humidity and rainfall for each with former years:

Tanle giving the mean temperature the extremes of the Missouri River, through Cells on the Missouri River, through Cells The main line extends from Kansas City, Mo, and Leavenworth, Kansas, both flourishing cities on the Missouri River, through Central Kansas and Eastern Colorado 639 miles to the Missouri River, through Central Kansas and Eastern Colorado 639 miles to miles of Branches, in addition, reaches every miles of Branches, in addition, reaches every miles of Branches, in addition, reaches every and all of its fertile valleys. Rare opportunities are offered for acquiring homes in section of country unsurpassed for fertility and health. The State Capital, State University, State Agricultural College, State Normal School. Blind Asylum, &c., of Kansas, are all located immediately along the line, and the educational facilities generally are unequaled. By reference to the United States Agricultural Reports, it will be observed that Kansas had a greater yield to the acre of the cereals than any other State, and Gold Medals and Diplomas for the greatest and best display of Fruit and Agricultural. Horticultural and Mineral products, have been awarded at the Great Expositions and Hort Springs, in the vicinity of Denver, lavely and the now justly celebrated Cold, Warm and Hot Springs, in the vicinity of Denver, have given renewed life to the warny and have restored health to the sick. Don't fail to take are into you want a good home, be sure to settle along you want a good home, be sure to settle along you want a good home, be sure to settle along you want a good home, be sure to settle along you want a good home, be sure to settle along its interest of the correlative of the settle states. Hortourist, and in the province of the cere of the cereal state of the settle state of the settle state. The New American Sching Machine, and changes in the vicinity of the correlative and the delightful air of Colorado, and the now justly celebrated Cold, Warm and the state of the settle state of the settle

The Development of Man. — At the Lyons Scientific Congress, M. Hovelacque indorsed as perfectly scientific, the supposition that a species of man existed and wrought on flints during the teritary period, and adds: "It ac-cords perfectly with the conception of the ori-gin of man suggested by linguistic, a science gin of man suggested by linguistic, a science which, studying language only from the standpoint of its phonic ielements and morphology, leads us back unmistakably, from stratum to stratum, as a remote epoch when the various glottic systems were not only monosyllabic, but also possessed only a very small number of roots. As we cannot admit that the faculty of roots. As we cannot admit that the faculty of language was acquired all of a sudden, without cause, we are forced to believe that it is the result of progressive development—the product organic perfectionment. Buffalo ive Stock Journal.

Blight and Open Exposure.—J. S. Stickney, president Wisconsin Horticultural Society, in his last annual address, said: "Observation for the past three years has driven me, much against my will, to believe that both pears and apples are much safer from blight wher fully exposed to the winds then when sheltered by exposed to the winds than when sheltered by trees or buildings, and for pear trees would suggest that they be planted on the highest good soil at command, and exposed to all the winds that blow." If any protection is necessary, he says it should be to protect the trunks of the side of the trees on the side exposed to the sun, which scalds the bark, and the thawing in winter causes the trees to crack open. Th's can be prevented by shading with a board or hemlock bark .-- Aorticulturist.

Influence of Poliage on Roots.—When a seed germinates, its first efforts are to send a root downward into the soil, and leavee upward into the air. The seed contains within itself the elements of nourishment for this process. The further extension of roots depends upon the extent and healthy action of the foliage, hence any destruction of foliage during growth will have a correspondingly weakening action on the roots, and to that extent impair the vigor of the plant. So far as the weakening influonce will encourage fruitfulness, we may prune is summer for fruit.—N. Y. Herald.

LEAVENWORTH, January 7.

LEAVENWORTH, January 7.

BARLEY-No. 1, \$1 (0); No. 2, \$0c; No. 3, \$5c.

COIN-Shelled, 20c; Yellow, 40c; Ear, 45c.

BYE-No. 1, 60c; No. 2, \$5c.

WHEAT-No. 2 Fall, \$1 30; Yo. 3, \$1 20; No. 4, \$1 10; Rejected, \$1 (0); Spring, 70c; 80c.

FLOUR-Choice Family, persack, \$3 50; XXXX, \$3 50; XXX, \$3 50; XXX, \$3 50; XXX, \$3 50; X, \$1 20; No. 4; \$1 00; Brax-50c.

A sallow or yellow color of skin, or yellow-ish brown spots on the face or other parts of body; dullness and drowsiness with frequent headache: dizziness, bitter or bad taste in the mouth, dryness of throat and internal heat; palpitation in many cases a dry teasing cough with sore throat, distress, heaviness, bloated or full feeling about stomach and sides, unsteady appetite, raising of food, choking sensation in Ransas City Market.

KANSAS CITY, January T.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

FLOUR—XXXX, per sack, \$2 00c4 00; XXX, \$2 2560 5

XX, \$2 59, Rye, per cwt, \$2 2560 7 50.

APPLES—Mixed, per barrel, \$3 50c4 20; Choice, \$465.

REARS—Choice Navy, \$2 90-3 75; Medium, \$1 300-2 20;
REARS—Choice, \$2c; Good, 20c; Common, 150- 18c.

Common, \$1 50. Castor, \$1 50c1 00.

Common, \$1 50c1 00.

Common, \$1 50c1 00.

Common, \$1 50c1 00.

Common, \$1 5 the throat, pain in the sides, back or breast and about the shoulders, colic, pain and soreness through the bowels, with heat, constipation al-

bought one bottle, and commenced giving it. She then weighed 82 pounds; now she weighs 140 pounds and is robust and hearty. She has taken eight bottles in all. so you sec I am an advocate for your medicines. W. MEAZEL.

FOR SALE. 20,000 TWO years old Concord Grape Vines Cheap. Address J. L. PRITCHARD, Quindaro, Kan.

AGENTS WANTED! AUTHORITATIVE HISTORY # FARMERS' MOVEMENT

By J. Perrant, Editor Western Sural. Chicago. Complete and Reliable. Written up to January, 1871. S. Original Fortraits: 100 other Surgavings. Co. This Great Control, 1871. Co. This Great Control, 1871. S. Original Fortraits: E. HANNAFORD & CO., Publishers, 177 W. 4th St., Cinclinati. CAUTION.—Inferior works, mere compilation, are being pushed. Do not be imposed on. Mr. Perlam's work is full authoritative, and indorsed by the Great Leaders. None other is.

VAN INGEN & SNYDER, Engravers on Wood:

706 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

FIRST CLASS POULTRY FOR SALE. TWO trios Partridge Cochin, Standard birds in every way; Cochins weigh over 8½, Pullets 7 pounds. Address, NELSON R. NYE, Leavenworth, Kansas.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

A KISS AT THE DOOR.

We were standing in the doorway—My little wife and I—
The golden sun upon her hair
Feni down so stiently.
A small white hand upon my arm,
What could I ask for more,
Than the kindly glance of loving eyes
As she kissed me at the door.

Who cares for wealth, or land or gold, or fame, or matchless power?
It does not give the nappiness
Of just one little hour
With one who loves me as her life,
And says "sho loves me more"—
And I thought she did this morning
As she kissed me at the door.

At times it seems that all the world,
With all its wealth and gold,
Is very poor and small, indeed,
Compared with what I hold.
And when the clouds hang grim and dark
I only wait the more
For one who waits my coming step
To kiss me at the door.

If she lives till age shall scatter
The frost up on her head,
I know she'll love me just the same
As the morning we were wed;
But if the angels call her,
And she goes to heaven before,
I shall know her when I meet her,
For she'll kiss me at the door,

SPEAK NAE ILL.

Other people have their faults,
And so have ye as well,
But all ye chance to see or hear
Ye have no right to tell.
If ye canna speak o' good,
Take care and see and feel,
Earth has all to much o' woe,
And not enough o' weal.

Be careful that ye make no strife
Wi' meddling tongue and brain.
For ye will find enough to do
If ye but look a' hame.
If ye canna speak o' good,
O, dinns speak at all.
For there is grife and woe enough
On this terrestrial ball.

If ye should feel like picking flaws, Ye better go. I ween, And read the book that tells ye all About the most and beam.

Dinna lend a ready ear To gossip or to strife. Or, perhaps, 'twill make for ye Nae funny thing of life.

HOME TALK.

The Christmas days are over and with them for many farmers families, the last holliday of the winter; we are so busy here in the great west, so much out doors has to be fenced and broken and tamed, so many beasts are unshel tered and unprofitable, consequently we have not the time to recreate ourselves; seldom time to entertain or improve our own child ren's minds, much less to think of merry mak ing. We work and toil and labor, it takes them all to express it, some of us saying to ourselves, the good time is coming, but too many, we fear, repeating the sad refrain of discontent. There is much truth in Johnson's philosophy that "the fountains of content must spring up in the mind," but some people are so overburdened physically that the mind has lost its natural buoyancy, and they carry about with them a feeling of discourage ment, the heaviest of loads and the most con-

Nothing cheers the heart, sustains the

that we have not. In this way we can in a beautiful better advantages, and make them a beautiful better and moral entered it bowed to the strate the strate and moral entered it bowed to the strate the strate that moral through the fell destroyer all other troubles skink in orthingness, we think how gladly we would strive against pores which the strate the strate of the prevention of the fell destroyer all other troubles skink in orthingness, we think how gladly we would strive against pores which the strate the strate of the prevention of the fall strate and moral entered it bowed to the strate the strate of the prevention of the strate of better now. Nothing is more essential to home happiness, than cheerfulness, except always, love; there is no home without that. merely a stopping place, and no one can be cheerful long without fresh air and sunshine; cheerful long without fresh air and sunshine style that you will not be ashamed of, the loved ones may be ever so dear and we may be ever so willing to give all our time to lections of natural curiosities as your locality

on affections we are enabled to inspire," and we cannot inspire affections if we are morose and tired as disheveled. When a husband and wife are both in this condition, much as they need and morit each others aympathy they are often untited to express it; which we would make it was the country and they are often untited to express it; which overworked man or woman cannot remember the time when they felt their efforts to be un appreciated, and so often this feeling comes from want of a little more to rest; and this, and make ones self a little more lovable, both in appearance and disposition at little more foreign getful of our own trials and more thoughtful of others. We would like to take the illustry of the cause of more unlargey young wives, particularly among farmers where the wifes duttles are so numerous, than any other on thing, and that is forgetfulness on the husbands part to count the care of children as part of the wife's work. So many hours and days of nurse ing and watching and counted for by the feeling of relief they experience after so long foreseeing, dreading and trying to ward off the final fall; the feeling caused by such a crisis is very different on people far from the great money centre, to whom the effects come more slowly; they see their property gradually falling in value, the price of their profuce falling and live and by hard. counted for by the feeling of relief they expe of their produce falling and, bye and bye, hard times comes knocking at the door; we all feel more or less discouraged and are apt to forget that every cloud has a silver lining." Such trouble bears more directly on the husband, and often makes him feel that the road to prosperity is steep and rugged, don't forget this, good wife, he willingly battles with the great uncharitable outside world that your little one may be preserved sacred to you. If we have health and love let us not repine but strive to realize our blessings and add a little to the empty store of the unfortunate.

From the N. E. Farmer.

FARM HOME LIFE.

ble, as convenient and as beautiful as it is pos sible to make them, A painted house not only looks better than an unpainted one, but it is warmer and will last longer. Some men with extreme ideas of economy claim that it is cheaper to reside the walls of a house when it

sition is kind and then get as many other good qualities as you can. And when you have bought him see that he is well fed, groomed, and not overworked. He will then be willing to leave the plow or cart at any time and take you and the family to town or to church in a

Encourage your children to make such collections of natural curiosities as your locality them, yet if we do not sometimes get out of our homes we will forget their worth and the pricelessness of the love its inmates have for us.

No writer has given a more beautiful definition of happiness than the Ducheas de Prassilier. "Our happiness in this world depends"

Encourage your children to make such collections of natural curiosities as your locality. Sec. 5. No person shall take up any unbroken animals as a stray, between the first day of April and the first day of November, unless the same be found without the pricelessness of the love its inmates have for us.

No writer has given a more beautiful definition of happiness than the Ducheas de Prassilier. "Our happiness in this world depends"

No writer has given a more beautiful definition of happiness than the Ducheas de Prassilier. "Our happiness in this world depends"

No writer has given a more beautiful definition of happiness than the Ducheas de Prassilier. "Our happiness in this world depends have been defined by the property proposed to be taken up that the same time affords. If near the sea, beautiful specimens as stray, between the first day of November, unless the same be found withing they will add to the attractions of insects and butter dies may be made that will add to the attractions of your home and at the same time affords. Sec. No person shall take up any any unbroken animals as stray, between the first day of November, unless the same be found withing that they are the same be found withing they are the same be found withing they are the same time and the are the same time and the are the same time affords. The state of Kansus, for the use of the owner, or her almal, under the property proposed to be taken the price of the property proposed to be taken up any unbroken and as a stray, between the first day of November, unless it be found withing they are the same be and the are the same be an under the property, and as a stray, between the first

THE KANSAS FARMER, having recently thanged hands, will, after the first of January, be published at Topeka, coming out as weekly paper.

The KANSAS FARMER, having recently thanged hands, will, after the first of January, be published at Topeka, coming out as weekly paper.

The East of the county should take it, as under its present management, it will be qual to the brest agricultural paper in the whole west.—Kansas Plainsman.

THE BENEFIT OF THE STRAY LAW TO THE FARMERS OF KANSAS.

We publish the Stray Law for the benefit of those who are not familiar with its requirements. Probably no statute on our books is of more practical benefit to the farmers of Kansas than this, although it is very imperfectly and sea than this, although it is very imperfectly of form of the law, it will be found that within 10 days, the person taking up the stray must proceed to post the animal. Otherwise parties ould retain the use and benefit of the stray without giving notice that such animal was in his possession. The bond to be given is securities in the sale and improper use of said animal. This protects the owner, and in publishing the descriptions and location of the stray without giving notice that such animal was in mal. This protects the owner, and in publishing the descriptions and location of the stray without giving notice that such animal was in mal. This protects the owner, and in publishing the descriptions and location of the stray without giving notice that such animal was in mal. This protects the owner, and in publishing the descriptions and location of the stray without giving notice that such animal was in mal. This protects the owner, and in publishing the descriptions and location of the stray without giving notice that such animal was in mal. This protects the owner, and in publishing the descriptions and location of the stray, to the use of the county school and the taker-up and posting one-half of the appraisance of the county and the taker-up and posting one-half of the appraisance of the county and the ta ness, it is an "indicable right," and we all pursue it; but, do we use the most effective means to secure it? Is it wise to work so hard in the hope of securing broad lands and elegant homes that we cannot enjoy as we go along, the "old house" and its treasures, or the new cabin and its fallness of hopes." Or if ever reached, the new house and its luxuries will be our abiding place for such a short time that it will never seem to be home?

A childless mother once told me that the greatest mistake of her little had been not to know that the happy time, of which she constantly dreamed, had come until it was gone. All through the growing life of her little ones she and the father tolled hard to give them she and the father tolled hard to give them better advantages, and make them a beautiful home, worchy, noble, aims which no true parents ever a without; but in the meantime they forgot that they had health, comfort.

From the General Statutes of the State of Kansas, we take from the act relating to Stock the following amended law pertaining to

> STRAYS. ARTICLE III.

wenty-flyo cents; for all other kinds of cattle, fifteen cents per head.

Size, 29. The county clerk shall receive, for recording each certificate of strays, or forwarding a description of the same, as heretofore provided, thirty-five cents, whether such certificate contain a greater or less number of strays, and fifty cents additional for each animal described therein, to pay for the publication of the notice, as heretofore provided.

Size, 39. The justice of the peace shall receive the sum of twenty-five cents for recording each certificate of appraisement, whether such certificate contains a greater or less number of animals, and twenty-five cents for each certified copy of the same; and for other services, such fees as are allowed by law for similar services, except that in no case shall be receive mileage.

age.
Sec. 31. If any stray, lawfully taken up. gets away
or dies, without the fault of the taker-up, he shall not

SEC, 31. If any set all of the taker-up, he shall not be liable for the same.

SEC, 32. If any county cleak or justice of the peace fails to perform the duties enjoined upon him by this article, he shall forfelt and pay to the county not less than five nor more than fity dollars, and pay to the party injured not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars.

Read the Club List.

Read the			st.	
Topeka Commonwealth	WSPA	Farmer	for	\$2.00
Leavenworth Times,		"	**	2.00
Educational Journal, Topeka Record,		:		3.00
Evangel, (Baptist)	**		310	2.00
Nationalist, Manhattan, Tribune, Lawrence,	"		:	3.00
Shaft, Osage City,				3.00
Shaft, Osage City, Grasshopper, Gr'r Falls,	"	::	**	3.00
Reporter, Ellsworth, Woodson County Post,	**	"		3.00
Pharos Grard,		7 -		3.00
Mirror, O'athe,				3.00
Monito Fort Scott,	**		**	3.00
Border Sentinel, M'd C'y	"		**	3.00
Dispatch, Hiawatha, Progress Great Bend,	**		**	3.00
Record, Marion Centre, Republican' Augusta,		"	**	3.00
Observer Pleasanton,	**	- 66		3.00
Leader, Cottonwood,	"	"		3.00
Chronicle, Burlingame, Democrat, Belle Plain,	**		**	3.00
Times, Blue Rapids,	**	"	**	3.00
Sentinel, Lyndon, Times, Chanute,	**		**	3.00
Advance, Chetopa,	"		"	3.00
				3.00
Chief, Troy,	44	***	16	3 00
Cazette, Wyandotte			"	3.00
Herald, Wyandotte,	"	**	"	3.00
News, Hutchinson, Chief, Troy, Express, Holton, Gazette, Wyandotte, Herald, Wyandotte, Medical Herald, Leaven'th, News, Lincoln Centre, Plonger, Lindsay,		11		3.00
Pioneer, Lindsay, Reporter, Louisville, Messenger, McPherson, Beacon, Manhattan, Homestead, Manhattan	**	::	***	3.00
Messenger, McPherson, Beacon, Manhattan		**	**	
Homestead, Manhattan, Independent, Minneopolis		::	::	2.00 3.00
Free Press, Neodesha, Post, Neosho, Falls	**		::	9.00
Independent, Manhattan, Independent, Minneopolis, Free Press, Neodesha, Post, Neosho Falls, Chief, Netawaka, Kansan, Newton	**	::		3.00
Cinci, Nelawaka, Kansan, Newton, Times, North Topcka, Mirror, Olathe, News Letter, Olathe, Journal, Osage Mission, Transcript, Osage Mission, Times, Osborn Centre, Independent Oskalooss		**		3.00 3.00 3.00
News Letter, Olathe,		::	::	3.00
Transcript, Osage Mission,				3.00 3.00 3.00
Independent, Oskaloosa, Independent, Oswego,	**	4.		3.00
Journal. Ottawa,		**		3.00
Republican, Ottawa, Press, Oxford,		::	::	3.00 3.00 3.00
Journal. Ottawa, Republican, Ottawa, Press, Oxford, Republican, Paola, Western Spirit, Paola, Sun Parsons		::	::	3.00
Sun, Parsons, Times, Perry, Kansas Spirit, Lawrence, Home Journal, Lawrence, Chronicle, Osage City, Blade, Topeka, Ledger, Longton, News, Alma, Traveler, Arkensas City. Patriot, Atchison, Champion, Atchison, Republican, Baxter Springs, Republic, Belleville, Gazette, Beloit,	::	::	**	3.00 3.00 3.00
Kansas Spirit, Lawrence, Home Journal Lawrence		**	**	8.00 3.00
Chronicle, Osage City, Blade, Topeka	::	::	**	3.00 2.00
Ledger, Longton,		**	**	3.00
Traveler, Arkensas City.		144	144	3.00
Champion, Atchison,		::	::	3.00
Republic, Belleville,		**	**	3.00
Patriot, Burlington,				3.00
Pioneer, Cedarville,			ü	3.00
Dispatch, Clay Centre, Journal, Columbus,			::	3.00
Republican, Concordia, Leader, Cottonwood Falls,	::	::	;:	3.00
Democrat, Council Grove, Times, Eldorado,	::	2	::	3.00
Reporter, Ellsworth, News, Emporia,	::	::	::	3.00
Landmark, Eskridge, Herald, Eureka	::	::	**	3.00
Citizen, Fredonia, Journal, Garnett		**	"	3.00
Plaindealer, Garnett, Press, Girard.	**	**	**	3.00
New Era, Grasshopper Falls, News, Holton.	"		**	3.00
Union, Humboldt, Democrat, Independence	**	::	::	3.00
Tribune, Independence,	::		**	3.00
Diamond, Jewell City, Union, Junction City		"	**	3.00
Advocate, Kalida,	**	**	**	3.00
Standard, Lawrence,	*			3.00
Call, Leavenworth,	•••			3.00
Frie Presse. Leavenworth,			**	3.00
Record, Peru, Plainsman, Russell,		::		3.00
Herald, Salina, Journal, Salina,			**	3.00
Monitor, Salina, Nonpareil, Seneca,		"	**	3.00
Progress, Spring Hill, Headlight, Troy,	•			3.00
Beacon, Wichita, Republican, Thayer,	**	::	**	8.00
Chief, Troy, Republican, Washington	**		**	3.00
Telegraph, Waterville,	**	.:	::	3.00
Eagle, Wichia,	**	::		3.00
Artheison, Champlon, Atchison, Champlon, Atchison, Champlon, Atchison, Republican, Baxter Springs, Republican, Baxter Springs, Republican, Baxter Springs, Republican, Baxter Springs, Republican, Cawker City, Patriot, Barlington, Sentinel, Cawker City, Pioneer, Cedarville, Dispatch. Clay Centre, Journal, Columbus, Republican, Concordia, Leader, Cottonwood Falls, Democrat, Council Grove, Times, Eldorado, Reporter, Ellsworth, News, Emporia, Leader, Costonwood Falls, Democrat, Council Grove, Times, Eldorado, Reporter, Ellsworth, News, Emporia, Leadmark, Eskridge, Herald, Eureka, Clitzen, Fredonia, Journal, Garnett, Press, Girard, New Era, Grasshopper Falls, News, Holton, Union, Humboldt, Democrat, Independence, Tribune, Independence, Register, Iola, Diamond, Jowell City, Advocate, Kalida, Journal, La Cygne, Standard, Lawrence, Banner, (German), Lawrence Call, Leavenworth, Frie Presse, Leavenworth, Frie Presse, Leavenworth, Progress, Spring Hill, Headlight, Troy, Bencon, Wichila, Republican, Thayer, Chlef, Troy, Weihina, Telegraph, Waterville, Reporter, Wathena, Eagle, Wichina, Tother Agriculturies	SPAI	ERS.	-	5.00
Rural Home, Rochester, Livs Stock Jour., Buffalo	and	Farmer	, for	2.75
Southern Agriculturist,				~.00
Southern Agriculturist, Louisville, Ky., Rural Press, San Franci Am. Agriculturist, N. Y.	11	"	"	2.75
Am. Agriculturist, N. Y.	."	100	**	2.50

75 50 Am. Agriculturist, N. Y., Am. Agriculturist, N. 1., Western Rural Chicago, " Young Folks' Rural, " German Agriculturist and . Horticul't, Milwaukee, " Unionical Chicago. Interior, Chicago, "Industrial Age, Chicago," 2.50 3.00 2.75 2.00 2.25 2.50 Republican, St. Louis, Wood's Magazine, Prudy's Fruit Reco Ill. Jour. of Ag. St.Louis, 2.55 3.50 3.90 lew England Homest'd," Georgia Cultivator, Jour. Chemistry, Boston, " W. Va. Agriculturist, " 3.00 Am. Farme Baltimore. 2.50 Cultivator, Boston, "Mirror, Manchester, N.H." $\frac{2.50}{2.50}$ Fruit Recorder, Palmyra," 2.00 Fruit Recorder, Palmyra,"
Poultry Bulletin, N. Y.,
Vt. Record, Brattleboro,
Rural Carolinian,
Vt. Farmer, St. Johnsb'y"
Blade, Toledo,
Am. Fa a Jour. Toledo,
Lecke's Nat'l Monthly,
Farmer, Aggusta, Geo. 3.00 $\frac{2.00}{2.75}$ 2.00 2.25 2.25 2.25 3.50 Farme Aagusta, Geo., Home Grange, St. Louis, Home J'l, Lexington, Ky W. Va. Farm Journal, "Agricul t and Flo. Guide" 3.00 2.00 2.25 Agriculturist, Quincy,III. "Farmer, Madison, Wis., "Rural World, St. Louis, " 3.00 Homestead DesMoines 3.00 Journal, Cedar Rapids, Ia" Nat'l Agriculturist, N.Y." Poultry Record, Farm-ington, Ill., Practical Farmer, Phila.," $2.25 \\ 2.50 \\ 3.00$ Farmer, Indianapolis, "Rurel Alabamian, Mobile" 3.00 2.75 3.50 Plantation, Atlanta, Ga.,

Home Jour'l, N. Orleans,

Ladies' Floral Cabinet, "Hearth and Home, N. Y., Farmer, Memphis, N. E. Farmer, Boston, Country Gentleman and

Cultiv'r, Albany, N.Y. "

3.00 2.50 3.65

3.00

Horticulturist, N. York,

BYAN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1867, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds tendollars, the County there is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to "forecard of args, the day at which complete description" for appraised value, and the name that they terre take a stray of the properties of the condition of t

Strays for January 14, 1874.

Bourbon County—James H. Brown, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by B F Orr, Osage to, one strawberry
roan Steer, 2 years old, slit in left ear, uo other marks or
rands. Appraised \$1.
COW—Taken up by B Braugup, Drywood tp, one white
Cow, red ears crop and two splits in left ear, supposed to
4 years old past. Appraised \$15.

Butler County—John Blevius, Clerk.
LL—Taken up by MH Couch, Douglass tp, one rehite Bull, supposed to be about 2 years old, no mar and visible. Appraised 3—

Doniphan County—Chas. Rappelye, Clerk. OW-Taken up by Samuel Poynier, Wolf River tp. c 9, 1513, one dark red Cow, 5 years oid, branded on left with letter N or H, swallow fork in right car. Apprais-

hip with letter N or H, swallow fork in right ear. Appraised \$15.

COLT—Taken up by Christian Foler, Wolf River Ip, 10e9, 1573, one dark bay mare Colt, 2 years oid past, with white spot on forehead, small white spot on nose, about 15 kands high. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by Robt P Shutskey. Wolf River tp, 10e1, 1573, one black horse Pony, 3 years old past, small white spot on forehead, left hind foot white, no marks of brands. Appraised \$53.

TEXAS STOCK—Taken up by Eli Hamilton, Wolf River tp, 10e1 15, 1573, the following Texas Stock:
One dun colored Cow, branded H on left side.
One black Cow, little white about the head.
One black Cow, branded L on left hip.
One red Cow, wranded L on left hip. One white Cow, with black spots. One write Cow, with place spots.

One speckled Cow, supposed to be Texas stock.

One red Cow, branded O O on left side.

One red and white Cow, branded J H. Each appraise

saddle, 15 years old. Appraised \$20.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.
STERL—Taken up by GH Kellogg, Janesville tp, Dec 4,
1873, one Texas Steer, 2 years old past, branded F A on
right hip, brand on unintollighbe, yellow color with flanks
and belly white, right car croped. Appraised \$14.

MARE—Taken up by E Cain, Madison tp, Nov 23, 1773,
one dark iron gray Mare, 2 years old past, all legs black
from knees down, white stripe in forehead, little white on
left hind foot. Appraised \$35.
PONY—Taken up by Verner and Durkec, Otter Creek
tp, Dec 9, 1873, one roan mare Pony, black mane and tail,
branded 1 B on left shoulder, 4 years old, 13 hands high.
Appraised \$24.

HEIFER—Taken up by Nicholas Sharp. Lane tp, Dec 16.

Appraised \$21.

HEIFER—Taken up by Nicholas Sharp, Lane tp, Dec 16, 1863, one 3 year old Heifer, light brindle, white face, right horn smaller than the left, upper bit in right car. Appraised \$13.

Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm Newcomb, Hockly tp.

2 year old Helfer, briudle and roan, no marks or bra

Appraised \$12.

Appraised \$12.

HORSE—Taken up by Enoch Moody, Howard tp, one brown Horse, 6 years old, snot on right fore leg, lett car slit, 11½ hands high. Appraised \$10.

Silt, 193 nanda inga. Appraised 483.

Linn County—W. M. Neshit, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. N Carr, Lincoln tp, Nov 20, 1883, one Texas Cow, 10 years old, black and white spotted, branded M on left hip, and J D on right hip, swallow fork in right ear, crod off left ear. Apdraised \$12.

BTLL—Taken up by B Hendricks, Centerville tp, Dec 2, 1873, one red roan Bull, 4 years old, two sitts in right ear, underbit off left ear, branded R H on right horn, blind brand on right hip. Appraised \$28.

FILLY—Taken up by W L Henderson, Potosi tp, Dec 18 1878, one dark bay Filly, heavy mane and tail, black legs, bay spot in forehead on left side, 3 years old. Appraised \$30.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk,
STEERS—Taken up by Fred Workman, Pike tp, Nov
29, 1878, one white yearling Steer, hole in right car, shi
from hole, red around eyes, red cars, red spots on neck,
red sdots at root of tall, branded O on right hip. Appraised \$13;

praised \$13;
Also, one large brindle Steer, 8 years old, swallow fork in right ear, cropped on left ear, brand on left hip representing C, blind in right eye, shot on left eye. Appraised \$30.

COW-Also, one blue Cow, crop and underbit off lef ear, half crop off right ear, no marks or brands. Apprais ed \$14.

ed \$14.

COW—Taken up by E Priest, Center tp, Dec 5, 1873, one black or brown Texas Cow, some white under belly, 6 years old, weights about 530 dounds, left car cropped, under bit in both cars, branded on left hip with half square, no other marks or brands visible. Appraised \$13.

HEIFER—Also, one black and white Texas Heifer, 2 years old, weight about 600 pounds, branded on right hip with letter D. Appraised \$10.50.

Miami County-G. W. Warren, Clerk, Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk,
MARE—Taken up by G W Phillips, Richiland tp, Dec 10,
1513, one cream colored Mare, 3 years old, star in forchead
white mane and tail, white outside left hind foot, 1194
hands high, no marks for brands. Appraised \$22.
MARE—Taken up by Conrad Scott, Osage tp, Dec 15,
1523, one bright grap Mare, 2 years old, about 13 hands
high, no marks or brands. Appraised \$18.
HORSE—Also, one bay Horse, 1 year old, some white on
face, hind feet white, no marks or brands, about 12 hands
high, Appraised \$15.
HORSE—Also' one bay Horse, 1 year old, star in foreread, 12 hands high, no marks or brands, Appraise. \$16.
STEER—Taken up by J C Goodell, Maryville tp, Dec 15,
1573, one pale red Steer, 2 years old, sear on left hip, no
marks or brands. Appraised \$12.
STEER—Also, one roam Steey, 2 years old, no marks or
brands. Appalsed \$20.
COW—Taken un by John Elliott, Miami tp, Dec 4, 1873.

STEER—Also, one foun sees, 3 leaving to phrands. Applialsed \$20.

COW—Taken up by John Elilott, Miami tp, Dec 4, 1873, one yellow Texas Cow, 6 years old, crop off left car, un derbit in right ear, branded on right tip and side with letter C with straight mark across. Appraised \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by W G Ringer, Wea 1p, Dec 13.

praised \$16.

MARE—Taken up by Wm Haughton, Wea tp, Eee 13
1871, one dark fron gray Mare, small light spot on back rad
forchead, about 15 hands light, no other marks or brands
3 yearsold. Appraised \$45.

Nemaha County—Jeshua Mitchell, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by L Lohmuller. Horne tp. Nov 28, 1873, one brown hare Colt, 2 yoars old, black mane and tail. Appraised \$39.
STEEL—Taken up by L Cordell, Washinfton tp. Nov 22, 1873, one yearling Steer, roan color, red cars nose, slit night ear, lower part of ear shorter than upper, brush of tail off. Appraised \$12.
COLT—Taken up by J Melsner, Rock Greek in, one light.

of tail off. Appraised \$12. COLT—Taken up by J Melsner, Rock Creek tp, one light may horse Colt, small star in forchead, 1 year old. Ap

praised \$12.

HORSE—Taken up by James Fulton, Valley tp. Dec 1533, one bay Horse, Il hands high, blind in right eye, years old, branded B Lou right dank. Appraised \$15.

COLT—Taken up by R S Fish, Richmond tp. Dec 1 183, one bay roan horse Colt, I year old past. Appraise \$29.

COLT-Also, one bay horse Colt, 1 year old past. Ap

Osage County-W. V. Drew, Clerk.
Taken up by E Bissell and Company, Ridgway tp, Dec
9, 1878, the following:
CALF-One white steer Calf, red head and neck. Ap-

praised \$7.

CALF—One red steer Calf, white face about the white spot on left side of rump. Appraised \$7,

CALF—One red heifer Calf. Appraised \$1.

CALF—One red steer Calf small white srot on Appraised \$3.

CALF-One white faced red helfer Calf. Appraised \$6. COLT—Taken up by J A Bloom, Superior tp, Dec 11, 73, one brown or nearly black mare Colt, 2 years old ast, no marks. Appraised \$39.

HORSE—Taken up by J D Pratt, Burlingame tp, Dec 12, 1873, one dun Horse, 3 years old past, 13 hands high, four legs white from hoof to knee, white spot on left side and belly. Appraised \$15.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by S P Richards, Manhattan tp Steer, I year old, red and white, no marks or brands. praised \$12.

Saline County—D. Beebe, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by C Sohnson, Libraty tp. Dec 15, 1973, one sorrel Horse, scar on lett hip, 13 hands high. Appraised \$-.

raised \$29.

STEER.—Taxen up by William Roberts, Hampton tp.
ovember 14, 1853, one 3 year old Steer, req with white on
orchead and red in center, white on belly, white spots on
anks, some white on right side, crop od right car. Apraised \$20.

part County—Daniel Mitchell, Clerk.

The David County—Daniel Mitchell, C

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm Gugenham, Mayday tp. Dec 16, 1873, one yearling Helfer, white, no marks or brands. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by Ed Hanting, Mauhattar tp. one black mare Mare, 5 years old, has a few white hairs in forehead, lame in right hind leg. Appraised \$18.

COW—Taken up by G H Thomas, Madison tp. one Texas Cow, red and white roan, about 6 years old. Also, a last Spring Calf with cow, red and white. Both appraised \$45.

Saline County—D. Beebe, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by C Sohnson, Libesty tp, Dec 15, 1073, one sorrel Horse, sear on lett hip, 13 hands high. Appraised \$12.

STEELE—Taken up by John Carnihan, Marion tp, Nov. 2, 31, 1873, one draw right hind hoof, about 2 years old. Apdraised \$20.

STEELE—Taken up by John Carnihan, Marion tp, Nov. 2, 31, 1873, one draw right hind hoof, about 2 years old. Apdraised \$20.

STEELE—Taken up by John Carnihan, Marion tp, Nov. 2, 31, 1873, one red roan Steer, white belly, 1 year old past, medipasted \$40.

MARE—Taken up by A B Bryan, Osage tp, Nov 21, 1813, one bay Mare, 2 or 3 years old, white stripe on forehead running down nose, 14½ hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised \$30.

Appraised \$30.

Montzemery County—J. A. Helpingstine, Clerk.
HORSES—Taken up by James Marshall, Fawn Creek tp.
Dee S, 1873, one black Horse, 15/5 hands high, white face, collar and saddle marks, shod all around, 7 years old. Appraised \$50.

MARE—Also, one dark bay Mare, about 7 years old, white star in forchead, II lands high. Appraised \$55.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

STERR—Taken up by P Delinayer, Weatp, Noy 21, 1873, one red ryan Steer, 1 year old, white face, tall-hole in right one red ryan Steer, 1 year old, white face, tall-hole in right no other marks or brands visible. Appraised \$13.

HORSE—Taken up by F M Morgan, Sugar Creek tb, Det, 1873, one blight spriel Horse, 12 years old, white hind feet haze face, saddle and collar marks, fore feet stod, branded with letter O cross marked on left shoulder, about 15 inadshigh. Appraised \$29.

MARE—Taken up by J A Suyder, Wea 1p, Sept 11, 1873, one hight bay pony Mare, 9 years old, hind and left for feet white, star in forchead, 13% hands high, branded J M on left shoulder, had on when taken up as addle and bright with pistol holster on saadle, no other marks or brands Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by David Henigh, Wea 1p, Noy 29, 1873, one bright bay Mare, 3 years old, white, with red white pistol holster on saadle, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by David Henigh, Wea 1p, Noy 29, 1873, one bright bay Mare, 3 years old, stip, November 1, 1873, one bright bay Mare, 3 years old, 1874, 1875, 1

roan Cow and red that care, about 2 months but. Cow about 4 years old, white face, full reap off left car, brand-ed X on left thip. Both appraised \$39. COW—Taken up by J F Allen, Grasshopper Falls tp, one heavy speckled toan dry white, by of thy one sold, brand-cars need and tuit mostly white, by off by one sold, brand-ed 3 on left hip, no other marks or brands. Appraised

about 4 years on. Appraised 846.

Linn County—W. M. Nesbitt, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by R J HBI, Sheridan township. November 1, 1843, one light bay FHIy, 12 hands high, 2 years old, no marks or brands. Appraised 823.

MULE—Taken up by George Crosler, Conterville 1p. November 5, 1874, one hinck mare Mule, 15 hands high, menty nose, tall shaved, slight collar marks, made roach, c.i. Appraised 850.

FILLY—Taken up by Adam Rudd, November 12, 1873, one bay mare Colt, 2 years old, no marks or brands. Appraises 876.

ie ly sis k, In e is ly ng le. en me p-

STRAY LIST-Continued. COW—Taken up by John Rowe, Stanton tp. November 1, 18F, one brindle Cow, 8 years old, long sharp horns, narked with common develop and right ear off, under loop off left ear, branded on left hip with letter O with cost bar, no other marks or brands perceivable. Appraise

slope off fen can on the marks or brands percentioned agreement of the can be dead.

FOR 1874.

HEFFER-Taken up by Mrs. M.J Patten, Marysville to MEFFER-Taken up by Mrs. M.J Patten, Marysville to November 18, 1878, one speckled roan Helfer, more red than white, 2 years old, has the appearance of having been marked with an upper bit in both cars, the marks are marked with an upper bit in both cars, the nearly are marked wit

Morris County—II. W. Gildemeister, Clerk.

TEXAS COW AND CALF.—Taken up by Frank Doran.
Neosibot p. November 4, 1833, one Texas Cow and Calf of a light dut color. Cow has a crop out of the underside of left ear, and an oblique crop off the upper part of the same ear and a square crop off the right ear. Appraised \$12,50.

same car and a square crop of the right car. Appraised \$32.50.

MARE—Taken up up by John Ekblad, Shannon tp, November 10, 152, one iron gray Mare, about 7 years old, said dle and haraces marks, about 11 hands high. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by 15 Gail, Shannon tp, December 1, 183, one hight bay Mare, 2 years old, black mane and tall, white spot in forchead. Appraised \$43.

MARE—Taken up by 16 W Mare, 2 years old, black mane and tall, white spot in forchead. Appraised \$43.

MARE—Taken up by G W Marel, Pottowatomic tp, December 3, 1832, one real Helfer, 2 years old, white one sold, points of both horns broken off, no other marks. Appraised \$45.

To advocate industrial education, in the correct sense of the term.

Nemnin County — Joshun Mitchell, Clerk, OLT-Taken up by J. N. Frank, Richmond tp, Novem-11, 1855, one boy mare Colt, 2 years old past, few the hairs inforchead, about 14 hands high. Appraised

HEIFER-Also, one black Heifer, 2 years old, white stripe on back, star in forchead. Appraised \$15. HEIFER-Also, one brindle yearling Heifer. Appraised ed 811.

ear 844.
STEER—Also, one red yearling Steer, a few widte spots, starin forehead. Appraised \$46.
COW—Taken m by John Moriarty, Clear Creek tp, one light red Texas Cow, 5 years old, branded letter Non right hip, letter S on back, uidder slope on right ear, crop and miderbit in lett ear. Appraised \$—

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk, COLT—Taken up by H G Landls, Arvonia th, about No, vember 7, 183, one bay horse Colt, 2 years oid, 12 handl-high, some white on left hind foot, scattering white hairs on forchead, dark mane had talk. Appraised \$40. 1874 BETTER THAN EVER. 1874 on torenead, dark mane and dalt. Appraisaction.
STEER—Taken up by A M Wilson, Melvern up, November 1, 1873, one small sized red and white Texas Steer, 5 years old, white stripe on back, white star in forchead, branded 11 on the right hip. Appraised \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$—PONY—Taken up by F HDart, Righeway 1p, about November 10, 1873, one bay mare Pony, some white in face, about 12 years old, indistinct mark or brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$12.

HEIEFEL—Taken up by Amos Davis, Ridgeway 1b.

F. P. on left shoulder, scar on left leg about eight inches above knee, 14½ hands high. Appraised \$75.

GELDING—Taken up by John Campbell, Centertp, October 8, 1853, one bay Gelding, supposed to be 9 years old, white scar on right hind foot, saddle marks. Appraised at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by M. P. Morse, Shannon 14, one Mare, 2 years old, fight build, dark bay, left hind foot white, very few white hairs in forchead, about 13½ hands high. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by John J. Burgess, Center 15, No.

STEER—Taken up by John J. Burgess, Center 15, No.

ngh. Appraised \$29.

STEER-Taken up by John J Burgess, Center 1p, No-vember 17, 1873, one red and white spotted Steer, crop of both cars, 1 year old. Appraised \$14.

bit in each ear. Appraised \$20.

COLT—Taken up by G W Berry, Williamsport 1p, November 1, 183, one by frose Colt, black mane and tall and legs, left hind foot white, 2 years old. Appraised \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by Thomas Nigent, Amburn tp, November 25, 1873, one sorrel Gelding, 5 years old past, 13 lace. Appraised \$30.

STERIE—Taken up by William spots on him, bald seed. Appraised \$30.

STERIE—Taken up by Thomas Nigent, Amburn tp, November 14, 1873, one sorrel Gelding, 5 years old past, 13 lace. Appraised \$30.

STERIE—Taken up by William Boydston \$30.

Tho World Steries and St

steer. Appraised \$39.

STEER-Taken up by Wm Boydston, Soldier tp, No vember 14, 1876, one red yearing Steer, thue back, white tall, white face. Appraised \$12.

Wabaunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk, MARE—Taken up by T L Woody, Mission Creek tp. No ember 11, 183, one bay Marc, small white spot on inside f left heel, 14 hands high, shagged or shot in left side, ears old, no marks or brands. Appraised \$20. years one, no marks or orands. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Also, one bright bay Mare, 2 years old, front feet white above the hoof, left hind foot white above the hoof, thands 1½ inches high. Appraised b23.

HORSE—Taken up by Robt Hook and Thos R Slattery, Wilmington tp, November 15, 183, one dnn horse Cott, 2 years old past, 13 hands high, sear on left fore foot, sweenied in left shoulder. Appraised \$10.

sweenied in left shoulder. Appraised \$10.

MARE—Also, one light iron gray Marc, 2 years old, 13% hands high. Appraised \$35.

MARE—Taken up by Wm Y and G W French, Wilmington tp, November 22, 1573, one dark bay Marc, 3 years old, half pony, 14% hands high, black mane and taif, left hind foot white, no other marks. Appraised \$40. STEER-Taken up by David Stephenson, Wilmington tp, November 15, 1873, one Texas Steer, pale red and white, 3 years old, branded with a combined H P. Ap-praised \$12.

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Side Striker and by Hirem Berger, Richmond in November 14, 1833, one red and white Steer, 2 years old last Spring. Appraised \$20.

COLT—Taken up by Henry Fasholt, Nemaha 4p, November 18, 1833, one mare Cott, 4 years old next Spring, bay color, common hight. Appraised \$20.

COW—Taken up by James Sams, Home tp, one black Cow, 5 years old, some white hairs on belly. Appraised \$60.

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MOORE'S

PONY—Taken up by F II/Dart, Ridgeway tp, about November 10, 1853, one bay mare Pony, some white in face, about 12 years old, indistinct mark or brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$12.

IEI/FRI—Taken up by Amos Davis, Ridgeway tp, about November 3, 1853, one white Helfer, 2 years old rather small. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by S C Atthews, near Malvern, November 3, 1853, one white yearing Steer, red hairs sprink led about neck, small size. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by N A Knonf, 5 infles northwest of Quenemo, about November 5, 1853, one Texas Steer, 2 years old, inedium size, roan color, white face and belty, crop off left car. Appraised \$14.

STEER—Also, one Fexas Steer, 2 years old, small size, brown and white spotted, swallow fork in right car, brands and white spotted, swallow fork in right car, brands and county still lives, but purposes to Quenemo, one bay iforse, about 2 years old, about 115 and BORSE—Taken up by U. C Steward, Vienna tp, one dark hay pony Marc, star in forehead, small brand on left shoulder in the shape of a leaf, slight saddle and collar mark. Appraised \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by Robert Bateman, Vienna tp, one light from gray Horse, black legs mane and tall, branded T P on left Shoulder, sear on left leg about eight inches above knee, 115 hands high. Appraised \$20.

GELDING—Taken up by John Campbell, Center tp, October 28, 1853, one bay glooped to be 9 years old.

and capted to both town and country, it has ardent affinite for gray Horse, black legs mane and tall, branded T P on left Shoulder, sear on left leg about eight inches above knee, 115 hands high. Appraised \$20.

GELDING—Taken up by John Campbell, Center tp, October 28, 1853, one bay feeling, supposed to be 9 years old.

THE HORTICULTURIST. THE STOCK GROWER.

rember 17, 1873, one fred and white spotted Steer, etc) on both cars, 1 year old. Appraised \$43.

STERE—Taken up by Patrick O'Sallivan, Center tp, November 14, 1873, one Steer, 2 years old, medium size, red, white spot in forehead, white spot on top of shoulder, bush of tall white, branded it on right hip, dim brand on left shoulder resemblings. Appraised \$23.

COW—Taken up by John Gibson, Mill Creek tp, November 13, 1873, one Cow, 3 years old, dark red, some white on belty, branded 10 on left horn, the house on the limit feet turned up, has short staggy horns, brand resembling the letter if on the left side heblind the shoulder. Appraised \$13.

PONY—Taken up by F A Deputy, Blue tp, November 13, 1873, chestnut sorrel Pony, 6 years old next Spring, collar marks on neck, branded C O P on left shoulder, and 3 on left Jaw. Appraised \$35.

PONY—Taken up by John I! Rodgson, Emmett up, November 13, 1874, Letterany and Family and left Jaw. Appraised \$35.

STYLE. TERMS. &c.

marks on neck, branded C O P on text shortiler, and 71 on left Jaw. Appraised \$35.

PONY—Taken up by John II Hodgson, Emmett tp, November 21, 1873, one heare Pony, 2 years old, brown, small white star in forehead, left hind foot white. Appraised \$20.

PONY—Abo, one horse Pony, black roan, 1 year old, Appraised \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by Jos Dutcher, Clear Creek tp, November 11, 1873, one hinds but his plant and 20 years old back, about 15 hands high. Appraised \$5.

FILIY—Also, one iron gray Filly, 2 years old past, about 15 hands high. Appraised \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by Dan'l McCoy, Blue tp, November 11, 1873, one heifer, all red, one year old past, ano marks or brands. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by Dan'l McCoy, Blue tp, November 11, 1873, one hiefer, all red, one year old past, ano marks bay, white spot in forehead, no marks. Appraised \$40.

COLT—Also, one mare Colt, medium size, supposed to be 2 years old past, the best constant in the hest constant in the best combined Recovery and the property of the pr

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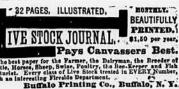
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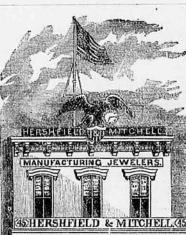
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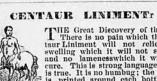
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