

THE KANSAS FARMER



DEVOTED TO THE FARM THE SHOP AND THE FIRESIDE

VOL. X.—NO. 24.]

LEAVENWORTH, DECEMBER 15, 1873.

[\$1.50 A YEAR.

The Kansas Farmer

PROSPECTUS OF THE WEEKLY KANSAS FARMER FOR 1874.

THE KANSAS FARMER on and after January 1st, 1874, will be issued at Topeka, Kansas, as a Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of the farmers of Kansas and the Great West. It will be a live exponent of the Material, Social, Political and Educational interests of farmers and laboring men. While it shall never be the organ of any clique, ring or political party, THE FARMER will presume to utter in no uncertain sounds such opinions upon public affairs as it deems of interest to its readers.

Upon the important questions of Reform now agitating the Farmers of the West, we invite correspondence and discussion. Every organization, whether Grange, Farmers' Club or Co-operative Association, which has for its object the better protection of the rights and interests of Labor, of making better farmers and farming, developing the resources of the State, and securing the Agriculturalists of the State against corrupt and class legislation, shall find in THE FARMER a warm and cordial supporter. Without permitting these columns to be used for personal abuse, or for the elevation or aggrandizement of any individual, THE FARMER will claim the right of independent criticism upon public men and measures, if found in opposition to the rights and the will of the people.

To the able corps of Correspondents who have assisted in giving THE KANSAS FARMER a high reputation East and West for originality and ability, we ask a continuance of their help, and from assurances already received, we can promise our readers many new and able pens who will assist us in making this the best Farm Journal in all the Great West. We desire the Farmers of Kansas to know that this is their paper, and shall, with the help of the many correspondents in various parts of the State, present intelligent discussions upon Farm topics. The Horticultural, Farm Stock, Veterinary and Entomological Departments will be properly represented each week. A department specially devoted to the Patrons of Husbandry and Farmers' Organizations, will be a new feature of the paper the coming year.

The Market Review will be a leading feature, presenting correct Market Reports up to the time of going to press, not only at the principal local markets of the State, but the leading cities of the country. In this particular we shall endeavor to satisfy a want long felt in the State for full and correct quotations.

To the 70,000 Farmers of Kansas we shall present our claims for support, resting those claims upon the merit and character of our paper. We have placed the subscription price at the lowest living rates for a Weekly paper, being only an advance of fifty cents per year upon the semi-monthly rates. One copy, weekly, \$2 per year in advance; three copies, \$5; ten copies, \$15. Clubbing terms with other papers, instructions to agents, and other information, will be sent upon application to this office.

J. K. HUDSON, Editor and Proprietor.
Topeka, Kansas.

MR. JOSIAH COPLEY, of Jefferson county, whose articles on Kansas have been read with great interest, East and West, sends us hearty congratulations, and wishes us God speed.

FRIENDLY MENTION.

J. K. HUDSON, of Wyandotte, has purchased THE KANSAS FARMER, and will, on the 1st of January, change its place of publication to Topeka. Mr. Hudson is one of the best and most successful stock-raisers in Kansas. Especially in the matter of the introduction of improved breeds of hogs into Kansas, he has done more than any one else. He will remove his stock establishment to near Topeka. From that central point he will issue THE FARMER as a Weekly Farmers' Newspaper, in quarto form, and devoted, as heretofore, to the interests of Kansas, farming, stock-raising, fruit growing, the development of home manufactures, &c. Mr. Hudson is an able, practical writer, and has had ample newspaper experience. He has entered upon a field of great usefulness, and will undoubtedly be successful in it.—*Atchison Globe*.

THE KANSAS FARMER, published in Leavenworth for the past six years, has recently been sold to Maj. J. K. Hudson, of Wyandotte, and will be removed to Topeka about the 1st of January. THE FARMER has enjoyed a liberal support from all parts of the State. It will be published on and after January 1st, as a weekly. Maj. Hudson is an enterprising, pushing fellow, and will, without a doubt, publish a paper that will be wholly acceptable to our rural population. The price paid was \$3,750.—*Western Spirit*.

THE Leavenworth Times says that THE KANSAS FARMER has been purchased by Maj. J. K. Hudson, of Wyandotte, he paying therefor the sum of \$3,750, and that he will remove the paper to Topeka. Mr. Hudson is one of the most prominent agriculturists in the State.—*Troy Republican*.

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DR. A. G. CHASE announces in the last number of THE KANSAS FARMER, that he has severed his connection with the Kansas press, and bids us all affectionate farewell. The Doctor has made THE FARMER a good paper the past four years, and under his charge has constantly improved. We trust THE FARMER may continue to keep pace with the times, and eventually supersede all Agricultural publications in the patronage of Kansas farmers.—*Seneca Courier*.

M. S. GRANT has sold THE KANSAS FARMER to Major J. K. Hudson, one of the best practical farmers in the State. Maj. Hudson announces his purpose of issuing THE FARMER as a weekly paper during the next year, and promises his best labors toward furnishing an Agricultural journal every way worthy the respect, confidence and support of the farmers of the West. THE FARMER will be removed from Leavenworth to Topeka. We wish the new proprietor the most abundant success, and we are sure he will do all in his power to deserve it. THE FARMER has been, heretofore, one of the best Agricultural papers in the West, and it will maintain its position under its new management.—*Atchison Champion*.

One of the most creditable things Kansas has ever had is THE KANSAS FARMER. It has been a typographical gem, and a paper of conceded ability and influence from the beginning. It was started, of course, in Lawrence, where all the creditable enterprises of the State have been born. It has since been published in Leavenworth with signal ability; first, by Mr. Geo. T. Anthony, and then by Mr. M. S. Grant. It has now been purchased by Mr. J. K. Hudson, and will be removed to Topeka. Here, we trust, it will find rest from its wanderings, and become a permanent and beneficial institution forever.

We consider it most fortunate for THE FARMER, the State and himself, that Mr. Hudson has attached his fortunes to the paper. He is a writer of fine ability, has a thorough, practical knowledge of the interests and industries which THE FARMER proposes to advance, and has a genial and wholesome enthusiasm in the growth and glory of Kansas. We do not hesitate to predict that under his administration THE FARMER will step to the front rank of Agricultural and family journals in this country. If the farmers of Kansas know the things that make for them prosperity, they will give Mr. Hudson an immediate, hearty and united support in his enterprise.—*Lawrence Tribune*.

HON. J. K. HUDSON has purchased THE KANSAS FARMER, and intends to move it to Topeka. After the 1st of January it will be published as a weekly, at \$2.00 a year. Its circulation is already considerable, but is not nearly so large as it should be. Mr. Hudson is a practical printer and a live business man, besides being an enthusiastic farmer and stock-breeder. He ought, therefore, to succeed in his new enterprise, and we are confident he will. THE FARMER has long been a good paper of its class, but we look for a decided improvement under Mr. Hudson. We congratulate him, and wish him abundant success.—*Manhattan Nationalist*.

Throughout this State, and in many parts of the East, great regret was felt on learning a few days ago, that Dr. A. G. Chase had ceased to be the editor of our favorite semi-monthly paper. But this regret will be the less, now that Major J. K. Hudson has bought out the whole establishment, and will move it to Topeka, from whence, after the 1st of January, he will issue it as a first-class weekly paper. We predict a perfect success for the Major. We can think of no one better qualified to make our State Farmers' Paper the best rural publication west of the Missouri River, than he.—*Blue Rapids Times*.

We are glad to note the fact that Major J. K. Hudson is now manager and editor of THE KANSAS FARMER. We have known the Major since '61, and have seen him in the line of march as sergeant, second and first lieutenant, and in battle as adjutant of brigade. He was a noble soldier, and came out with a full share of laurels. He will make THE FARMER a standard of perfection. THE FARMER is now issued weekly, at \$2 per year. Every farmer should encourage it by taking a copy. Address KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.—*Border Sentinel*.

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Agriculture.

GYPSUM IN KANSAS.

BY JOSIAH COPLEY.

EDITOR FARMER: During the present year I have given some attention to the immense deposits of gypsum (sometimes, but erroneously called plaster of paris). Extensive beds are found in the Valley of the Big Blue, where a mill for grinding it has recently been started. It is also found in inexhaustible abundance a few miles south of Salina, and also in the Valley of the Arkansas. From what I have learned, I am inclined to believe that no State in the Union has so much of this very valuable mineral as Kansas, or of such fine quality.

Gypsum is the sulphate of lime, and contains in its natural state twenty-one per cent. of water. By far the larger portion of it is compact, earthy and opaque, resembling limestone, but not so hard. It is often found in beautiful, translucent crystals, which can be easily split up into thin plates. Another form is called fibrous gypsum—the prettiest form of all—made up of what resembles fine threads glued together into large masses of pearly whiteness, and as translucent as the finest porcelain. I have a beautiful specimen of this latter variety, which was brought from a mine up the Smoky Hill River, where it is said to be very abundant. At the State Fair, in the fine collection of the vegetable productions and minerals of the southwestern part of the State, got together by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, I saw some magnificent specimens of the laminated variety, and also of the opaque, which were brought from the Valley of the Arkansas. Whether either of the fine, translucent varieties are found in the Valley of the Blue, I am unable to say.

When opaque, resembling limestone, it is properly called gypsum. This is what is ground up and used as a manure, or a stimulant to vegetation. The fine, translucent varieties, both laminated and fibrous, are more properly called alabaster—the same substance as that of which we read, "A woman having an alabaster box of ointment of spikenard, very precious, brake the box and poured it on his head." It is a very valuable mineral, on account of its purity as well as its rarity. I know not that this finer variety is even found in thick veins, but the gentleman in charge of the collection at the State Fair, told me it was very abundant.

When ordinary gypsum is calcined, so as to expel the water, whether before or after grinding, it is called plaster of Paris, and is much used by plasterers and others in making a thousand ornamental forms, including statuary. In the making of stereotype plates, this calcined plaster is mixed with water to the consistency of rich cream, and powdered over the face of the type, by which an exact fac simile cast is made, from which the most delicate lines are reproduced. I think stereotypers use the alabaster variety to cover the face of the type, and then pour on five or six times as much common plaster to give strength to the cast. Plasterers' ornamental casts, such as cornices, center-pieces, &c., are made of common plaster. Ground gypsum is calcined by putting it into iron kettles set over a fire, and the water (21 per cent.) in coming off causes it to boil violently.

Now, here is a source of wealth lying almost undeveloped, a resource which, if pushed as it ought to be, would do much for the prosperity of the State. Here is something for the water power, of which I have been talking through THE FARMER and other papers, to operate upon. What is there to prevent the manufacture of any quantity of gypsum for the use of farmers, and plaster for the numerous uses to which that valuable article is put? I don't mean a little for home use, but its preparation in proper shape for extensive com-

merce. And as we have it in abundance in the more precious form of alabaster, refined to the highest degree in Nature's own laboratory, it is all wrong to suffer it to lie undeveloped.

The use of gypsum as a manure or stimulant to crops ought to be thoroughly tested in Kansas, especially in connection with the culture of clover. *Perry, Jefferson County, Kansas.*

CROP AND STOCK ITEMS.

BY F. L.

EDITOR FARMER: Spring wheat is an average crop, 15 to 20 bushels per acre; barley, very little raised, yielded 26 to 40 bushels per acre; oats, 40 to 60 bushels per acre, and a splendid crop; corn about half a crop, on account of late planting, drouth and grasshoppers; potatoes almost a failure, except Early Rose; rye sown this Fall is a failure; Fall wheat the same, except the late sown, which looks well; I sowed 55 to 60 acres, and the grasshoppers took 15 acres of what I sowed on the 1st of September; what I sowed from the 10th to 20th is all living. I drill my small grain, but think I can make an improvement by harrowing after plowing; rolling, harrowing and drilling. I sowed some among cornstalks, which looks better than the rest. Very little sown in the county this Fall, as we lost most of our Fall sowing for two years, and on account of dry weather, until too late.

The stock does not look as well as usual, on account of being herded, and not being used to it. Our county, especially Waterville township, is getting some fine stock, both horses and cattle. Jackson Thomas has two half-blood Norman stallions; E. A. Berry, a Hambletonian; F. L. Laynes, young Bob, a horse for general purposes, a fine one; E. A. Berry has a fine blooded cow and a bull; W. C. McCurdy, a bull and heifer. Burtess Brothers have 9 head, Nicholas and Burnett Bros. each a bull, and the writer of this article has 2 bulls and 9 head of cows and heifers, also some fine grades. My bull Jupiter, and the other names mentioned, also have some good grades. So you see we are not behind in trying to improve our stock of cattle and horses. We also pay some attention to swine, and have all the improved breeds, but I think the little Berkshires take the lead. Chesters have been the favorites, but are not now in so good demand. I must also mention a beautiful herd of Herefords, belonging to Mr. Woodward, of Blue Rapids.

Waterville, Marshall County, Kansas.

THE PANIC AND THE FARMERS.

The late financial panic will ultimately do farmers no harm. I think it will do us good. I was in Wall street the morning after the announcement that the Secretary of the Treasury would buy no more bonds. The last hope was gone. The officers of savings banks who had rushed to New York to get the greenbacks for their bonds were obliged to go back without them. They knew that a run upon them would compel all the banks to suspend.

"Farmers must be taught," said a bank officer, "that when they lend us money we do not keep it idle in the bank, and that they can not get it all back again at a moment's notice."

All of which is very true. But if a farmer owes a bank, he must pay promptly, panic or no panic. As a rule, a farmer had better invest his money in improving his farm. I have known a farmer who had money in the bank give his note for a mowing machine. He got six per cent. from the bank. By paying cash for the machine he could have got ten or fifteen per cent. for his money.

All financial men are now looking to the farmers to help them out of their difficulties. It is an evidence of returning sense. It is pleasant to have the fact recognized that Agriculture is the chief basis of our national wealth. I think, however, that many of our commercial and financial men take only a superficial view of the situation. They talk about there being six hundred millions dollars' worth of farm produce to sell, and are looking to this for relief. Let it be so. It will keep things moving. But it should never be forgotten that the prosperity of a manufacturer or a farmer does not depend solely on the amount of his sales, but on the profit he makes.

Are farmers making a living profit on the prod-

uce they raise and sell? Business men would do well to ask themselves this question. It is worth while for the stockholders and bondholders of our railroads to look into this matter. They had better not kill the goose that lays the golden egg.—*Jos. Harris, in December Agriculturist.*

MEASURING CORN.—The foundation for all the various rules for measuring corn in bulk, rests upon the following simple principles: 1. The height, length and width multiplied together give the cubic contents of any solid, or if it is a hollow structure, its cubical capacity. If these dimensions are in feet or inches, the contents found are respectively feet or inches. 2. Two heaped bushels of ears will make a struck bushel of shelled corn. 3. The cubic foot contains 1,728 inches; a struck bushel 2,150 cubic inches, and a heaped bushel 2,750 cubic inches. From this data almost any one can deduce rules for measuring a crib of corn. Thus, a rule in common use, viz: Take cubic feet found and divide by 12, gives barrels of corn—5 bushels to a barrel, a measure universal in the South—is founded upon the fact that a little less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet of ears make one bushel of shelled corn (4,300 cubic inches of ears make 2,150 of shelled grain). It is a very safe method, considering there is a vast difference in the yield of various kinds of corn, to reduce the contents of the crib to heaped bushels, and then shell one of these bushels and weigh the product. It is an easy matter, then, to arrive at the value of a crib of corn within a very small fraction.—*J. C. B. in N. Y. Tribune.*

HOW TO DRIVE.

There is another point in driving any horse, especially a young one; it is the way you handle the reins. Most drivers never drive. They attempt too much, and, in doing so, hamper or distract the horse. Now and then you find a horse with such a vicious gait that his speed is got from him by the most artificial processes; but such horses are fortunately rare, and hence the style of management required cannot become general. The true way is to let the horse drive himself, the driver doing little but directing him, and giving him that confidence which a horse alone gets in himself when he feels he has a guide and friend back of him. The most vicious and inexcusable style of driving is that which so many drivers adopt, viz: wrapping the lines around either hand, and pulling the horse backward with all their might and main, so that the horse, in point of fact, pulls the weight back of him with his mouth, and not with his breast and shoulders. This they do under the impression that such a dead pull is needed to 'steady' the horse. This mode of driving I regard as radically and superlatively wrong. It would tax the ingenuity of a hundred fools to invent a worse one. The fact is, with rare exceptions, there should never be any pull put upon the horse at all. A steady pressure is allowable, probably advisable; but anything beyond this has no justification in nature or reason; for nature suggests the utmost possible freedom of action of head, body and limbs, in order that the animal may attain the highest rate of speed; and reason certainly forbids the supposition that, by the bits, and not by the breast-collar, the horse is to draw the weight attached to it. In speeding my horses, I very seldom grasp the lines with both hands when the road is straight and free from obstructions. The lines are rarely steadily taut, but held in easy pliancy, and used chiefly to shift the bit in the animal's mouth, and by this motion communicate courage and confidence to him. I find, that, by this method, my horses break less and go much faster than when driven by men who put the old-fashioned steady pull on them.—*From Murray's Book on The Perfect Horse.*

MEASUREMENT OF GRAIN.—A bushel of wheat in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Massachusetts, Kentucky, New Jersey, Vermont, Missouri and Canada, is sixty pounds. In Connecticut it is fifty-six pounds. Rye is fifty-six pounds to the bushel in all the States named but Illinois, where it is fifty-four. Corn is fifty-six pounds to the bushel in all the States named but New York, where it is fifty-eight; and Missouri, where it is fifty-two. Barley is forty-eight pounds to the bushel in New York, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Kentucky, New Jersey and Canada. In Pennsylvania it is forty-seven; in Illinois, forty-four; in Massachusetts forty six, and in Vermont forty-six.

THE Kansas Bee-Keepers' State Association passed the following resolution;

Resolved, That we regard the action of the Postmaster-General in ruling that bees are not mailable matter, as an unlawful interference with our rights.

Horticulture.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION
OF THE
STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,
HELD AT OSAGE MISSION,
December 2d, 3d and 4th, 1873.
[Reported Expressly for The Kansas Farmer.]
REPORTED BY F. WELLHOUSE.

The Kansas State Horticultural Society held its Seventh Annual Session in Hentzen's Opera Hall, Osage Mission, Neosho county. The meeting was called to order at one o'clock, P. M., by Wm. M. Howsley, President of the Society. The session was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Maxwell. Thos. H. Butler, Mayor of Osage Mission, welcomed the Society to the city in a cordial manner, saying he had often read of the success of the Society in exhibiting fruits in the Eastern States, and believed it to be one of the most useful Societies in the State, and hoped the session just opening would be pleasant as well as profitable to all concerned. D. B. Skeels, President of the Neosho County Horticultural Society, also welcomed the Society to their county in a short, sensible address. President Howsley, in behalf of the State Society, in response thanked the Mayor and people of Osage Mission, as well as the President of the Neosho County Society for their very cordial welcome. Spoke of the beautiful Neosho Valley, the evident taste, intelligence and thrift of her people; took pleasure in meeting them with the view of becoming better acquainted and exchanging views on one of the most important interests of the State, namely, Horticulture.

On motion, B. L. Kingsbury, F. Wellhouse and G. C. Bracket were appointed a committee to report on the propriety of changing the Constitution, so as to hold annual meetings in January instead of December.

Dr. Stayman made a motion to legalize the action of the Executive Committee in changing Annual meeting from Leavenworth to Osage Mission. Carried.

Secretary G. C. Bracket read a letter from Mr. Quinn, Cor. Sec'y of the N. Y. Agricultural Society, in regard to diploma and medal, apologizing for delay in sending them. The Secretary also read a letter from Prof. Hawn, regretting his inability to attend and read an essay, as requested.

Mr. Kingsbury, by request, read the President's Third Semi-annual Address, which gives history and present condition of the Society. Spoke of the severity of last Winter and the failure of fruit the past year, and the lesson it teaches.

Dr. Stayman said apple trees were badly damaged on low ground about Leavenworth, and presented several pieces of trees, killed in the center by the hard freezing of last Winter.

Prof. Gale said trees were not injured around Manhattan.

Prof. Kelsey was not alarmed about the hard Winter of last year. Had seen hard Winters and scares about killing fruit trees ever since he was a little boy, and we still have plenty of trees.

Dr. Stayman said the object was not to get up a scare, but to get at the facts. To learn why they are killed in some localities and not in others.

President Howsley said a heart in a tree was not a necessity. Freezing and killing the inside does not necessarily kill the tree.

Prof. Kelsey and Dr. Stayman thought killing the center did seriously injure the tree.

Mr. Moffatt agreed with the President. He has known trees that have been hollow since he was a boy, and are still healthy and bear fruit abundantly.

H. E. Van Deman said the heart of the tree was next to the bark.

Mr. Moffatt wanted to know why diseased trees bear better than sound ones.

Mr. Van Deman said the reason was that decay tends to reproduction.

Mr. Moffatt planted grape vines in trenches, but did not do well. Wanted to know the reason.

Dr. Stayman thought the trouble was in not cutting off surplus roots.

Mr. Skeels said the secret was probably in the trenches themselves, by water collecting and standing in them.

On motion, the Society adjourned until 6½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

President Howsley called the meeting to order.

Mr. Van Deman read an exceedingly interesting and instructive essay on Botany.

Prof. Gale urged the importance and necessity of the study of Botany in our schools.

Prof. Kelsey read an essay on fencing; showing the enormous expense to the farmers of the United States for fencing, making it the heaviest tax the farmer has to pay. The remedy was a Herd Law, until farmers could raise hedges. No farmer should be compelled to fence against any stock but his own.

Mr. Van Deman wanted to know if the Society could not do something to bring this matter before the Legislature.

Prof. Kelsey said stock men were the enemies of the Herd Law, and that there was an irrepressible conflict between them and the cultivators of the soil on this subject.

Dr. Howsley said a man owned his land and all on it down to the center of the earth and up to the sky; and the law, not ruinously expensive fences, should protect his crops.

Mr. Skeels said the true way to make hedge, was to cut close and make it thick at the bottom.

Prof. Gale considered close trimming a failure; that it would kill the hedge if followed up closely.

Prof. Kelsey said he would let them grow three or four years, and then hack and bend over.

Dr. Stayman thought hedging a failure; over half the hedges in the country being worthless.

Mr. Wellhouse considered hedging a success, as it was only the farmer who neglected his hedge who was the failure.

Mr. Van Deman thought bending over and plashing had not given satisfaction.

The comparative merits of Spring and Fall planting were then taken up.

Dr. Stayman would always plant apples and other hardy trees in the Fall, and plant them deep and break up around them; would plant the tender varieties in the Spring.

Mr. Wellhouse had always best success with Spring planting.

Dr. Howsley would always plant all kinds of trees in the Fall.

Mr. Van Deman thought Fall the best time.

Prof. Kelsey said considering high winds, depredations of stock, carelessness of tree-planters, &c., he would generally recommend planting in the Spring.

Adjourned to next day at 10 o'clock A. M.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

President Howsley in the chair. Opening prayer by Rev. Mr. Kline. *Music.

The subject of Grape Culture was taken up. Prof. Kelsey considered Isabellas, Clintons and many other varieties not worth cultivating.

Mr. Skeels said the kind of soil has more to do with successful grape culture than the climate. Complained of the destruction by rose chafer.

Mr. Van Deman had not succeeded; out of sixty varieties has only about a dozen left; advised the planting of none but Concord. Said rose chafer has caused great destruction among grapes in Southern Kansas this year, and thinks there is no remedy. They came in swarms, by the million.

Mr. Kingsbury said we should not be alarmed about the rose chafer, as it will disappear in time.

Dr. Stayman said he could raise the Concord more profitably at three cents per pound than Delawares at twenty-five.

Dr. Howsley said he was sure the trouble consisted in the murderous mode of pruning, and thinks the top and root should be kept proportional.

Mr. Moffatt considered the Isabella not worth planting; would as soon have gymson weeds in his yard.

Dr. Stayman read an essay on Fruit Culture taking the position that blight, grape rot, mildew,

&c., are caused by sudden climatic changes on the surface roots. Recommended cutting off all roots that come within ten or twelve inches of the surface, or else mulch heavily, so as to keep the temperature of the upper roots even.

Mr. Kingsbury favored mulching. Music. On motion, the Society adjourned to 1 o'clock, P. M.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Secretary G. C. Bracket, by request, read the President's Annual Address, and also read Secretary's Annual Report, showing the condition of the Society.

On motion, it was voted that the next Annual meeting should be held at Emporia, on the third Tuesday of December next.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted as follows: Wm. M. Howsley, of Leavenworth, President; D. B. Skeels, of Neosho county, Vice-President; G. C. Bracket, of Douglas county, Secretary; F. Wellhouse, of Leavenworth, Treasurer; E. Gale, of Manhattan, B. L. Kingsbury, of Burlington, H. E. Van Deman, of Geneva, Trustees.

President Howsley thanked the Society warmly for the honor of this fourth election. Vice-President Skeels also thanked the Society for the honor conferred upon him. After music, the Society adjourned to 6½ o'clock, P. M.

SECOND DAY—EVENING SESSION.

The subject of Pear Culture was taken up.

Mr. Van Deman thought God never intended pears to grow in Kansas.

Dr. Stayman said all pear orchards known in Kansas have failed because of pear blight, and would not recommend planting pear trees.

Mr. G. C. Bracket said pear culture is not an entire failure in Kansas, plenty of trees having paid for themselves many times. Did not feel like giving up such a luscious fruit, and thought blight would entirely disappear, as they are now successfully raising pears in places where the blight has been as bad as it is here.

Prof. Gale said Gov. Harvey had raised pears for the past fifteen or sixteen years by absence of culture, with a stiff sod around the trees.

Mr. Tipton had not seen enough to stop him from planting trees, and thinks they can be made to succeed.

Prof. Kelsey had seen a few successful pear orchards. Kansas had succeeded in raising as fine pears as the world ever saw, and believes she can and will do it again.

Dr. Howsley gave a lengthy statement as to the causes and remedy of pear blight. Wherever pear culture had succeeded the soil had traces of iron, and believed if we would succeed we must plant on poor soil with no cultivation, and apply iron in some shape where soil is deficient in that material.

Mrs. Skeels read a well prepared essay on the Education of Farmers' Daughters, saying that the first duty is to teach her to respect her father's calling. They should, if possible, receive a liberal education, but should not despise bread and cheese making.

Prof. Gale read an essay on Tree Culture. Did not want costly or rare trees, but cheap, rapid-growing abundant timber for the million. Cottonwood is easily propagated and a rapid grower. One kind of native willow grown by him succeeds well, is reasonably good timber, and easily propagated from cuttings. The merits of the ash, maple, black walnut, Osage orange, white and red elms, white poplar and yellow cottonwood were presented. Thought in time evergreens would be extensively planted for timber.

Prof. Kelsey earnestly urged the planting of native timber. Some kinds are as easily started as a crop of corn.

G. C. Bracket, H. E. Van Deman and B. L. Kingsbury, on motion, were appointed a committee to report a list of apples for general cultivation.

After music, the Society adjourned.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

On motion, it was voted to have transactions printed and bound, separate from Agricultural Reports.

A motion was made to hold a Horticultural Fair next Fall.

Prof. Kelsey would favor such an exhibition if there is a prospect of success, but thinks it would fail.

Dr. Stayman was confident a Horticultural Fair would succeed if properly managed.

Dr. Howsley, Prof. Gale and Van Deman spoke in favor of holding it separate from the Agricultural Society. Motion carried.

On motion, it was resolved to memorialize the Legislature for an appropriation to carry out the object of the Society.

Committee on Apple List reported as follows: SUMMER APPLES—Early Harvest. Passed unanimously. Red June. Dr. Stayman said it scabbed

badly. Kelsey thought it good. Tipton said it had succeeded well with him, and thought it one of the best. Irwin endorsed what Mr. Tipton said. Bracket recommended it, but would not plant too many. Passed. Red Astrachan. Stayman said it was too long coming into bearing, and was not profitable. Howsley said it was endorsed by more persons than any other variety, and should be top-grafted to bear early. Van Deman did not like it and could not recommend it to planters. Passed. Hightop Sweet. Stayman said it was the poorest apple grown. Bracket and Kelsey thought it one of the best early sweet apples. Passed. Summer King. Stayman said the flavor was poor, and it was subject to blight. Howsley recommended it because it ripened from July to September, and was nearly equal to Maiden's Blush. Passed.

FALL APPLES—Chenango Strawberry passed unanimously. Maiden's Blush passed unanimously. Hubbard's Nonesuch passed unanimously. Lowell. Stayman moved to substitute Smokehouse; thought it much better. Bracket said Lowell needed no recommend, and regards it as worthy. Kelsey said Lowell was one of the best of its season. Passed. Ortle. Stayman moved to substitute Smokehouse. Irwin moved to substitute Porter. Tipton said Porter was one of the best. Bracket preferred the Ortle. Passed.

WINTER APPLES—Wine Apple. Stayman objected to this apple as it blights badly. Moved to substitute Jonathan. Bracket said the Wine Apple for profit was much the best. Passed. On motion, the Society adjourned to 1½ o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Jonathan passed unanimously. Wagner. Kelsey moved to substitute Missouri Pippin. Wagner passed. Ladies' Sweet. Stayman opposed its adoption because not well enough known. Moved to substitute Sweet Romanite. Van Deman preferred Ladies' Sweet. Kelsey feared the tree of Ladies' Sweet was too tender. Sweet Romanite substituted. English Golden Russet passed unanimously. Winesap passed unanimously. Rawles Genet. Van Deman said it was not saleable enough. Stayman said it was not a good apple, was not profitable. Howsley said it was the first good apple he ever knew, and was the best now. Had held its reputation longer than any other variety. Tipton said it bloomed later than any other, and in consequence was a sure bearer. Irwin decidedly endorsed it. Passed. Willow Twig passed unanimously. Ben Davis passed unanimously. Gilpin. Stayman saw no use in cultivating Gilpin, and moved to substitute White Winter Pearmain. Gilpin passed.

On motion of Mr. Van Deman, Profs. Gale and Kelsey were appointed as a Committee to report six varieties of forest trees for general cultivation. Committee reported as follows: Cottonwood, ash, box elder, alanthus, Osage orange and black walnut. Report adopted.

On motion of Mr. Kingsbury, Prof. Gale, of Manhattan, was requested by a unanimous vote to send cuttings of the willow he has in cultivation to each Vice-President, this Society to pay expenses.

The question of location of orchards was then discussed.

Dr. Stayman said everything depended on location. High ground and poor soil should be selected if you have it, with northern slope if possible. Put your wind breaks on south side.

Mr. Irwin endorsed what Mr. Stayman said on location.

Dr. McMillan said certain kinds of apples will do as well, and some better on low lands.

On motion, all persons were recommended to plant orchards on high ground. Further consideration of the subject was referred to the Vice-Presidents of the different Societies, with request to report at next meeting.

Mr. Kingsbury read an essay on the importance of a rural paper in the State to represent the interest of Horticulture. Recommended the co-operation of State Agricultural College, Patrons of Husbandry and State Horticultural Society, in establishing an organ. On motion, the Executive Committee was directed to confer with Agricultural College and Patrons of Husbandry on this subject.

Report of Dr. Howsley, chairman of Committee appointed at last Annual meeting to exhibit fruit at Boston and other places, was read. Committee collected the fruit with great difficulty, but got together a fair collection probably equal to that taken to Philadelphia four years ago. Exhibited at the meeting of the American Pomological Society, held at Boston, September 10th to 12th, and got the Second Premium. Also exhibited at the New Jersey State Fair, held at Waverly, and there got the First Premium, the Grand Silver Medal and Diploma. Also exhibited at the American Institute in New York, and received the First Premium there over Nebraska, who got the First at Boston. The Committee considers the triumphs of this year on the whole as very satisfactory, and puts Kansas

still higher on the record of Pomological fame. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Bracket read an able and very instructive essay on the subject of Entomology, handling the subject with his customary ability. Gave the habits of the canker worm, flat and round-headed borer, curculio, tree louse, and other enemies of the orchardist, and pointed out the proper mode to destroy them.

Dr. McMillan offered a resolution requesting Legislative aid to County Horticultural Societies. Motion carried.

After the usual thanks to the citizens for hospitalities, railroads for reduction of fare and the Band for Music, the Society adjourned.

VARIETIES OF APPLES TO BE RECOMMENDED.

BY F. H. W.

EDITOR FARMER: You invite correspondence on varieties of apples to be planted. I, for my part, am surprised at the little respect that is paid to the Missouri pippin; of 1,000 trees, I believe only 100 are to be of this variety, and it was even advised to deduct 50 from that number in favor of the Jonathan. I have 5,000 trees to set out for myself next Spring; of that number eight hundred, at least, I shall put in of the Missouri pippin. In a catalogue of apple trees for our Western farmers, we want something good, prolific and that will come into bearing early; and the latter is a very important item. This we have in the Missouri pippin. It is an extremely good apple, No. 1 it might be called and unquestionably a very prolific bearer, finding a ready sale as to early bearing. Proof is the very best argument: W. E. Barnes, of Douglas county, has 500 of these trees, two to six years planted, and this year, which has been a very bad one for fruit (at least in our vicinity), have given seven hundred bushels of as fine apples as I have ever seen in this State or any other, and many of these trees fruited that were only four years old standing in the nursery row. Why the Missouri pippin ought not to stand first among the list of Kansas apples I am at a loss to know. What others have to say about this apple, I would like to know.

Council Grove, December 13, 1873.

Farm Stock.

JERSEY AND ALDERNEY COWS.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

EDITOR FARMER: Within a few years there has been imported into the United States a small breed of cattle known by the name of Jerseys, or Alderneys. They are justly celebrated for their butter. It has frequently caused a smile, to hear some of the remarks which are made by our brother farmers, when they are inspecting the Jersey cattle at our State and County Fairs. Their diminutive frame, and frequently their low condition in flesh, when viewed as they are by the side of the fat, well-developed Shorthorn Durhams, is, we must confess, too great a contrast to be passed over without a few remarks.

Fifty years ago this breed of cattle was generally known by the name of Alderney; but of late years, at least in the United States, they are known by the name of Jersey. The fact is, there has been a rivalry between the islands of Jersey, Guernsey and Alderney. It appears that Jersey has won the victory, so far as the name is concerned. An English writer, fifty years ago, writes in the following style. He says: "Alderney has given name to the beautiful little cattle of the Channel Islands, and of which their natives are so proud. Special laws, both in Jersey and Guernsey, protect the purity of the breed. The importation of foreign cattle is strictly prohibited, under heavy penalties; and there is considerable rivalry between Guernsey and Jersey, as to which produces the best and purest specimens of the Alderney cow. The greater number of Alderney cows known in England are exported from Jersey; but a Guernsey farmer would not admit a Jersey cow upon his

grounds. The prevalence of opinion seems to be that the Guernsey breed is really better than the Jersey; and the Guernsey butter, which is better than that of Jersey (both are excellent), is appealed to in support of that opinion. Yet, as is very natural, the people of Alderney affirm that their cows can only be produced in all their handsomeness of figure and excellence of quality on their own native island, and that the Guernsey and Jersey breeds are deteriorations. Some judges are of this opinion; and it is stated that the Alderney cow can be easily distinguished from those of the neighboring islands, by being remarkably small and straight in the back, with prominent, sparkling eyes."

From this extract it will be seen that the Jersey and Guernsey breeds were supposed to be deteriorating, and the Alderney cows were prized the most; but as we have remarked, Jersey has obtained the honor of the name, for by this they are known in Kansas and the other States.

If the reader will procure a map of France, he will find on the west side of the department of La Manche the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark and Alderney. These are termed the Channel Islands; geographically, they belong to France, for they are within sight of the French coast. Alderney is only seven or eight miles from the main land.

When the Duke of Normandy obtained possession of the English crown, the Channel Islands became connected with England; since that time, the wars which have been waged between England and France, and the rival parties, these islands have not escaped molestation. Their chief strength, however, lies in their insignificance and the vast and amazing chain of rocks and strong tide currents, which render it hazardous to approach them. On the southern coast of Jersey the tide rises to the height of forty-five feet. This island is about ten miles long and five broad, and contains about forty thousand acres. The average length of Guernsey is about six miles, and the width at the center about three miles. Alderney is about three and three-fourths miles long, and one and three-eighths miles wide.

When we consider the diminutive size of these islands, it seems extraordinary that they should have given to the world a breed of cattle possessing such valuable qualities; but the climate is mild and healthy, the soil is sandy and gravelly around the coast; the valleys are rich, producing excellent grain and potatoes. Rye and clover are grown, which give to their favored cattle the superior milk and butter. In Summer these islands are considerably visited by the traveler and tourist, as their characteristics are beautiful and romantic. Lane, Franklin County, Kansas.

ABOUT THE AGE OF HORSES.—A short time ago we met a gentleman who gave information in regard to ascertaining the age of horses after they have passed the ninth year, new to us, and will be, we are sure, to most of our readers. It is this: After the horse is nine years old, a wrinkle comes on the upper corner of the lower lid, and every year thereafter he has one wrinkle for every year over nine. If, e. g., a horse has three wrinkles, he is twelve; if he has four, he is thirteen. Add the number of wrinkles to nine, and you will get it. So says the gentleman, and he is sure it will not fail. As a good many people have horses over nine, it is easily tried. If true, the horse dentist must give up his trade.

TO INSURE HEIFER CALVES.—A skillful cattle breeder writes to the *Canada Farmer* as follows: Many farmers wish to breed heifer calves from favorite cows. To accomplish this, nothing more is necessary than to watch carefully when the cow is in heat, and before milking her take her to the bull. Five times out of six, the resulting calf will be a heifer. The rule, however, will not work so well when the opposite sex is desired. If the rule fails under some cases of management, the cause is due to not taking the cow in time, as the instances from which the above rule are taken, were in constant trial for ten years, during which time a large dairy of heifer calves was reared from two or three favorite cows. It seems that the full udder causes the sex to be pretty nearly determined, as even if partially relieved by milking, the desired result is not by any means so likely to follow.

Patrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE OFFICERS.

Master—Dudley W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.
Secretary—O. H. Kelly, Georgetown, D. C.

STATE GRANGE OFFICERS.

ARKANSAS—Master, John T. Jones, Helena; Secretary, John S. Williams, Duval's Bluff.
CALIFORNIA—Master, J. M. Hamilton, Greenoc; Secretary, W. H. Baxter, Napa City.
GEORGIA—Col. I. J. Smith, Oconee; Secretary, E. Taylor, Colaparchee.
ILLINOIS—Master, Alonzo Golder, Rock Falls; Secretary, O. G. Fanning, Galt.
INDIANA—Master, John Wier, Terra Haute; Secretary, T. Keene, Valparaiso.
IOWA—Master, A. B. Snedley, Cresco; Secretary, Wm. Duane Wilson, Des Moines.
KANSAS—Master, T. G. V. Bolling, Leavenworth; Secretary, G. W. Spurgeon, Jacksonville.
MICHIGAN—Mr. S. F. Brown, Schoolcraft; Secretary, J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft.
MINNESOTA—Master, Geo. J. Parsons, Winona; Secretary, Wm. Paist, St. Paul.
MISSISSIPPI—Master, Gen. A. J. Vaughan, Early Grove; Secretary, W. L. Williams, Rienzi.
MISSOURI—Master, T. R. Allen, Allenton; Secretary, A. M. Coffey, Knob Noster.
NORTH CAROLINA—Master, W. S. Battle, Tarboro; Secretary, G. W. Lawrence, Fayetteville.
NEBRASKA—Master, Wm. B. Porter, Plattsburgh; Secretary, Wm. McCaig, Elmwood.
OHIO—Master, H. S. Ellis, Springboro; Secretary, D. M. Stewart, Xenia.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Master, Thos. Taylor, Columbia; Secretary, Col. D. Hyatt Alken, Cokesbury.
TENNESSEE—Master, W. Maxwell, Maxwell; Secretary, J. P. McMurry, Trenton.
VERMONT—Master, E. P. Colton, Irasburg; Secretary, E. L. Hovey, St. Johnsbury.
WISCONSIN—Master, Col. John Cochran, Waupun; Secretary, J. Bralnard, Oshkosh.
OREGON—Master, Daniel Clark, Salem; Secretary, J. H. Smith, Harrisburg.
PENNSYLVANIA—Master, D. B. Munger, Douglassville; Secretary, R. H. Thomas, Mechanicsburg.
TEXAS—Master, J. B. Johnson, Fairfield; Secretary, H. H. Parker, Salado.
NEW YORK—Master, Geo. D. Hinckley, Fredonia; Secretary, Geo. Sprague, Lockport.
WEST VIRGINIA—Master, B. M. Kitchen, Shanghai; Secretary, J. W. Curtis, Martinsburg.

BUSINESS OFFICERS OF KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—M. E. Hudson, *ex officio*, Bourbon county.
Secretary—Geo. W. Spurgeon, Jacksonville.
State Agent—Jno. G. Otis, Topeka, Kansas.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—F. H. Dumbauld, Jacksonville.
T. B. Schaeffer, Grasshopper Falls. W. P. Popenoe, Topeka.

GRANGE ELECTION.

Subordinate Granges should remember that the annual election of officers for the coming year takes place at their regular meeting in December. The officers so elected are to be installed at the regular meeting in January. Deputies, Past Masters, or Masters of other Granges, may install the new officers, and the ceremony may be public, if desired.

FROM THE STATE DEPUTY.

TOPEKA, December 16, 1873.

Any communications addressed to me in regard to organizing Granges, or instructions on the written or unwritten work of the Order will be attended to, and answered promptly. W. P. POPENOE, State Agent.

SYNOPSIS OF PROCEEDINGS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

[Reported Expressly for The Kansas Farmer.]

DECISIONS UPON QUESTIONS PRESENTED.

First. These Granges responding to the call of the Executive Committee in Circular No. 1, will be credited with the amount forwarded, upon their quarterly dues, at as early a date as the condition of the State Grange Treasury will warrant, to be determined by the Executive Committee.

Second. Under Article 8, of the Constitution, no Masters or Postmasters attending the State Grange, and who are not delegates from their county, can have their expenses paid out of the State Treasury or reserved from the dues of their Grange.

Third. That the Books of the Secretary, Treasurer, General Agent, and of all Council Agents who are Assistant State Agents, shall be open to inspection at all times, by any member of the Order.

ACTION FOR THE GOOD OF THE ORDER

Concentration of our entire trade, as far as possible, upon one good implement of each kind, was declared by unanimous vote to be the only true policy of Patrons, in order to obtain satisfactory terms, and secure the best results.

The "Werner" was adopted as the Grange harvester. A list of other machines will appear in a private circular. All members are requested to send in orders at once for machinery wanted the coming season, and to concentrate their entire trade into one channel.

In carrying on the affairs of the Order, Council Agents are authorized to furnish each Grange Agent with a suitable order book. The Central State Office is to furnish all County Agents, who are Assistant State Agents, with blank order books, and a duplicate of the State Agency Seal. Council Agents are to report to the Central Office quarterly, the total amount of sales and purchases made, and the cost value thereof.

Grangers of a county wishing to form a Central Council, will send to the State Agent for copy of the Constitution and By-Laws.

Councils urged to appoint their Standing Committees, and get them into working order.

Brain work as well as muscle needed.

Each member requested to make out, and file each month, with the Grange or Council Report, a Monthly Stock and Crop Report of surplus products, ready, or which will be ready for market during the next succeeding month, showing

First. Cattle and mules; character and description.

Second. Cattle, kind and description; if for beef, the probable weight.

Third. Hogs and Sheep; weight, &c., as near as possible.

Fourth. Poultry; amount, &c.

Fifth. Grain and Hay; kind and condition, &c.

Sixth. Farm and Garden Vegetables; kind and amount.

Seventh. Fruit; different kinds, and probable amount.

Eighth. Dairy products; kind, &c.

Ninth. Wood, or other articles for sale.

The Council Agent of the different Councils in the State will forward a brief summary of their reports, together with an approximate estimate of the amount owned by parties within the county, not members, to the Central State Agency Office, where they will be filed for reference.

Suitable blanks, of orders, &c., were adopted.

The place for the next Meeting of the State Grange, on the third Wednesday in February, will be announced through papers in a few weeks.

Fraternally yours, J. G. OTIS.

By order of the Executive Committee, Kansas State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

MISSOURI VALLEY COUNCIL OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

The Executive Committee reported that J. A. Childs, of Independence, Mo., had been selected as a general Stock Agent, with headquarters at Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Childs assumes the duties at once, and appropriate blanks will be issued immediately, and forwarded to the different Granges, whose business center is Kansas City, to get reports of the hogs, grain, etc., for sale. It is very desirable that each Grange or Patron receiving these blanks, make a prompt response to enable the Agent to have in his possession a consolidated statement of the surplus stock and grain which he can control.

A series of resolutions on various topics was offered and adopted, the following being the principal ones:

Resolved, That fat hogs should not be sold this

year at less than four dollars per hundred, gross; and if that price is not offered us, the farmers of this district, through the Grange organizations, have decided to pack their own hog product, and place themselves in immediate correspondence, through the National Grange, with consumers in the East and Europe, in order to supply markets of trade directly.

Resolved, That we farmers in Council do hereby recommend that the farmers hold their wheat at one dollar and fifty cents per bushel.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Council that Congress should aid in opening up new lines of transportation to the seaboard, by clearing out the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

The next meeting of the Council will be the Annual Meeting, on the second Tuesday in December, at Kansas City.

WISCONSIN STATE GRANGE.

The following resolutions, adopted by the State Grange of Wisconsin, show that the Order in that State is in earnest. The organization has been growing more rapidly since the elections than before, which is quite contrary to the predictions of many who are determined in believing it a political organization:

First, That we are in favor of the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers and Mississippi river, and other water courses that tend to cheapen transportation.

Second, That the executive committee be and are hereby instructed to prepare and distribute to the several subordinate Granges suitable petitions to Congress for better and cheaper means of transportation from the West to the Atlantic and Southern seaboard, with a request that said petitions be signed as numerous as possible, and returned to the Secretary of the State Grange at as early a day as possible, to be by him forwarded to Congress at the beginning of the next session.

Third, That we will support no man for office who has ever been guilty of receiving retrospective increase of salary for public service, or received an advance in salary by the act of March 8, 1873.

Fourth, That, in our opinion, railroads are public highways, and railroad companies common carriers. As such we ask, nay demand, that our State and National Legislatures shall control them by just and equitable laws.

IOWA GRANGE.—The Iowa Homestead, of the 26th ultimo, has a brief report of the proceedings of the meeting of the executive committee of the State Grange of Iowa, at Cedar Rapids, on the 9th.

The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It is evident to all practical, thinking men, that, in order to reap fully the benefits of our organization pecuniarily, perfect harmony and concert of action should obtain in all our business relations—that in bulking our business with implement manufactories alone can we hope to obtain the highest results; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend all our subordinate Granges to at once institute a vigorous canvass, and by this means ascertain how many and what implements will be required for the members of the Order for the coming season.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the State Grange be requested to secure in each county a thorough canvass by some competent person, and that all such canvassing agents be required to make returns of their doings on or before the first day in December next; to Brother J. D. Whitman, our State Agent at Des Moines.

After a thorough discussion, the preamble and resolutions were adopted.

MAINE GRANGE.—The first Grange of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry in Maine was instituted at Hampden, with Col. Amasa Walker as Master, and J. W. Shaw as Secretary. It is called the Eastern Star Grange, and numbers about forty members. Granges are soon to be organized in Glenburn and Etna.

A McPHERSON county Farmers' Club has donated ten tons of hay to its members who have suffered by prairie fires. That is practical co-operation. Organized charity is extremely becoming as a feature in a Farmers' Club. At this season, when calamities by fire are prevalent, and calamities incident to winter are impending, aggravated too by general hard times, farmers' associations can be made very useful in every neighborhood, in the matter of earing for the wants of the needy and unfortunate.

GOV. BOOTH, OF CALIFORNIA, AND THE GRANGERS.

We take from the California *Daily Record*, the following extract from an address of Gov. Booth, of California, to the State Grange, delivered at San Jose, California, October 17:

EIGHTEEN BILLIONS OF DEBT.

I have referred to the comparative overgrowth of cities. One of the objects, I observe, of the Granges is, to simplify the machinery of exchange, to dispense with the middlemen as far as practicable, and bring producers and consumers more nearly together. In the degree in which they shall proceed in this, they will check one of the tendencies toward the concentration of capital and population. This increase of city population and the aggregation of capital is not confined to the United States, but is common to the civilized world. London is growing more rapidly than ever before, and the growth of Berlin in the last few years is as great a marvel as that of Chicago. The causes must be sought in principles of universal operation. At one period of the world's history, men gathered in cities and walled towns, for mutual protection. At another, cities were great political capitals, law-givers in fact, making vast provinces and distant countries tributaries to their wealth and power by conquest. Now cities attain their importance as the centers and capitals of money, manufactures and commerce. Think for one moment how vastly their importance as mere money centers has been increased by the introduction of national funded debts. The funded debt of the United States is \$1,788,245,500; that of the various States \$324,747,959; of counties and towns, \$429,075,518; the last figures are from unofficial statistical tables, and are probably largely under. The floating debts of the General Government, and of the States, counties and cities, would add more than \$800,000,000 to this sum of our indebtedness. The funded debt of the railroads in the United States is \$1,206,645,061. The total debts of the nations of the world, compiled on the basis of Hubner's statistical table, and probably embracing only such as are quotable at the London Exchange, is \$18,700,598,768—more than quadruple the gold and silver coin in the world. Add to that already inconceivable sum the debts of States, counties and municipalities, and we become lost in a bewildering maze of figures. The interest on this vast sum is a tribute paid by the world's industry to the world's moneyed centers and capitals. What a happy holiday the world would enjoy, what a year of jubilee, if it could once get out of debt. Nearly all the vast sums I have recapitulated are the prices of wars, and must be paid by the accumulations of peace. There is no escape. No nation can afford to incur the disgrace of repudiation. Capital, when invested in machinery and material improvements, adds to the productive capacity and to the sum of human happiness, but no "national debt is a national blessing," and their vast aggregate is a silent, constant drain on the world's productive industry. It is that much of the world's "stock in trade," held by a "dead hand."

Now, almost everything produced on the farm is sold; almost everything consumed in the house is bought. Sometimes the markets are distant, as Liverpool fixes the price of wheat in Santa Clara. The farmer necessarily becomes interested in the laws of trade, methods of exchange and prices of transportation. It is important he should know what kind of weather they had in England at harvest, how much wheat Russia can spare, and how many ships are on the way to his nearest port. It is important that the friction in handling what he has to sell and what he has to buy should be as light as possible, and that he should not be taxed in extra profits to pay losses by bad debts. Now, he desires to know about where the money is to come from to "move the crops." He needs more capital at some times than others: wants banking accommodations and low interest. As moneyed interests, manufacturing interests and commercial interests from the nature of their transactions, have their capital and pivoted centers, and as from the nature of their pursuits agricultural interests have not, but are as necessarily diffused as the others are concentrated, it is imminently proper that they should organize for their own advancement and protection. Farmers living in comparative isolation ought to feel that there is a network of sympathy connecting each with all. This want the institution of the Patrons of Husbandry, through the State and Subordinate Granges, is intended to supply.

One word, and I am done. I have known farmers who toiled all day, and almost every day, in the field, when a daily half hour spent on the house and garden, in making home attractive, would add more to their real happiness than all their toil. For after all, home is the true source of

lasting joys. Fortunate are those who have happy homes—blessed are they who make them happy.

CHARLES BRADLAUGH ON TRADES' UNIONS.

This distinguished English orator addressed the laboring men at Cooper Union, in New York city, upon the connection with Labor and State, the Divisions of Modern Society and the Trades' Unions. Upon this last question, he said:

"Are Trades' Unions honorable, legal and justifiable? I am ready to say that they are all of these. Any combination of men which has for its purpose to raise the price of wages for laborers is not only justifiable, but is a display of common sense. Don't be afraid of criticism. Your working men's societies should be political organizations. I was surprised to learn that Labor had nothing to do with Politics. Don't be selfish. When a man stands up among you and offers ideas which are different from yours, honor him for his courage and his brains. Anybody can float with the current; a stick can do that. Be able to swim for your life, and help the weak ones by your side.

"The representatives of monopolies should not be allowed representation in the Congress halls of this or any country. You have no right to tell me that men in the Legislatures sell their votes to these monopolies. It is you who put them there; you who keep them there. Put the brand of scarlet on every man's brow who sells himself, make him a political leper, whose life shall be worthless and rotten forever afterward. This will stop bribery in your Legislatures. The working men are told to have patience. Patience! Who says patience to a starving man? Hunger knows no patience. It's blasphemy to a mother who has several starving children at her side.

"I can scarcely tell you how proud I am to address you to-night. I am here to say what the men in the mills in Northumberland have taught me and give me a right to say. I bid you good night."

COURAGE WANTED AMONG LEGISLATORS.

From the *Miami Republican*, one of the best papers in Kansas, we take some extracts from a communication by "K" to that paper. The talk is good, brave, common-sense:

Special legislation, for instance, merits all that other parties have said of it. It came in, like the evil angel it was, with so many good things for legislators on its wings, that very few were able to turn their backs to it. There is no use in prating any more of abstract honesty. Events prove every day that the mass of us are but indifferently honest, and as prone to fall as those who have fallen. Bribery, direct or otherwise, is the right name for those showy schemes that are every year foisted upon the public for the emolument of the few. They are carried in every State by the weakness of the men who might resist them, and are silently endured by a population who understand the matter perfectly, but are powerless under the money and influence of very wealthy men or wealthier corporations, or, worst of all, the political entanglement of rich and poor alike in the meshes of "our party."

Congressmen go to Washington, and are dazzled by its style. They are overlooked because they cannot afford such splendors. They inquire into the fortunes of the millionaires, and find that their millions were usually dishonestly got. Not by direct stealing, of course, but by what is just as bad for personal honesty—special legislation of their particular pig iron or calicoes. Our honest John Vanes scorn their velvet trappings and all, and go to work in the Capitol most virtuously.

But celebrated men pass them with never a nod, and they get splashed by the carriages of other Congressmen as they modestly wait on the curbstone. All the delights of the "court at Washington" go on around them, but they are not of them. Outside their congressional seats they are almost as unnoticed as blind mice. And the great feminine hearts in their households so aid this rebellion against their circumstances, that in about one session greenbacks are plenty, and they all get invited—invited often to the houses of legislators who have gone over the same road, and who now lead fashion and political influence by the prestige of "our party's" name. A fine state of things this is; but a true one, and the direct result of the blind belief in "our party's" leaders which steeps the average citizen from Maine to California.

In State affairs we have examples enough of how much selfishness uncriticised power breeds. The men whom the people have most believed in have often failed them, and very few can be depended on to work for the good of their constituents only. The present new political movement shows the growth of this popular distrust.

Political people are so often besieged by well connected gentlemen, who have grown up and want an establishment, that all manner of unnecessary offices have sprung up. These scions of prominent families had better go to work, and learn independence. The people without distinction of party ought to resolutely unite in shaking them from Uncle Sam's convenient coat tail.

CLUBS vs. GRANGES.

We clip from one of our exchanges the following extract from a speech delivered the other day at Winchester, Ills., by the Hon. W. C. Flagg, President of the State Farmers' Association. As the Constitution of the Patrons of Husbandry excludes politics from their discussions of the Grange, and is not prohibited in the Club, we shall watch, with no little interest, the progress of the two organizations. The extract is as follows:

1. To do this, we must organize a Club or Grange in at least every township. The membership of this Club should comprise all who are interested and sincere in advancing agricultural interests, whether male or female, and whether actual farmers or not; but all place seekers and officious advisers from other classes, should be declined with thanks. These Clubs should be social in their character, and be attended by wives and daughters of members; and, for this reason, it is better to meet at the houses of members, and in the daytime. Monthly meetings are at most, times sufficient. These Clubs should aim at mutual instruction in the art of Agriculture, by means of addresses, essays, discussions and reports of committees. They should also discuss topics related to and bearing upon Agriculture—such as Trade, Transportation and Taxation; and should have a general interest in local, State and National politics, not only as individuals but as farmers. They should do what is practicable by co-operation in buying and selling, and such other operations as promote the mutual interest.

2. These Clubs or Granges ought to have the means of consulting and acting with one another in county associations, such as are already organized in many parts of the State. By the means of these county organizations, annually or quarterly meeting may be held for the discussion of agricultural subjects. The membership of all the local organizations may have the advantages of co-operative buying and selling on a still larger scale; and if needful, political action in securing the nomination and election of proper men for county and State officers can be taken.

3. We want, again, State organizations, meeting annually, in which the farmers of the various counties shall be represented by their ablest men, and in which necessary action may be taken to promote the common welfare in State and National legislation. Here, again, joint discussion of all agricultural topics and political questions and co-operative action can be had.

4. Lastly, we want a National organization where the farmers of the thirty-seven States can meet and consult.

WOMEN IN THE GRANGES.

One of the most interesting features of the Grangers is, that not a single one can be organized without the companionship of woman. No charter will be issued to organize a Grange, even if a hundred of the best farmers want it and ask for it, unless a certain number of women join. Their assistance and influence are needed. Their companionship will have a refining and elevating effect upon the sterner sex. They are equally interested with their husbands, brothers and sons in the good that can be accomplished. What aids in giving relief to the farmer, will give relief to his wife or daughters. They give tone and elevation to the proceedings of the Granges. They furnish a social feature to the Granges which will give permanency and stability to them. Each Grange meeting will be a social festival, a neighborhood visit. By all means let every Grange encourage the attendance of the ladies. Let there be as many female members as male members. It will increase the interest in them and help to elevate our noble profession to the high standard we wish to reach. With woman's influence with us, we shall have no such word as fail. Her influence is good, and we are glad to know she will exert it in behalf of those who are nearest and dearest to her.—*Colman's Rural World*.

PROFESSOR HITCHCOCK states that the total area of the coalfields of the United States amounts to 280,659 square miles, besides the strata which belong to other formations than the carboniferous, as for instance those of Virginia, of the territories west of Missouri river, and those in California.

Scientific Miscellany.

ARTIFICIAL BUTTER.

It has long been known that butter is manufactured for the London market from any refuse grease that can be obtained, and it is only recently that the manufacture of butter from tallow has been attempted in this country. The process is a very simple one, and consists in making an emulsion of tallow oil by aid of sour milk, and coloring it with a little annatto. A large company has been organized for the purpose of making this butter for the New York market, and we hear rumors of another nearer home, the building for the purpose having already been erected in Cambridge. The operation is as follows: Fresh beef suet is hashed fine, and then rendered in open tanks by means of steam heat. The clear fat is drawn off from the top of the tank and allowed to cool in large vessels. By slow cooling the fat crystallizes, and the more solid margarine and stearine separate from the oleine which remains diffused through the mass. The semi-solid mass is then put into cotton bags, as in the ordinary process for the manufacture of lard and tallow oil, the only exception being that rather more attention is paid to cleanliness. These bags, which hold about two pounds each, are then placed in a powerful press, which expresses the oil. As it flows from the press, the oil is clear yellow in color, tasteless, and without odor, if sufficient care has been used in its preparation. The residue in the bags is used for making candles. Thus far there is nothing new in the process.

The oil is placed in churns with one-fifth of its weight of sour milk, and churned until an emulsion is formed, sufficient annatto having been added to give it the required color. It is then cooled down, and worked and salted like ordinary butter. It is said that some of the hotels in New York are using the article. It is claimed that this butter will keep in any climate, and that it cannot be distinguished from good firkin butter. The manufacture was introduced into this country by M. Paraf, and the New York company are turning out over two tons per day. The farmers need not be at all alarmed, for good dairy butter still brings thirty-eight to forty cents per pound in the Boston market, and there seems no likelihood of its being lower.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

WOOD CARPETING.

The *Scientific American* describes the new wood carpeting that is coming into extensive use, as follows: "The carpet is made of slats of any ornamental shapes glued or cemented upon a cloth backing. The slats or strips of wood are of different colors, and are arranged to produce all the effects of tessellated floor, mosaic work, etc., and being about a quarter of an inch in thickness, they will wear many years. They are finished in oil, and fit together so tightly that the joints are as perfect as those of inlaid work. The surface thus produced can therefore be scrubbed, washed and oiled when needed, precisely like other floors made of ornamental woods, which floors they resemble in all respects when laid."

STRENGTH OF BUILDING MATERIAL.—Experiments are sometimes made in regard to the power of stones of different kinds to resist compression, by cutting one cubic inch of each, placing it between two steel plates, and charging it with increasing weight until crushed. For convenience sake, this weight is applied by means of a lever, so as to obviate the necessity of actually handling the hundreds and thousands of pounds—one or more sliding weights on a strong beam being sufficient for these experiments. The results are indicated in the following table, in which the number of pounds is that of which the substance could bear the pressure, while it was crushed by the addition of more:

TABLE OF RESISTANCE OF A CUBIC INCH OF DIVERS BUILDING STONES AGAINST CRUSHING PRESSURE.	
Name of Stone.	Weight applied in lbs.
Inferior Pale Brick.....	2,000
Common Good Brick.....	4,000
Hard Brick.....	4,500
Pressed Philadelphia Brick.....	5,000
New England Granite.....	11,200
Italian Marble.....	12,800

A WRITER on ornithology in one of the late magazines, makes unsavory mention of a South American bird whose flesh has the odor of musk combined with that of wet hides. It is hardly necessary to add that this bird is uneatable.

A TRACT of hematite iron ore was recently discovered in Shropshire, England, which is thought to be of great importance to the iron industry of that country. Eleven hundred acres of the tract have been secured by certain Staffordshire ironmasters, who will work it as a company.

ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Farmers' Co-Operative Association of the State of Kansas.

I hereby call attention to the following articles of the Constitution of the Farmers' Co-operative Association of the State of Kansas:

ART. 6. The terms of office after the first shall be one year, and until their successors are elected. The Annual Meeting and election shall be held on the second Tuesday in January of each year.

ART. 8. Each Representative District shall be entitled to send two delegates to all meetings of the Association. Such delegates to be elected by all the auxiliary Farmers' Organizations in such district.

Now, I hereby appoint that said Annual Meeting and election shall be held in the State House, or other suitable place, in the city of Topeka, at one o'clock, on the second Tuesday of January, 1874, for the election of officers, hearing the reports of officers and committees, and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting. Said meeting will continue from day to day until all necessary business is disposed of.

The farmers of Kansas and of the entire West have much reason to feel encouraged. No movement for reform has ever achieved such great results in so short a time. Our own State has been organized but a few months, and that but imperfectly, yet we are well represented in the Legislature, and shall be able to carry many desirable reforms during the present Winter.

It is important that our present ground be maintained; that our forces be more thoroughly organized, and that we prepare for further contests and victories. Our opponents are neither idle nor sleeping. To meet them with hopes of beating them we must be vigilant and active.

Permit me then to urge the vital importance of having a full delegation at the coming Annual Meeting. Let all parts of the State be represented by discreet men whose interests are identical with those of Labor and Agriculture.

In other States are heard the footsteps of marshaling of millions; in favor of reform. On all sides—East, West, North and South, the Clubs and Granges of Agriculture are falling into line, for effective service. Judicial, Congressional, Legislative and local elections are carried. Monopolies are beginning to yield, and the era of popular justice is dawning. Let our noble young State, led on by her hardy sons of toil, play well her part in this great conflict. The duty of the present hour is to encourage and sustain our friends in the Legislature. This should be done at all times by words of counsel and sympathy. But just now we need for this purpose an able and full meeting on the second Tuesday of January, from all parts of the State. Let there be a prompt attendance on that occasion.

An outline of business, prepared by the Executive Committee, will be announced at the meeting. Respectfully submitted. By order of Executive Committee.

JOHN DAVIS, President.

ALFRED GRAY, Secretary.

N. B. The press of the State please publish and call attention.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Board of Regents of Kansas State Agricultural College, met in Manhattan, November 18th, 1873, pursuant to adjournment. Present—Regents Hudson, Adams, and President Anderson.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

On motion, the reports of the Professors were taken up and referred to committees.

The committees to whom were referred the reports of the Professors made their reports, which were received and adopted.

Hon. I. T. Goodnow, late land agent, requested that an Auditing Committee be appointed to examine into and report upon his accounts as agent of the Kansas Agricultural College. On motion, the land agent, treasurer and Mr. Sawyer, of Manhattan, were appointed such committee.

On motion, the question of the curriculum was made the special order for seven o'clock, P. M., and the Faculty invited to meet the Board of Regents at that time.

The question was taken up and discussed, and on motion, the curriculum submitted by the President unanimously adopted.

The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That the Order of the Board of Regents be so changed that the collegiate year shall commence with the Fall term and end with the June term.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The President, in the varied duties of his office, will, at times, necessarily be absent; Therefore,

Resolved, That in any temporary absence, the President shall select a member of the Faculty to serve as President pro tem.

The report of the Treasurer was received and referred to an Auditing Committee, consisting of Regents Hudson, Green and Copley.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the President be empowered to employ a suitable person to take charge of the sewing-room of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and that the Executive Committee be instructed to furnish the sewing-room with the proper machinery and appliances.

On motion, the President was instructed to use his discretion in the matter of persons wishing to take special courses in the College.

A communication was received from the County Agent of Riley County Council of Patrons of Husbandry, asking reduced rates for fruit trees.

On motion of Regent Green, the Superintendent of the Horticultural Department was instructed to prepare a schedule of wholesale rates for the benefit of Farmers' organizations of every kind.

The President was instructed to forward the Annual Reports to the Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

On motion, Regent Hudson was requested to take charge of the Reports to be made to the State Board of Agriculture.

Regent Copley, to whom was referred the accounts, with vouchers, of Prof. Gale, reported them correct.

The Report was received and adopted.

The following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That on and after the 1st day of December next, all students boarding at the College boarding-house be required to pay their board monthly in advance.

The Land Agent made his report, which was received and referred to the Auditing Committee.

It was ordered by the Board, that the Farmers' Institute be held in January, 1874, and the Executive Committee was instructed to determine the time and arrangements thereof.

On motion, the next meeting of the Board of Regents will be held in connection with the meeting of the Farmers' Institute.

On motion, Prof. J. S. Whitman was appointed Librarian of the State Agricultural College.

WM. BURGOYNE, Secretary.

RAILROAD TROUBLES.

And now it appears that the St. Joseph & Denver Railroad is involved in serious financial embarrassments.

On the 24th inst., suit was instituted in the United States District Court at Topeka, by the first mortgage bondholders of the St. Joseph & Denver Railroad, for the purpose of foreclosing the mortgage on the eastern and western divisions of the road, and selling the road and lands. The February and August interest for 1873 is due and unpaid, amounting to \$660,000. The amount of the bonds is \$7,000,000; \$1,500,000 on the eastern division, \$5,500,000 on the western division. H. K. White, Esq., of St. Joseph, and Gen. B. F. Stringfellow, of Atchison, are the attorneys for the bondholders.—*Leavenworth Times.*

KANSAS COTTON.—The *Wichita Eagle* says: The chances for this valley becoming a cotton-producing district are not properly appreciated. Every sample of the past season's growth that we have heard of being sent away for test has met with commendations and guarantees of success, both as to texture and quality. H. L. Jackson, of whose patch we have before made mention, sent sample bolls east to New York and Memphis. The answer comes back to the effect that no better cotton can be produced anywhere in the United States.

THE great race for \$50,000 was run Saturday at Ocean Park Track, near San Francisco. About twelve thousand people were present. The entries were Thad. Stevens, Joe Daniels, True Blue and Mamie Hall. Four four-mile heats were run, Joe Daniels winning the first by two lengths in 7:45; True Blue took the second 8:08; Thad. Stevens the third in 7:27, and the fourth 7:25, winning the race and money. True Blue broke his leg in third heat.

CUBA lies only 130 miles south of Florida. It has nearly 50,000 square miles of area and a coast-line of 1,600. The island is intersected by a range of lofty mountains, running east and west. Eastern and Western Cuba are the political divisions, the former being the home of the rebellion. The population of Eastern Cuba is, whites, 100,000; colored, 143,000. Western Cuba, whites, 376,000; colored, 399,000. Of these latter, 305,600 are slaves. Total population, 1,021,000.

A TEXAS farmer turns his cattle out to pasture in an enclosure one hundred and fifty miles long and fifty miles wide.

The Kansas Farmer

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS:

In the Breeders', Nurseries' and Seedsmen's Directory, we will print a Card of 3 lines for one year, for \$5. This will give a circulation to the Card of nearly 200,000 copies during the year, the best offer ever made by a first-class Weekly Paper.

MANY THANKS.

For the many generous and encouraging notices we have received from the Press of the State, and the more than friendly letters which have been sent us, some of which we publish in this issue, we can only say that we feel deeply grateful, and shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the good opinions so kindly expressed.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

Our readers will find upon reference to our advertisement, the terms of subscription for THE WEEKLY FARMER for 1874. In our next issue, January 7th, we will give the names of a large number of papers in various parts of this and other States, with which THE FARMER will club, at very low rates. We also offer THE FARMER to Clubs at such a discount upon single subscriptions, as in our opinion will enable every farmer to secure a first-class Agricultural and Family Journal, at the cost of the paper and printing. We shall offer no premiums for subscriptions, except cash reductions upon the single rate, when the paper is ordered in accordance with the terms at the head this column. We adopt this plan for the following reasons:

First. To give a premium to every subscriber would necessitate an additional charge upon our present rates to pay for that premium, and while it is true that cheap, flashy daubs called chromos, without artistic merit or finish, can be got at from 15 to 30 cents apiece, we deem the giving of such a premium as of no practical utility or benefit to the subscriber, whom it would be necessary to charge 50 cents to pay for the same and the additional trouble and expense of doing a picture business.

Second. To give large and valuable premiums to individuals to get up Clubs, makes it necessary to tax those forming the Club to pay for the premium.

We look upon the whole premium business as a useless humbug, which can be dispensed with, as not legitimate to the editing and publishing of a paper. The offering of everything from a Short-horn bull to a brass ring to secure subscriptions, has become a source of trouble and expense in the publishing business, which we propose to deviate from, as we believe, in the interest of our subscribers. We start in this enterprise to publish for the West a No. 1 Agricultural and Family Journal, and do not intend attaching to the office a general mercantile exchange, at the expense of our subscribers.

OUR NEW HEAD.

Prof. Worrall has designed for us a new and beautiful head for THE FARMER, which is now in the hands of the engravers, and will be ready for the first issue of the Weekly. Prof. Worrall as an artist, has gained more than a State reputation, and those who have examined his design for THE FARMER, consider it not only original in character, but possessing artistic merit.

DIED—CAPTAIN S. J. WILLIS.

Another friend and comrade has passed over the river. Captain S. J. WILLIS, of Skiddy, Kansas, died on November 24th, 1873, of bilious pneumonia, after an illness of less than a week. Captain WILLIS came to Kansas at an early day, and for a long time lived near Lawrence. For several years past, he has lived near Skiddy, where he was engaged in farming. By those who knew him best, he was always considered thoroughly conscientious and honest. He was not what is known as a popular man, being too outspoken in his convictions, and despising the usual arts of society to gain the good will of those around him, he censured what he considered wrong, at all times, regardless of personal loss or gain. As a soldier, and as a citizen, he was a true, brave man. What more can be said of any one? His family has the sincere sympathy of Mr. WILLIS's many warm friends.

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR THE WEEKLY KANSAS FARMER for 1874. The best Agricultural paper published in the West.

OKLAHOMA.—Col. Boudinot, of the Cherokee Nation, now in Washington, has prepared a bill for territorial organization of Oklahoma, in which he reserves the question till after a popular vote, to be had within twelve months of organization, of taking lands in severalty, and admitting ordinary emigration. His bill provides, also, for the individual assumption of national citizenship, after a declaration by the Indian citizen, who is to have certain shares of land in fee simple, on his withdrawal from the tribal line.

If you want to send a paper East, that will give your friends the best knowledge of the Kansas Farmers and Farming, General State News, correct Market Reports, and the fullest information upon the great Farmer's Movement, send THE KANSAS FARMER.

CHANGE OF POST OFFICE.—All communications hereafter to THE KANSAS FARMER, should be directed to Topeka, Kansas.

CROWDED OUT.—We regret to say that our "Girls and Boys' Department" is crowded out this number. We shall have more room hereafter, and promise our little friends they shall not be neglected. We ask them these long winter evenings to write us letters and assist in making their Department interesting. Don't try to say anything fine, but tell us just what you are doing, and what you want to do, and all about your every day life.

MR. GEORGE GRANT OF VICTORIA.

We understand by those who have visited Mr. GRANT's colony on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, that it promises success. The enterprise is a large one, and the thanks of the people of Kansas are due to Mr. GRANT for bringing to the State so thrifty a class of citizens as compose this English colony. Possessing ample capital, Mr. GRANT will prosecute this undertaking in an intelligent, thorough manner.

SALES OF BLOODED STOCK.

In view of keeping our readers acquainted with the importations of good stock, sales and purchases from and by breeders and farmers in various parts of the State, we request breeders to send us lists of their sales, to whom made, postoffice addresses, &c., which will be inserted as news of general interest, free of charge.

The Home Grange, St. Louis, Mo.; \$1.00 per year. This new monthly, published in the interest of the Farm and the Farmers' new movement, is a neat, readable journal, and promises well for the future.

Vick's Floral Guide, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y. As usual, Mr. VICK is ready early in the season with his beautiful Floral Guide. It is almost faultless, typographically, and full of useful hints and information worth many times the price asked. VICK is a household word in all the West. Send and get the Floral Guide for 1874.

WHO CAN BEST BE SPARED?

Young men, this is the first question your employers ask themselves when business becomes slack, and when it is thought necessary to economize in the matter of salaries. This question is answered in an Eastern journal to our satisfaction. It answers the question "Who can be spared?" this way: The barnacles, the shirks, the make-shifts, somebody's proteges, somebody's nephews, somebody's good-for-nothings.

Young man, please remember that these are not the ones who are called for when responsible positions are to be filled. Would you like to know the probabilities of your getting such a position? Inquire within! What are you doing to make yourselves valuable in the position you now occupy? If you are doing with your might what your hands find to do, the chances are ten to one that you will soon become so valuable to your position that you cannot be spared from it; and then, singular to relate, will be the very time when you will be sought out by promotion for a better place. Be content to grade among the men who can be spared, and you may rest assured that nothing will "spare" you so certainly and so easily as promotion.

From Hon. John Davis, President State Co-operative Association.

JUNCTION CITY, December 3, 1873.

MAJ. J. K. HUDSON:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 30th ult., received. I will try to have a paper ready for your weekly issue of January 1st, 1874.

I have prepared a Call for the Annual Meeting of our State Association. Will send a copy in a day or two, for publication in the next number of THE FARMER. I hope we will have a strong, full delegation from all parts of the State. You, of course, will urge this in your notice of the Call. Best of wishes to you and our cause, in your new relation as editor. Cordially yours, JOHN DAVIS.

From Hon. J. N. Insley, of Oskaloosa, Kansas.

OSKALOOSA, Kan., December 3, 1873.

J. K. HUDSON: DEAR SIR: I am delighted that you have got control of THE FARMER. I am sure it will continue to move forward, and will have the true ring. Success attend THE FARMER. I will take pleasure in contributing reports from Jefferson county.

Yours on the march, J. N. INSLEY.

From Hon. D. W. Wilder, State Auditor.

TOPEKA, Kan., December 4, 1873.

HON. J. K. HUDSON:

DEAR FRIEND: It has given me genuine pleasure to learn that you own, and are to edit THE KANSAS FARMER. The people and the cause of Reform have more to expect from that paper than from any paper in the State, and we believe that you are the man to redeem the promise. "I am a man, and nothing relating to humanity is alien to me," will continue to be your motto now, as it was when you were fighting Slavery in another and not more wicked form. A paper is wanted that "will speak out in meeting," on any and all subjects relating to public interests. The day for cowardice, silence and whitewash has gone by. I believe you will make such a paper, and gain ten thousand new subscribers in 1874. Very truly yours,

DANIEL W. WILDER.

From Prof. W. K. Kedzie, Professor of Chemistry, State Agricultural College.

KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
MANHATTAN, Dec. 2, 1873.

HON. J. K. HUDSON, Leavenworth:

DEAR SIR: My FARMER, just at hand, notifies me of the promising change in its administration. I wish you all possible success, and doubt not at all, that you will give us a paper of which we shall all feel justly proud. I shall take the liberty to send you an article occasionally. Call upon me whenever I can be of service to you.

Yours very respectfully, W. K. KEDZIE.

From Hon. Geo. T. Anthony, late Editor and Proprietor of the Kansas Farmer.

LEAVENWORTH, Dec. 1, 1873.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your kind note saying you have purchased THE KANSAS FARMER, and propose to make it a Weekly Farm Journal, and soliciting some advice in relation thereto. You ask: "In your opinion, will a Weekly Farm Journal, alive to the necessities of the hour, meet with support?" I make unhesitating reply, Yes.

Kansas to-day demands such a paper; and you may safely trust the intelligence of the industrial interests it will be your work to subserve, for a liberal return on whatever investment is required to carry out your declared purpose. But in order to get this support, you must deserve it, *earn it*. You must make a paper first-class in respect to the higher attributes of true journalism. It must judge wisely, and act discreetly, faithfully defending the right, and fearlessly condemning the wrong.

It may do for a political journal, which feeds upon the breath of the present, to veer its course to suit the popular breeze. Not so with THE FARMER. It cannot stand by and see demagogues pervert the power of a fresh-awakened public sentiment, and thereby defeat the ends of true reform; much less can it be a time-server itself.

Just at this time, above all others in our history, do the industrial professions need an organ wise in counsel and consistent in action. One which will conscientiously cull the better thoughts, and give tongue to the ripest wisdom of those working for betterment and reform.

You have undertaken the task in an opportune hour, and I am gratified to know that you have secured so substantial a foundation whereon to build, as THE KANSAS FARMER. No man more than yourself is fitted to the task by the sympathy which comes of knowledge. As a practical farmer, you have rejoiced with them and suffered with them; you have held the plow in its even course, and been relentlessly hoisted by its contact with "fast stones." The fellow feeling which "makes us wondrous kind," should make your new field productive, to publisher and subscribers alike, of substantial good. Very truly yours,

GEO. T. ANTHONY.

From Hon. Joseph Harris, Author of *Walks and Talks, in American Agriculture*.

MORETON FARM, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
December 6th, 1873.

DEAR SIR: I am glad you have bought THE KANSAS FARMER. I think you will make it a capital paper. I always read it with interest,

Respectfully yours, JOSEPH HARRIS.

FROM HON. A. GRAY,

Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

TOPEKA, December 1, 1873.

FRIEND HUDSON: I am just in receipt of your dispatch announcing the purchase of THE KANSAS FARMER, and that it will be removed to Topeka and changed to a Weekly.

This is glorious news, and will be hailed with delight by thousands of Kansas households, because they have long felt the want and appreciated the necessity of having a *Weekly* visitor that will be with them in sympathy and interest.

You will be able to mingle your hard-earned and ripe experience as a farmer with your journalistic knowledge—from devil to editor—which must crown your efforts with success. Send along your Prospectus, that Shawnee county may welcome THE FARMER with a huge subscription list.

Yours, ALFRED GRAY.

MR. FRANK LEACH, of Waterville, Kansas, an enterprising farmer and stock-breeder, says: I wish every farmer in Marshall county could and would take THE KANSAS FARMER.

Mr. T. BUTTERWORTH, Editor of the *Western Agriculturist*, writes us a friendly letter, in which he says: "Success to you in your worthy enterprise."

Letter from John G. Otis, State Agent Patrons of Husbandry.

TOPEKA, December 2, 1873.

EDITOR FARMER: As a subscriber and early supporter of THE KANSAS FARMER when it was first started in Topeka, some twelve years ago, we hail with delight this "new departure" it has lately taken. Not only because of its return to the city of its nativity, but because in the issue of December 1st, we find unmistakable evidence of a new era in its existence. That "Prospectus" is devoid of truth, or else new life is to be breathed into the columns of the old and honored, but (lately) waning journal.

The opening of a Department devoted to the Patrons of Husbandry and other Farmers' organizations, will supply a long felt want to many of its readers. Our great reformatory movement demands united action; we cannot afford to divide our forces. We hope THE FARMER is soon to be the peer of any Agricultural paper in her sister States. Henceforth may there emanate from the Capital of our State a Weekly Farm Journal that shall speak the truth with "no uncertain sound," and stand by the farming interests of our land, to see that "equal and exact justice" is done to all, and Labor acknowledged "king," is the wish of an old friend, J. G. OTIS.

WELLINGTON, Sumner Co., Dec. 1, 1873.

EDITOR FARMER: The farmers of the Arkansas Valley are much gratified at the new departure in the management of our paper. Although it has been a good paper, it must be confessed that its course in some respects has estranged some of its friends. We know that under its present management it must be in full sympathy with the movement now in progress that promises such happy results. And then, too, it is to be a Weekly. Not a *weekly*, but a live Weekly Farmers' Paper, that shall cheer the hearthstone on Saturday night, after the week's work is done. We are happy to welcome it to our sunny Southern Kansas homes. We are glad it will be located at Topeka, where we can occasionally visit its sanctum. We are glad it is to have a Patrons' Department. We are pleased, also, to know that it is in the hands of a practical farmer, and that henceforth we shall have a paper that will be the peer of any of its class in all our broad land.

B.

From W. H. Smallwood, Secretary of State
TOPEKA, December 9, 1873.

DEAR MAJOR: I congratulate you upon your purchase of THE FARMER; and congratulate the people of Topeka upon the prospect of its publication as a Weekly in this city. Of course I am very busy just now, but ere long I hope to find leisure to do some scribbling for THE FARMER. You start on your "new departure" of a Weekly issue, under auspicious circumstances; and with a political page filled with trenchant truths, you may easily win a large circulation, and a corresponding influence among the producers of the West. "New departure" is in the very air, so to speak. This one will be more successful than that of the Ohio statesman. Yours truly, W. H. SMALLWOOD.

THE FARMER is doing an excellent service for the farmers of Kansas.—*Buckeye Farmer*.

Gov. Robinson, of Douglas county, Kansas, promises the readers of THE FARMER contributions from his able pen, and says: "I am much pleased with the new management, and predict for it abundant success."

Mr. Cowee, of Burlington, Kansas, in sending his subscription for 1874, says: "I like it very much, and am pleased to have it changed to a Weekly. May success attend it."

Dr. Sternberg, of Fort Harker, promises THE FARMER contributions in the future, and says: "I most cordially wish you success in editing and publishing THE FARMER. Its removal to Topeka will be an advantage."

LETTER FROM DR. CHASE.

DR. A. G. CHASE, late editor of the KANSAS FARMER, sends us the following kind letter, and has promised on behalf of the readers of THE FARMER, that we shall hear from him frequently in the future:

MAJ. J. K. HUDSON, Wyandotte, Kansas:

DEAR SIR: In answer to your kind letter, I will say that I am glad to see from your "Prospectus" that you propose to publish THE FARMER as a Weekly after January 1st. This is a change that I would have been pleased to see made earlier, but there have been various matters that prevented its accomplishment.

The special field that in my judgment THE FARMER should occupy is that of an independent Weekly Agricultural newspaper. There are thousands of farmers throughout the West who cannot take but one paper, or at least, think they cannot, which is much the same, and they desire a newspaper visiting their homes weekly, that will keep them advised of all the State and general news, of the condition of the foreign and domestic markets, and that will also give them a generous allowance of solid, original agricultural matter. A paper of this class will unquestionably be supported and sustained by seven-tenths of the enterprising farmers of the Missouri Valley. Pardon me for saying, Major, that in my opinion, you are capable of making just such a paper. Yourself a practical farmer, you will know the kind of agricultural matter that farmers need and like; and having had considerable newspaper experience, will know how to condense and boil down the news of the day.

As a Monthly and Semi-monthly, THE FARMER has always been held strictly to its agricultural field, from the fact that its publication days were too far apart to make even condensed news of value; and I am vain enough to believe that it has filled a place in the Agricultural literature of the day, of which any paper might be proud; but if my hopes and wishes avail, its past record is but a foretaste of its bright future under your supervision and management.

I trust that the farmers of the State, notwithstanding the hard times, will respond nobly to your calls for new subscribers. To support and sustain the paper as it should be sustained, you should have added ten thousand subscribers within the next three months, and if our people consult their own interests, you will get them. Our farmers must have a paper upon which they can rely under any and all circumstances, and I know of no plan as feasible for their getting it as the one you now offer. With my best wishes for your success, and for the increased prosperity of THE KANSAS FARMER, I am, with respect,

Yours, &c. A. G. CHASE.

Leavenworth, Nov. 23, 1873.

AN esteemed exchange.—*Farm Journal*, Lexington, Kentucky.

MAJ. J. K. HUDSON, of Wyandotte county, has purchased THE KANSAS FARMER, and will remove it to Topeka. Major HUDSON is the right kind of a man to run an Agricultural periodical. When he talks about farming and stock-raising, he knows what he is talking about, as he has been there himself.—*Miami Republican*.

J. K. HUDSON, of Wyandotte, has purchased THE KANSAS FARMER, and is to assume the editorial management immediately. Under his control we expect to see it grow in popularity, and increase in circulation. It will be removed to Topeka about January 1st.—*Sumner Co Press*.

Major J. K. HUDSON, who recently purchased THE KANSAS FARMER, will remove it to Topeka. Mr. HUDSON is a practical farmer and stock-raiser, and will no doubt make a valuable Agricultural periodical out of it.—*Girard Press*.

TO POSTMASTERS.

Specimen copies, a large poster and a circular, giving clubbing rates, premium list, and containing list of contributors' letters and press notices from all parts of the State, and much other information, will be mailed free to all applicants.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

AN OLD MAN'S DREAM.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Oh, for an hour of youthful joy!
Give back my twentieth Spring!
I'd rather laugh a bright-haired boy
Than reign a gray-haired king.

Off with the wrinkled spoils of age;
Away with learning's crown;
Tear out life's wisdom-written page,
And cast its trophies down.

One moment let my life-blood stream
From boyhood's fount of flame;
Give me one giddy, reeling dream
Of life and love, and fame.

My listening angel heard the prayer,
And calmly smiling, said:
"If I but touch thy silver hair
Thy hasty wish had sped.

"But is there nothing in thy track
To bid thee fondly stay,
While the swift seasons hurry back
To find the wished-for day?"

"Ah, truest soul of womankind!
Without thee what were life?
One bliss I cannot leave behind—
I'll take my precious wife."

The angel took a sapphire pen,
And wrote in rainbow hue:
"The man would be a boy again,
And be a husband too."

"And is there nothing yet unsaid
Before the change appears?
Remember all their gifts have fled,
With these dissolving years!"

"Why, yes, I would one favor more—
My fond paternal joys—
I could not bear to lose them all;
I'll take my girls and boys."

The smiling angel dropped his pen—
"Why, this will never do;
The man would be a boy again,
And be a father too!"

And so I laughed—my laughter woke
The household with its noise;
I wrote my dream when morning broke
To please my fair-haired boys."

HARD TIMES AND THE HOLIDAYS.

No two subjects could be more incompatible than these; yet we are obliged to reconcile them this year. The merry-making will all be tempered with thoughts of the suffering thousands in our large cities, and of the starving farmers in Iowa. None of us can sit down to a sumptuous Christmas dinner without remembering that children are crying for bread, and that mothers have none to give. Oh, the agony of the thought!

Yet we would not have all be sad; the bright time that comes but once a year must be made joyful for the wee ones; their cares and sorrows come soon enough, do what we will to ward them off; and they come inevitably. Let us make every effort to give them a merry Christmas, of which they may have sweet recollections all their lives. It will not take much of either time or expense to do this for children who have not been spoiled by midnight parties and hundred dollar toys; and a present ever so small, is dearer to the heart of almost any child if it comes from Santa Claus.

We sigh in thinking of the sadness of a child's life who has never known the dear old fellow, and the thrilling faith that he would put something nice in every good boy's stocking. We can nearly all do a little for the home folks and the babies, if we try; and if we are able to do a great deal, we should remember the poor, the unemployed poor this sorrowful Winter. A dollar will often give joy and comfort; a few articles of clothing from our wardrobe would perhaps warm a needy woman, and preserve her strength to work and care for a fatherless flock of little ones; a good dinner will inspire a hungry fellow-mortal with new courage always,

and if we have none of these little things to bestow, we can at least give kind and sympathizing words, help with our hearts, if we can't with our hands, and we will be more blessed than the receiver.

GOSSIP ABOUT DRESS.

"A lady is now distinguished on the street by the plainness of her attire; it has come to that at last, thank goodness."

This little paragraph from a daily paper, will show the devotees of fashion how well their efforts for the past few years have been appreciated by their gentleman friends; though perhaps they have known all along, for we believe it is an old time idea that women dress to please men; at least it is an acknowledged fact that they do a great deal of what they call dressing, merely with the hope of surpassing each other; and if we cannot exercise our individual taste, comfort and means, how much more desirable it is that all should be neatly and plainly dressed, rather than that all should be overloaded with a barbarous display of flounces, headings, kilt-pleatings, ruffles and folds, until the effect of the original material is entirely lost. Few things are more ridiculous than the notion that all must be dressed alike, or that all materials must be profusely trimmed, from the heaviest *gros grain* to a shilling calico.

To try to dress appropriately, tastefully, modestly and beautifully, no woman should be ashamed, if, at the same time she considers her income; but those ends cannot be reached by merely following the fashion plates. Of course they show styles for elderly ladies, and styles for children, but it would take a Monsieur Worth to distinguish them; and matron and maid, tall, short, slender and broad, all approximate nearly as they can, to one prescribed style. To dress well, we must know what colors and shapes become us, and exercise our own judgment. Professional artists in dress are rare; like all the rest of the world, they are professional money-makers, and if a woman does not know what she should wear, she is not likely to learn from her dressmaker. But there are plenty of sources from which she can learn all that is necessary in the composition of a becoming dress; we may be tempted some day to offer a few suggestions about colors ourselves. What better time can we choose than now, when the styles are really growing plainer, to begin to pay more attention to the fitness of our costumes, and to spend less time in their construction.

Good authority says that overskirts are in a great measure laid aside; plain skirts are worn in the house, and we have drapery once more. Coiffures have come down, and are worn to suit the face. Redingotes and (by all sensible and cleanly persons at least) short skirts are worn on the street; to be sure, it is not infrequent to see a skirt sweeping the sidewalks, but no woman ever does herself any credit by such a performance.

In several Eastern papers we have noticed an "appeal" from a lady, against the impending fate of long street dresses. We wonder to whom she makes her appeal? Not to the gentlemen, certainly, for they with one accord hailed the advent of the neat, short, walking suits, as they appeared a few years ago. Not to the press, for there are few papers great or small, that have not in some way protested against this disgusting habit. Would it not be well to stop and seriously inquire whom we are trying to please, and cease making foolish slaves of ourselves in regard to dress at the same time that we clamor for our rights? We all know how the accessories make or mar a pretty toilet, the gloves, boots, hat, etc., are even more important item than the dress; apropos of the latter, we must say they are towering higher and higher, but there is no penalty to pay if a long, slim-faced woman wears one half as high as the mode, except that she will look twice as handsome.

EDITOR FARMER: I write to you because I have something to say: something, which I think, needs

saying. If it is not said, the consequences may be disastrous to the welfare of the country. I want to ask all fair-minded, well-to-do farmers what interest their daughters have to sustain them in the unceasing round of little, wearying, though very important duties, which they daily perform.

I once heard an old farmer, one who had become rich in tilling the soil, say that his wealth depended in a great measure upon his oldest daughter. In Summer she was the first one up, and breakfast was always in good season; never was a minute lost by waiting, which, as every farmer knows, is a very important item any time, and more especially so in the busy season. Yet this daughter, until she was married, received for her services merely her board and clothes; the latter not always of the quality or quantity to satisfy a girl who moved in good society, as she did. Nothing but indomitable energy, and love for home and parents will sustain one, year after year, through hard manual labor, asked and accepted simply as a right.

In some localities the minimum age of teachers is fixed at eighteen years. At that age, girls also attain their majority; hence we see girls leaving home to become teachers, often against the wishes of their parents, just as soon as they are old enough to fulfil the requirements of the law.

You men, who have always been men—as the most of you have—have no idea of the "gall and wormwood" in being obliged to ask, even of a father, for the money which we have earned, and which is rightfully ours. Talk about women having no financial capacity! What you see is not the fault of the woman, but of the present social system.

Give your daughters a regular monthly allowance, say eight or ten dollars; you will be surprised at the amount of little necessary articles the money will buy. You will find this the cheapest plan for yourself also. If we know just how much we may depend upon, we generally try to regulate our outlay by our income, and buy nothing which is not really necessary. If then, there be a surplus, it can be expended in the purchase of books and magazines, which are a benefit not only to us, but to the whole family as well.

I am a farmer's daughter myself, and know whereof I affirm. Not one in ten of you want your daughters to leave home, even to teach school, and I tell you that the majority of them do it merely because their pride rebels against the thought that every cent, though spent in the purchase of that which is absolutely necessary, is reluctantly asked, and grudgingly given. We only ask of you the same consideration you give to our brothers—a just compensation for the work performed.

FRANC LINN.

THE SWEETNESS OF HOME.

He who has no home has not the sweetest pleasure of life. He feels not the thousand endearments that cluster around that hallowed spot to fill the void of his aching heart, and while away his leisure moments in the sweetest of life's joy. Is misfortune your lot? You will find a welcome from hearts beating true to your own. The chosen partner of your toils has a smile of approbation when others have deserted, a hand to help when all others refuse, and a heart to feel your sorrows as if they were her own. Perhaps a smiling cherub with prattling glee and joyous laugh will drive sorrow from your care-worn brow, and enclose it in wreaths of domestic bliss.

No matter how humble that home may be, how destitute its stores, or how poorly its inmates are clad, if true hearts dwell there, it is yet a home. A cheerful, prudent wife, obedient and affectionate children, will give possessors more real joy than bags of gold and worldly honors.

The home of a temperate, industrious and honest man will be his greatest joy. He comes to it weary and worn, but the music of the merry laugh and the happy voices of children cheer him. A plain

but healthful meal awaits him. Envy, ambition and strife have no place there, and with a clear conscience he lays his weary limbs down to rest in the bosom of his family, and under the protecting care of the poor man's Friend.

LOVE AND MARRIAGE.

Oakey Hall thus describes love and marriage in his lecture on Love, Marriage and Divorce: True love purifies the heart, emancipates it from the slavery of passions, and makes man and woman strong, noble and courageous. A man falls in love just as he falls down stairs. It might be an accident, probably it was, or it might be a misfortune which lasted all through life. How inexpressive was that phrase "paying attention," as if that did not belong more to marriage than to courtship, and the phrase was not infrequently heard in former years, which was immortalized by Mrs. Podsnap, "Bless me, they have gone on their bridal tour to become acquainted with each other." If it were possible to have a preliminary bridal tour, under proper escort, and the young couple had experience of all the annoyances necessarily entailed by a trip of that character, and if they were familiar with the tempers and dispositions of each other, the wonder would be, not that there are so few happy marriages under the arrangements of modern society, but that there were so many. Marriage was not a partnership. He did not wish to be understood as saying that alone, for it was a cold word. Marriage was a companionship. Driving home from the business cares, as Disraeli used, they would find that the old individuality was gone, that a new companionship existed; and as the best illustration of the idea of marriage, he would go back to the time of Lord William Russell, who was represented at his trial by his wife, and of all the pictures which hung in the historic temple, there was none so attractive and beautiful as the picture of Lady Russell in companionship with her husband, not only in the court-room, but in the prison, and in his last moments. And, if they asked for a definition of true marriage, it was compressed in the word companionship.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR BOYS?

[From the Boston Journal of Chemistry.]

It is as impossible to "make" a chemist, or an engineer, or a naturalist, of a boy, if he has no special taste or aptness for these studies, as to make a peet out of a Digger Indian. It is no unusual thing for parents who have boys just entering upon manhood, to come to us desiring counsel in regard to placing them in a chemical laboratory, that they may "learn the trade," as to their eyes the business appears remunerative. They have no special genius, no training in preparatory studies, no decided leaning toward chemical manipulation or research, but the desire is to have them "made" into chemists. There is a mistaken idea, common with many parents, that their children are as well adapted to one employment as another, and that they only need opportunities to learn regarding this pursuit, to become proficient and rise to eminence. More than half the sad failures so commonly observed are due to being forced into the wrong road in early life. Young men are forced into pulpits when they should be following the plow; forced into courts of law when they should be driving the plane in a carpenter shop; forced into sick rooms as physicians when they should be guiding a locomotive or heading an exploring expedition in the Rocky Mountains; forced into industrial laboratories when they should be in the counting room or shop.

It is a wise provision of Providence that nearly every boy born into the world has some peculiar distinctive capabilities, some aptness for a particular calling or pursuit, and if he is driven into channels contrary to his instincts and tastes, he is in antagonism with nature, and the odds are against him. One of the earliest and most anxious inquiries of parents should be directed to the dis-

covery of the leanings of their children, and if they find that their boy, whom they earnestly desire shall adorn the pulpit or the bar, is persistently engaged in constructing toy ships, and wading in every mud puddle to test their sailing qualities; if he reads books of voyages, and when in a seaport steals away to the wharves to visit ships and talk with sailors, it is certain that he was born for the sea. Fit him out with a sailor's rig and put him in the best possible position for rising to the honorable position of shipmaster, and you have discharged your duty. If, on the other hand, he is logical, discriminating, keen, fond of argument, let him enter the law; if he is fond of whittling, planing, sawing, constructing, and neglects his studies, turn him over to a good carpenter to learn the trade. If he begins early to spend his pennies for sulphur, nitre, oil of vitriol, aquafortis, etc.; if he is such a persistent experimenter that you fear he will kill himself or set your buildings on fire; if his pockets are full of abominable drugs, and his clothing so charged with the odor of stale eggs so that you refuse to admit him to the table at meal times, the chances are that he is a "born" chemist, and that it will be safe to start him off to some technical school for instruction.

The question is, not what we will make of our boys, but what positions are they manifestly designed to fill? In what direction does nature point, as respects avocations or pursuits in life, which will be in harmony with their instincts and capabilities? It is no use for us to repine and find fault with the supposed vulgar tastes of our boys. We must remember that no industrial calling is vulgar; every kind of labor is honorable, and it is far better to be distinguished as a first-class cobbler or peddler, than to live the contemptible life of a fifth-rate lawyer or clergyman.

There are thousands of boys born into this world, possessing scarcely a trace of ambition. Such do not care for distinction, or even for wealth. If they can procure the humblest fare by constant toil, the aspirations of their boyhood and subsequently of their manhood, are fully met. They are negative characters, happy with nothing, and suffer no elevation or depression, whether in sunshine or under a cloud. These boys, who often afford much mortification to ambitious parents, fill a most important niche in the world; in fact, the world could not do without them. They constitute the great army of men who build our railroads, tunnel our mountains, load and unload our ships, cut down our forests, and manipulate the red hot iron masses which come from our blast furnaces.

Scold and fret as we may, we cannot alter the temperament or proclivities of such boys. Nature is stronger than we are, and it is well for us that it is so. If our boys are content to live in humble or subordinate positions, we can hardly help it; we may hold them in a false position by the power of wealth or strong controlling influences, but when these fail they fall at once to their place, in obedience to a law as irresistible as that which Newton discovered in the fall of the apple.

What shall we do with our boys? Study to learn what they are capable of doing for themselves; aid them, encourage them to do, well whatever work is suited to their natures. Regard every calling as honorable, the labor of which is honorably performed, and thus insure happiness and prosperity to our offspring.

In the dead of night I am frequently awakened by a little hand stealing out from the crib by my side, with the pleading cry: "Please take my hand, papa!" Instantly the little boy's hand is grasped, his fears vanish, and soothed by the consciousness of his father's presence, he falls to sleep again. In the same spirit of childlike trust, the Christian may stretch out his hand toward his Heavenly Father, and find peace.

AN ARABIAN TALE.

An Arabian fable narrates that an evil genius became enamored of the beautiful daughter of a bashaw of Bagdad. Finding her affections engaged, and that she would not listen to another wooer, the genius resolved to revenge himself upon the maiden by mastering the soul of her lover. Having done so, he told her he would remove the malignant possession only on the condition that she would give him her heart. She promised. The lover was restored, and the wicked spirit demanded a fulfillment of her promise. She answered, "I would yield you my heart if I had it, but I have it not. One cannot give what one does not possess. It is in another's keeping; it belongs to the man I adore. Ask him for it. If he will surrender it my compact may be preserved. If he refuses, you have no redress, for you cannot twice possess the same soul, and your allegiance to Amainon compels you to abide by any covenant you may make with mortals."

The genius saw that he was foiled, and, roaring with impotent rage, disappeared. The daughter of the bashaw was a very woman. She was a tactician. Woman, by her tact, has always been able to control her brother, and exorcise the spirit of evil. The eastern tale is as true to-day as when it was written. Give a woman half a chance with the devil, say the Spaniards, and the devil will be outwitted. The argument of Eve does not disprove the aphorism. It was Eve's curiosity, not Satan's cunning, which undid her. Her most dangerous foe was within. Relieved of that, she would have cajoled the prince of darkness out of his gloom, and turned his mockery and sarcasm to the tune of tenderness.—*Galaxy*.

HOLIDAY RECIPES.

CHICKEN SALAD.—Boil two common-sized fowls, and pick the meat into small pieces. Cut up half as much celery as you have chicken, and mix with the fowl. Add half as much pickle chopped fine, as you have celery, and lay it aside. Now prepare the dressing as follows: The yolks of nine hard-boiled eggs rubbed into a smooth paste, one quarter of a pint of olive oil, one pint of vinegar, a gill of mustard, half a teaspoonful of Cayenne pepper, the same of black pepper, and a teaspoonful of salt. Mix well into the prepared salad, and cut the whites of the eggs into small bits, and lay them over the top.

MACARONI.—Break up as much macaroni as you desire for your dinner, put it on to boil in tepid water, so as to allow it to swell. In twenty-five minutes, if soft to a fork, drain it through a colander. Butter a deep dish, place a layer of macaroni, then sprinkle over it salt and pepper; cover with grated bread crumbs and grated cheese. Fill up the dish in this manner, and lay bits of butter over the cheese of the top layer. Bake in a hot oven fifteen or twenty minutes; if left too long in the oven it will dry up and become tough and unpleasant.

LADY CAKE.—One pound flour, one pound sugar, one-half pound butter, five eggs, tumbler of milk, juice and rind of a lemon, twelve bitter almonds blanched and pounded; bake in three small sheets.

LEMON PUDDING.—Four tablespoonfuls corn starch, one quart boiling water, juice of three lemons, rind of one, four eggs, one-quarter pound butter, sugar to suit the taste. Bake in a deep dish with crust.

COCOANUT PIE. One quart milk, five eggs, one grated cocoanut. Beat the eggs and sugar to sweeten together, and stir into the milk when hot, then add the cocoanut and spice to taste. Bake with a bottom crust twenty minutes.

SPONGE CAKE.—Take one cup of sugar, one cup of flour, three eggs, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda, lemon juice, and bake half an hour.

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS.

From the time the colt is born, he should be taught to regard man, whom he is afterward to serve, as his protector and friend. A human hand should first lift him gently to his feet, and direct his little mouth to the source of maternal nourishment. With the human touch he should thus early be made to associate caresses and a supply for all his wants. Instead of yells and oaths and rude blows, he should hear only gentle, loving tones from the attendant's mouth, and pettings from his kindly palm. He should be taught to expect and watch for man's entrance to his stall or paddock where he is kept, as a dog waits for the coming of his master, as the season of joy and happiness. His little deer-like limbs should be handled and he be taught to yield them promptly and without fear to the master's touch. In short, everything that loving ingenuity can devise, should be done to impress upon his mind early in life that man is his natural protector and friend, between whom and him an intimate companionship has been ordained by beneficent Nature, which insures that he shall be protected and cherished while he serves. The horse has a heart-claim upon us. The young colt is in some sense a member of the family, one of the owner's household, second in rank and dignity only to the children. So the Arab regards him. The beautiful young thing, with its shining coat and gazelle eyes and sprightly antics, so full of bounding but docile life, is literally his children's playmate. He shares their food, and often their sleeping-mat; and a blow dealt him is as promptly resented as if it had been dealt the oldest son, for whose service in peace and safety in the hour of battle, the young thing is being raised.—*From the "Perfect Horse."*

A NEW INSTRUMENT FOR SLAUGHTERING CATTLE.

Mr. Wenzel, a Viennese magistrate, has brought from a recent trip to Paris, a new instrument by which animals for slaughter can be killed by one blow. It is called the *bontrolen*.

The *bontrolen* is a very manageable axe, with an edge on one side; and on the other is a cylinder about six inches long, and nearly an inch in diameter; it is sharp on the edge, and is the portion of the instrument that does the real act of slaughter. The butcher strikes the animal a blow with it on the forehead, which cuts a round hole, and causes the animal to fall lifeless. That it kills with one blow is a great recommendation for the instrument, since, by the old method, it often requires many blows of the hammer.

The authorities of St. Marc have unanimously accepted the proposal to acquaint themselves with this new method, and the society of butchers have acknowledged its practical worth.

The *bontrolen* weighs scarcely five pounds, and can be used by men who do not possess marked physical strength.

As soon as the authorities have familiarized themselves with the use of this instrument, there will be a public exhibition of the work it does, at which the society of butchers will be present.

As much less cruel as this method is, compared with the old one, so it is as much more barbarous compared with the neck pricking, used in Italy and elsewhere. The instrument used for this purpose is a sharp lancet, so applied as to sever the *vagus* nerve, which causes instant death. The Society for the Protection of Animals in Mechlenburg, where the method is adopted, have an iron collar with a hole in it corresponding to the place to be pierced, so that there is no danger of failure in the accomplishment of the desired object.—*From the German for our Dumb Animals.*

DELAWARE.

This State protects her insect eating birds as follows:—

ACTS OF 1871. Section 1.—That no person in this State shall kill, take, or destroy, on lands not

owned by himself, any of the following birds, viz: Robin, bluebird, marten, swallow, mocking bird, thrush, woodpecker, sparrow, wren, whip-poor-will, cat bird, night hawk, wake-up, dove, cuckoo, king-bird, oriole, fire or red bird, yellow bird, humming bird, bobolink, ground robin, field lark, sky lark, brown thrasher, or other insectivorous bird.

Section 5.—Every person who willfully violates the preceding section, or who willfully takes or destroys the eggs or nests of any of the aforesaid birds, shall be punished by a fine of one dollar for every bird so killed, taken or destroyed, or for every nest of birds' eggs taken or destroyed, as aforesaid; and every person having such birds in possession shall be deemed to have taken or killed them, unless he proves the contrary.

We hope that, during the coming Winter, an active kindred society will be organized at Wilmington, it having already been chartered.

THE Manhattan *Nationalist* quotes the Lawrence *Journal's* paragraph in favor of abolishing the annual appropriation by the Legislature for newspapers and stamps, and adds:

We say Amen to the above. Over \$10,000 was spent last Winter for the sole purpose of enabling members of the Legislature to tickle the vanity of their constituents by sending them an occasional paper. It would also be well to entirely discontinue the official publication of the proceedings, unless better reports are given than heretofore. A daily report ought to be published by the State Printer, as is done in Pennsylvania.—*Atchison Globe.*

THE FARMER adds another Amen. It is a notorious fact that the class of citizens receiving the newspapers, are those best able to buy them. They are sent usually to the most influential politicians of the district, and as it is impossible to send all taxpayers who foot these bills, a copy of a paper out of this little "grab," let us have the practice abolished altogether.

PROPORTION OF CREAM TO MILK.—The proportion of cream to milk yielded by cows of the various breeds used in the dairy were ascertained by experiment, in England, some time since, to be as follows: Brittany cows, 19.27 to 23.00 per cent. of cream; Jerseys, 18.65 to 20.00 per cent.; crosses of Jersey and Shorthorn, 17.95 to 19.05 per cent.; Devon, 14.87 to 17.00 per cent.; and Ayrshire, 13.47 to 14.87 per cent. The variations depended on the feed, which for the lowest yield was grass or hay only, and for the highest was the most abundant food of the richest character that could be procured. As a general thing, however, cream is yielded in larger proportion in our dairies than in those of England. We have been assured by Mr. Crozier, of Northport, Long Island, that he has taken one quart of cream from three quarts of milk from one of his Jersey cows.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MORE ROOM WANTED.—We have valuable communications and other interesting matter crowded out this issue for want of room.

Market Review.

CORRECTED TO DECEMBER 12TH, 1873.

MONETARY.

LEAVENWORTH, December 12, 1873.

Government Securities—
1881's, 113
1882, 5-20's, 106½
1884, do, 106½
1885, do, 107½
Gold—Closed at 107½.

APPLES—In limited supply, at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel.
APPLES, DRIED—8c to 12½c per pound.
BACON—Per pound, Clear Sides, 7½c; Dry Salt Sides, 6½c.
BEANS, DRIED—Per bushel, \$2.50 to \$3.00.
BRAN—Per sack, 75c to 90c per 100 pounds.
BUTTER—Per pound, 20c to 25c.
CASTOR BEANS—Per bushel, \$1.00 to \$1.25 for prime.
CHEESE, FACTORY—Per pound, 16c to 20c. Country made, 12c to 15c.
COAL OIL—Per gallon, White, 40c.
COFFEE—Rio, Green, 27c to 28c; Old Government Java, 35c to 36c; Rio, Browned, 32c to 35c; Java, Browned, 42c to 45c.
CORN—In demand at 40c.
CORN MEAL—Per cwt, \$1.15 to \$1.35.
CRANBERRIES—Per gallon, 75c.
EGGS—Per dozen, wholesale, 20c to 25c.
FEATHERS—Prime live geese, per pound, 60c to 70c.
FLOUR—Fancy, per 100 lbs, \$4.00 to \$4.25; XXX, \$3.75 to \$4.00; XXX, \$3.25 to \$3.80.
HAMS—Per pound, Sugar-cured, canvassed, 13½c; uncan-

vassed, 12½c; Plain, canvassed, 11½c; uncanvassed, 10½c; in dry salt, 8½c.

HAY—Prairie per ton, \$5.50 to \$7.00.

HIDES—Dry Flint, 15c; Green Cured, 7c; Dry Salted, 12c; Damaged, two-thirds of the price of good Hides.

LARD—Per pound, 10c to 11c.

OATS—Per bushel, 23c to 25c.

ONIONS—Per bushel, \$1.00 to \$1.40.

POTATOES—Peachblow, \$1.25 to \$1.40; Sweet, \$1.25 to \$1.75.

SALT—Per barrel, \$2.80.

SUGAR—A, 11½c to 12½c; Ex C, 11c to 11½c; XXX, 10½c to 12; Brown, 9½c to 10c.

SYRUP—Per gallon, Maple, \$1.50; Silver Drip, \$1.00; Amber, 75c; New Orleans, 90c.

VINEGAR—Per gallon, Cider, 50c; XXX, 40c.

WHEAT—Per bushel, No. 1 Fall, \$1.25 to \$1.30; No. 2, 90c to \$1.10.

CATTLE—Native Cows sell readily at 2c to 2½c per pound, and Native Steers, 3c to 4½c; Texas Cows, 1½c to 2½c; Texas Steers, 2c to 2½c. The supply is fully equal to the demand.

HOGS—Live Hogs are in good supply, and find ready purchasers at \$3.45 to \$3.50 per 100 pounds; Dressed Hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.00.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Cattle moderately active. Sales fair to good. Native Steers \$4.35 to \$4.80; through Texans \$1.75 to \$2.80; choice \$5 to \$5.30; corn-fed \$3.50 to \$4.

Hogs—Active and 10c. higher. Range from \$4.65 to \$5.12½; most sales \$4.85 to \$5, closing strong.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Hogs: The market opened with a firmer tone, and three cars Ohio hogs, averaging 192 pounds, sold alive at \$5.18½ per 100 lbs. City dressed easier and fell off about ½ ct., closing at \$6 to \$6½ for extremes. Western dressed, \$6 to \$6.50.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12.—Wheat: Spring firm, active and higher; No. 2, \$1.11 to \$1.12; soft \$1.16; Fall, stronger; No. 3, red, \$1.34; No. 2, \$1.58 to \$1.60. Corn: Active and higher; No. 2, mixed, seller December, 55c; 50½c cash bid for No. 2. Pork: Mess, \$14 to \$15. Green Meats: Hams, 15 days salt, 8c. Dry Salt Meats: Shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7c; clear, 7½c. Loose: packed lots, ½c higher. Hogs: Active and higher at \$4.32 to \$4.75; bulk sales \$4.50 to \$4.65; receipts 5000. Cattle: Quiet; offerings and demand light; 4 small lots choice native steers sold at \$4.87½; fair to good Texas through droves sold \$2.50 to \$3.75.

SUMMARY OF U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

Highest Barometer.....	30.530
Lowest Barometer.....	29.380
Range of Barometer.....	1.150
Highest Thermometer.....	75 degrees
Lowest Thermometer.....	12 degrees
Range of Thermometer.....	63 degrees
Total Rainfall.....	.89 inches
Prevailing Wind.....	North
Total number of miles traveled.....	6,095
Maximum velocity of Wind.....	44 miles per hour
Average velocity of wind.....	8 miles per hour
Average daily velocity.....	208 miles
Average hourly velocity.....	8.5 miles
Number of Cloudy days.....	1
Number of Clear days.....	8
Number of Rainy days.....	4
Number of Fair days.....	17
Mean daily Barometer.....	30.024
Mean daily Thermometer.....	41.8
Mean daily Humidity.....	54.4
Highest Humidity.....	91 per cent
Lowest Humidity.....	15 per cent
Geo. S. ROWLEY, Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.	
Leavenworth, Nov. 3d, 1873.	

SPECIAL NOTICES.

From J. H. H. Woodward, Louisville, Ky.

The ESTEY COTTAGE ORGAN with which you furnished my family about two years since, has been the source of much pride as well as delight: pride for its excellence and unexcelled character as an instrument, and delight such as all the lovers of good music invariably experience when the ear is charmed with the faultless melody of a beautiful and rich harmony which the ESTEY never fails to inspire.

Before choice of instruments was made, a fair test of the capabilities of the ESTEY and other Organs was had. The instruments were brought side by side, and operated by two prominent professors of music, neither of whom was interested in the result; and their judgment was unreservedly in favor of the ESTEY. I must say that, so far as my knowledge extends, based upon the expression of opinion by competent judges, the ESTEY COTTAGE ORGAN stands not only unexcelled but unrivaled in its character as a musical instrument; and I may add that the one we have has always been a "pet" in the family, a "household treasure," not to be parted with on any account.

For sale by VIELLE & MILLS, General Agents, 214 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Emigration Turning.—Cheap Farms in Southwest Missouri.—The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of Land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at from \$3 to \$12 per acre, on seven years' time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all purchasers. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches, and law-abiding society, invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars, address A. TUCK, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Missouri. 10-5-tf*

A Word to Travelers.—We have a word to say in favor of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It was the "pioneer" line westward, and the "old reliable" route to St. Louis. With the improvements which have been made during the past year, we believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has

the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Mississippi. It is the only line which runs three daily express trains of fine Coaches and Pullman Sleepers, equipped with the Miller platform and the patent air-brake, from leading points in the West, through Kansas City, Sedalia and Jefferson City to St. Louis, without change, connecting at St. Louis with eleven different through routes to points North, East and South. Particular information, with maps, time tables, &c., may be had at the various "Through Ticket" Railroad Stations in the West, or upon personal or written application to G. H. BAXTER, Western Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Missouri; or to E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Missouri. 10-5-t*

PHYSICIANS are the best
JUDGES of a
GOOD MEDICINE
They use
HAMILTON'S BUCHU & DANDELION,
In all diseases of the Urinary Organs and
Liver. It cures Gravel, Diabetes, Brick Dust
Deposit, Rheumatism, Jaundice, &c. Try it!
W. C. HAMILTON & CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

dec1-17-93

THE STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1867, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to THE KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

Strays for December 15.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by John Hall, Rich. tp, November 1, 1873, one Cow, 3 years old, black, white face, white under the jaws and throat, white under belly, small white spots on lower parts of hind quarters, large brand on right hip representing letter O with straight bar across center, square crop off right ear, under bit out of left ear. Appraised \$16.

STEER—Taken up by Frank Lickling, Putnam tp, November 15, 1873, one Steer, 2 years old, white, with red neck, points of ears cut off. Appraised \$20.

HEIFER—Also, one Heifer, 2 years old, white, with red spots, red neck, star in the face, points of ears cut off. Appraised \$14.

MARE—Taken up by Charles Reynolds, Rich. township, November 14, 1873, one bright bay Mare, 8 years old, 15 hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised \$40.

COLT—Also, one bay horse Colt, November 4, 1873, 1 year old, star in forehead and stripe on nose. Appraised \$25.

FILLY—Taken up by T. G. Pitchford, Ozark tp, November 7, 1873, one dark iron gray Filly, 2 years old past, 14½ hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised \$40.

COW—Taken up by Henry Harshberger, Putnam tp, one Cow, supposed to be 5 years old, one crop off and two slits in right ear, one notch in left ear, sides mostly white, with white back and belly. Appraised \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Moler, Reeder tp, one red and white Heifer, 2 years old, underbit cut out of left ear, slit in right ear. Appraised \$18.

Atchison County—B. B. Gale, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. M. Kitch, November 4, 1873, Kaploma tp, one red Cow, 7 or 8 years old, hole in left ear. Appraised \$12.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. H. Stockton, Kaploma tp, November 15, 1873, one iron gray Mare, 4 years old next Spring, about 14½ hands high. Appraised \$75.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by C. W. Morgan, Freedom tp, one Filly, 2 years old, white spot in forehead, little white on right hind foot, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$35.

Brown County—E. N. Morrill, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Ambrose Kessler, Walnut tp, November 10, 1873, one roan red Mare, 12 hands high, age unknown, left hind foot white, branded D on left shoulder. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by Jos. T. Richardson, Mission tp, November 21, 1873, one dark bay horse Pony, 10 hands high, 4 years old, no marks or brands visible. Appraised \$20.50.

MARE—Taken up by D. K. Babbitt, Hlawatha tp, November 1, 1873, one flea bitten gray Mare, 15 hands one inch high, point of right hip knocked off, about 6 years old. Appraised \$50.

HEIFER—Taken up by Jacob Perry, Toledo tp, November 3, 1873, one dark red Texas Heifer, white line back, 3 years old past, branded B O on right side. Appraised \$12.

Butler County—John Blevins, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by William Sanders, Spring tp, one light bay horse Colt, supposed to be 4 years old, left hind foot white. Appraised \$10.

Chase County—S. A. Breese, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Nichols Mable, Diamond Creek tp, October 21, 1873, one dark roan Mare, about 4 years old, about 14½ hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised \$50.

PONY—Taken up by F. L. Drinkwater, Cottonwood tp, November 7, 1873, one brown horse Pony, 4 years old, both hind feet white, one fore foot white, star in forehead, white stripe on nose. Appraised \$27.50.

MARE—Taken up by W. T. Foreman, Falls tp, one dark bay Mare, half pony, supposed to be 3 years old. Appraised \$48.50.

Cherokee County—J. O. Norris, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by G. W. Mathes, Neosho tp, November 10, 1873, one dun Pony, 7 years old, 14 hands high, collar marks and saddle galls, star in forehead. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by John McGuire, November 26, 1873, Hamilton tp, one sorrel Mare, 10 years old, white star in forehead, white stripe in face, left hind foot white to the ankle, stiff in shoulders. Appraised \$25.

COLT—Also, one suckling bay horse Colt, white stripe in face and left hind foot white to the ankle. Appraised \$30.

Davis County—Daniel Mitchell, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by E. C. Bartell, Milford tp, November 4, 1873, one brown pony or half pony Mare, about 3 years old, right hind foot white, white stripe on nose, small white star in face. Appraised \$40.

Doniphan County—Chas. Rappelye, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by M. L. Zimmerman, Center tp, November 25, 1873, one roan Mare, 8 years old, star in the forehead, snip on nose, four white feet, branded on the left shoulder, 18½ hands high. Appraised \$70.

FILLY—Also, one bay mare Filly, small star in forehead, 3 years old, 12½ hands high. Appraised \$40.

HEIFER—Also, one Heifer, white spotted, 2 years old, underbit in right and slit in left ear. Appraised \$12.

MARE—Taken up by Robert Smiley, Washington tp, November 24, 1873, one dark bay Mare, 3 years old, 15 hands high, hind foot white, black mane and tail. Appraised \$50.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. G. Caldwell, Harrison tp, on or about August 8, 1873, one dark bay Horse, about 3 years old, about 14 hands high, right hind foot white, star in forehead. Appraised \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by A. S. Blackstone, Harrison tp, on or about August 24, 1873, on light sorrel Horse, white in face, left hind foot white half way up to the knee, 4 years old, about 16 hands high. Appraised \$50.

PONY—Taken up by A. B. Bixler, Harrison township, on or about October 19, one horse Pony 14 years old, 14 hands high, 3 white feet, blazed face, little white on nose, bob tail. Appraised \$18.

MARE—Taken up by H. B. Fowler, Ottawa tp, on or about October 2, 1873, one bay Mare, 12½ hands high, 11 years old, saddle marks, star in forehead, 2 marked under the belly, branded L D on left shoulder. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Jacob Evans, Appanoose tp, on or about October 21, 1873, one sorrel pony Mare, about 12 years old, bald face, right fore foot white half way up to the knee, the letters U H on left fore shoulder, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by John Howell, Harrison tp, on or about November 1, 1873, one dark iron gray mare Colt, heavy mane and tail, small lump on back part of right hind foot above fetlock. Appraised \$20.

Also, one light iron gray mare Colt, with light mane and tail, good size, supposed to be 2 years old. Appraised \$25.

STER and HEIFER—Taken up by T. W. Brownlee, Pottowatomie tp, on or about November 5, 1873, one red Steer, supposed to be 2 years old, point off each horn. Appraised \$16.

Also, one brindle Heifer, supposed to be 2 years old, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$11.

FILLY—Taken up by John S. Mallory, Peoria tp, November 4, 1873, one sorrel Filly, 2 years old, about 14 hands high, both hind feet white, no other marks or brands visible. Appraised \$35.

PONY—Taken up by L. H. Brown, Ohio township, on or about November 5, 1873, one light cream colored mare Pony, dark legs, white stripe in face, about 18½ hands high, about 12 years old. Appraised \$20.

PONY—Taken up by Prady Weltch, Cutler tp, on or about November 1, 1873, one bay mare Pony, small star in forehead, small white spot on end of nose, about 12 years old and 13 hands high. Appraised \$15.

COW—Taken up by Geo. Reed, Greenwood tp, November 6, 1873, one red Cow, 4 years old, small size, no marks or brands visible. Appraised \$11.

GOLTS—Taken up by C. H. Graham, Hays tp, November 8, 1873, one bay Colt, supposed to be 3 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$25.

Also, one horse Colt, supposed to be one year old, 14 hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$25.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A. Burrill, Janesville tp, July 31st, 1873, one light sorrel Mare, 3 years old, sorrel mane and tail, ball face, hind legs white, branded with a circle on the left fore shoulder. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by F. A. Johnson, Salem tp, July 14th, 1873, one bay Mare, 7 years old, 15 hands high, saddle marks, a rope around neck, 3 white feet. Appraised \$30.

JENNY—Taken up by A. A. McMurray, Madison tp, Aug. 9, 73, one blue medium-sized Jenny, striped down back, dim brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$28.

MARE—Taken up by Jas. Simms, Twin Groves tp, Nov. 4, 1873, one sorrel Mare, 8 or 9 years old, 14 hands high, white face, white feet and legs, saddle marks, white spot at left side root of tail. Appraised \$40.

Also, one light bay Mare Colt, 1 year old, white face, feet and legs, dark mane and tail, glass in left eye. Appraised \$25.

Also, one strawberry roan Horse, 1 year old, dark mane and tail, white spot in forehead, white on the nose, left hind foot white. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by R. W. Daugherty, Salt Springs tp, Nov. 10, 1873, one sorrel mare Pony, 10 years old, 13 hands high, hind feet white, white stripe in forehead, saddle and halter marks. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by Mary Evenson, Salem tp, Nov. 18th, 1873, one iron-gray Mare, 2 years old, one hind foot white, white in forehead. Appraised \$35.

Harvey County—H. W. Bailey, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by C. G. Tallaferrro, Richland tp, October 23, 1873, one Filly, 14½ hands high, brown, 3 years old, no brands or marks. Appraised \$40.

Jackson County—E. D. Rose, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Simson Freese, Franklin tp, one sorrel mare Pony, 6 or 7 years old, 12½ hands high, blaze in face, few white hairs intermixed with sorrel. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by J. S. Sanders, Cedar tp, one dark sorrel Mare, 4 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, had headstall on. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by E. J. Doyle, Franklin tp, one red and white Steer, 2 years old, end of right horn broken, branded K on right hip. Appraised \$20.

COLT—Taken up by T. D. Fenner, Jefferson tp, one dark roan horse Colt, 1 year old, bluish mane and tail, the hind feet white. Appraised \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. Helver, Straight Creek tp, one roan yearling Heifer, hind feet white, some white on belly, a split in left ear. Appraised \$12.

Jefferson County—W. F. Gilluly, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Chas. Vanhorn, Grasshopper Falls tp, one pale red milk Cow, 9 years old, swallow fork in left ear, medium size. Appraised \$30.

COW—Taken up by A. T. Leaventon, Oskaloosa tp, one red line back Cow, about 8 years old, blind in right eye, right horn off, swallow fork in left and underbit in right ear. Appraised \$15.

COW—Taken up by Milton Melan, Jefferson tp, one red roan Cow and red bull calf, about 2 months old, Cow about 4 years old, white face, full crop off left ear, branded X on left hip. Both appraised \$20.

COW—Taken up by J. F. Allen, Grasshopper Falls tp, one heavy speckled roan dry Cow, white spot in forehead, ears neck and tail mostly white, 10 or 11 years old, branded 77 on left hip, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$18.

COW—Also, one pale red Cherokee Cow, white on top of withers, white on brisket and belly, branded with W or M on right hip, slit and swallow fork in right ear, about 4 years old. Appraised \$16.

Linn County—W. M. Nesbitt, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by R. J. Hill, Sheridan township, November 1, 1873, one light bay Filly, 12 hands high, 2 years old, no marks or brands. Appraised \$20.

MULE—Taken up by George Crosier, Centerville tp, November 5, 1873, one black mare Mule, 15 hands high, mealy nose, tail shaved, slight collar marks, mane roached. Appraised \$65.

FILLY—Taken up by Adam Rudd, November 12, 1873, one bay mare Colt, 2 years old, no marks or brands. Appraised \$16.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. A. Danmire, Waterloo tp, November 1, 1873, one sorrel Horse, supposed to be 3 years old, 18½ hands high, scattering white hairs in face, no other marks or brands perceivable. Appraised \$55.

FILLY—Taken up by M. J. Williams, Americus tp, November 21, 1873, one light brown Filly, 2 years old, marked with light yellow on her belly, and around her nose and eyes, medium size. Appraised \$40.

COW—Taken up by James H. Moore, Emporia tp, one red and white spotted Cow, 3 years old, branded O K on the right hip, square crop off right ear, swallow fork and half under crop off left ear. Appraised \$25.

HEIFER—Also, one red roan heifer, 2 years old, some white spots. No brands or marks. Appraised \$20.

FILLY—Taken up by Robert McMillan, Sr., Agnes City tp, November 18, 1873, one bright bay Filly, black mane and tail, 14 hands high, 2 years old last Spring, right hind foot white, a few white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$40.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. A. Davis, Wea tp, November 3, 1873, one dark bay Mare, 3 years old, about 14 hands high, blaze face, no marks or brands. Appraised \$50.

STEER—Taken up by J. W. Beatty, Stanton tp, November 17, 1873, one dark red Steer, 2 years old, bush of tail white, branded on left hip with large circle. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Carroll Gunnels, Sugar Creek tp, November 14, 1873, one red spotted Steer, 4 years old, branded with letter C on left hip, underbit in left ear, smooth crop off both ears, blind in left eye. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by M. Maxill, Middle Creek tp, November 24, 1873, one red Texas Steer, 7 years old, branded with letter H on left side, and another brand near the first one which is difficult to describe, some little white on flank, smooth crop off left ear. Appraised \$11.

HORSE—Taken up by T. W. Hyres, Marysville tp, November 21, 1873, one black Horse, 12 years old, right fore foot and left hind foot white to pastern joint, white stripe running down nose, fore feet shod, white spots on back, 15½ hands high, branded N A on left shoulder. Appraised \$35.

COW—Taken up by John Howe, Stanton tp, November 23, 1873, one brindle Cow, 8 years old, long sharp horns, marked with common devil and right ear cut, under slope of left ear, branded on left hip with letter O with cross bar, no other marks or brands perceivable. Appraised \$30.

HEIFER—Taken up by Mrs. M. J. Patten, Marysville tp, November 15, 1873, one speckled roan Heifer, more red than white, 2 years old, has the appearance of having been marked with an upper bit in both ears, the marks are small, inside of legs white, no brands perceivable. Appraised \$15.35.

Morris County—H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk.

TEXAS COW and CALF—Taken up by Frank Doran, Neosho tp, November 4, 1873, one Texas Cow and Calf of a light dun 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 \$13.50.

MARE—Taken up by John Ekblad, Shannon tp, November 10, 1873, one iron gray Mare, about 7 years old, saddle and harness marks, about 14 hands high. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by H. S. Gall, Shannon tp, December 4, 1873, one light bay Mare, 3 years old, black mane and tail, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$45.

MARE—Also, one roan Mare, one year old, black mane and tail, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$30.

HEIFER—Taken up by G. W. Marvel, Postowatomie tp, December 3, 1873, one red Heifer, 2 years old, white on belly, points of both horns broken off, no other marks. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by C. G. Phillips, Clark's Creek tp, November 6, 1873, one bay Mare, 2 years old, white hind feet, spot in forehead, legs black from knees down, black mane and tail, 15 hands high. Appraised \$37.50.

Nemaha County—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by J. N. Frank, Richmond tp, November 11, 1873, one bay mare Colt, 2 years old past, few white hairs in forehead, about 14 hands high. Appraised \$40.

STEER—Taken up by Hiram Berger, Richmond tp, November 14, 1873, one red and white Steer, 2 years old last Spring. Appraised \$20.

COLT—Taken up by Henry Fasholt, Nemaha tp, November 19, 1873, one mare Colt, 4 years old next Spring, bay color, common light. Appraised \$60.

COW—Taken up by James Sams, Home tp, one black Cow, 5 years old, some white hairs on belly. Appraised \$20.

HEIFER—Also, one black Heifer, 2 years old, white stripe on back, star in forehead. Appraised \$15.

HEIFER—Also, one brindle yearling Heifer. Appraised \$14.

STEER—Also, one red yearling Steer, a few white spots, star in forehead. Appraised \$16.

COW—Taken up by John Moriarty, Clear Creek tp, one light red Texas Cow, 5 years old, branded letter N on right hip, letter S on back, under slope on right ear, crop and underbit in left ear. Appraised \$—

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by H. G. Lands, Arvonia tp, about November 7, 1873, one bay horse Colt, 2 years old, 12 hands high, some white on left hind foot, scattering white hairs on forehead, dark mane and tail. Appraised \$40.

STEER—Taken up by A. M. Wilson, Melvern tp, November 1, 1873, one small sized red and white Texas Steer, 5 years old, white stripe on back, white star in forehead, branded II on the right hip. Appraised \$—

PONY—Taken up by F. H. Dart, Ridgeway tp, 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.

HEIFER—Taken up by Amos Davis, Ridgeway tp, about November 14, 1873, one red and white Heifer, 2 years old, rather small. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by S. C. Mathews, near Melvern, November 5, 1873, one white yearling Steer, red hairs sprinkled about neck, small size. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by N. A. Knopf, 5 miles northwest of Quenemo, about November 5, 1873, one Texas Steer, 2 years old, medium size, roan color, white face and belly; crop off left ear. Appraised \$14.

STEER—Also, one Texas Steer, 2 years old, small size, brown and white spotted, swallow fork in right ear, branded on right side with three letters, supposed to be D O and C. Appraised \$11.

HORSE—Taken up by W. H. Wilson, 5 miles south of Quenemo, one bay Horse, about 3 years old, about 14½ hands high, heavy made. Appraised \$37.50.

Pottowatomie County—H. P. Smith, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by L. C. Steward, Vienna tp, one dark bay pony Mare, star in forehead, small brand on left shoulder in the shape of a leaf, slight saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by Robert Bateman, Vienna tp, one light iron gray Horse, black legs mane and tail, branded T P on left shoulder, scar on left leg about eight inches above knee, 14½ hands high. Appraised \$15.

GELDING—Taken up by John Campbell, Center tp, October 28, 1873, one bay Gelding, supposed to be 9 years old, white spot in forehead, both hind feet white to pastern joint, left fore foot white, white scar on right hind foot, saddle marks. Appraised \$45.

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

STEER—Taken up by John J. Burgess, Center tp, November 17, 1873, one red and white spotted Steer, crop off both ears, 1 year old. Appraised \$14.

STEER—Taken up by Patrick O'Sullivan, 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 tail white, branded H on right hip, dim brand on left shoulder resembling S. Appraised \$23.

COW—Taken up by John Gibson, Mill Creek tp, November 17, 1873, one Cow, 3 years old, dark red, some white on belly, branded 19 on left horn, the hoofs on the hind feet turned up, has short stagg horns, brand resembling the letter R on the left side behind the shoulder. Appraised \$13.

PONY—Taken up by F. A. Deputy, Blue tp, November 15, 1873, one chestnut sorrel Pony, 5 years old next Spring, collar marks on neck, branded C O P on left shoulder, and 71 on left jaw. Appraised \$35.

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

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

HORSE—Taken up by Jos Dutcher, Clear Creek tp, November 14, 1873, one bay Horse, between 15 and 20 years old, right hind foot white, saddle marks on right side of his back, about 15 hands high. Appraised \$5.

FILLY—Also, one iron gray Filly, 2 years old past, about 12 hands high. Appraised \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by Reuben Keith, Pottawatomie tp, November 14, 1873, one Heifer, all red, one year old past, no marks or brands. Appraised \$10.

PONY—Taken up by Dan'l McCoy, Blue tp, November 17, 1873, one horse Pony, medium size, supposed to be 2 years old past, dark bay, white spot in forehead, no marks. Appraised \$16.

COLT—Also, one mare Colt, medium size, supposed to be 2 years old past, bright bay with some white hairs, white spot in forehead, some white near the hoof of left hind foot, no marks. Appraised \$28.

STEER—Taken up by Eli Grover, Hamlin tp, November 18, 1873, one red yearling Steer, white on hind legs and belly, no marks or brands. Appraised \$17.50.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Wm Ayers, Silver Lake tp, November 17, 1873, one yearling Steer, brindle color, underbit in each ear. Appraised \$12.

COLT—Taken up by G. W. Berry, Williamsport tp, November 1, 1873, one bay horse Colt, black mane and tail and legs, left hind foot white, 2 years old. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by Thomas Nugent, Auburn tp, November 23, 1873, one sorrel Gelding, 5 years old past, 13 hands high, three white feet, flea bitten spots on him, bald face. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Wm Boydston, Soldier tp, November 14, 1873, one red yearling Steer, blue back, white tail, white face. Appraised \$12.

Wabunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by T. L. Woody, Mission Creek tp, November 11, 1873, one bay Mare, small white spot on inside of left heel, 14 hands high, tagged or shot in left side, 2 years old, no marks or brands. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Also, one bright bay Mare, 2 years old, front feet white above the hoof, left hind foot white above the hoof, 14 hands 1 1/4 inches high. Appraised \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by Robt Hook and Thos R Slattery, Wilmington tp, November 15, 1873, one dun horse Colt, 2 years old past, 13 hands high, scar on left fore foot, sweened in left shoulder. Appraised \$10.

MARE—Also, one light iron gray Mare, 2 years old, 13 1/4 hands high. Appraised \$35.

MARE—Taken up by Wm Y and G W French, Wilmington tp, November 22, 1873, one dark bay Mare, 3 years old, half pony, 14 1/4 hands high, black mane and tail, 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. Appraised \$12.

Strays for December 1.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Frederick Remuck, of Mill Creek township, one roan Mare, about 15 1/2 hands high, supposed to be eight or nine years old, with a lump or scar on left front foot, a small star or white spot in forehead, some white on both hind feet, shod all round, with head State on when taken up. Appraised \$70.

MARE—Taken up by Elias Williams, of Marion township, one sorrel pony Mare, white spot in forehead, right hind foot white, unintelligible brand on left shoulder, about 13 hands high, and about seven or eight years old. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by George Lewis, of Marion township, one stray horse Pony, white spot in forehead, left fore foot white, white strip on nose, unintelligible brand on left shoulder, about 13 1/4 hands high, about seven years old. Appraised \$30.

COW—Taken up by Wm W Findley, Timberhill tp, one brindle Cow about 7 years old. Appraised \$13.

HORSE—Taken up by James Younger, Scott tp, one light sorrel Horse, saddle marks, white spot in forehead, 7 or 8 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by Robert Hays, Freedom township, one bay Horse, about 11 years old, an indistinct brand on left shoulder, splint in left fore leg, right hip knocked down, white spot in forehead, left hind foot white, about 16 hands high, white strip on right hind foot. Appraised \$35.

MARE—Taken up by Alanson Woodcock, Franklin township, one roan Mare, about 3 years old, about 14 hands high, having a dim brand on the left shoulder, supposed to be BB. Appraised \$30.

Brown County—J. K. Klinefelter, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Henry Schmetz, November 4, 1873, one dark brown Mare, 2 years old last Spring, 15 hands high, white hairs in forehead and on inside left hind foot. Appraised \$55.

COLT—Also one light bay mare Colt, one year old last Spring, left hind foot white, spot in forehead, 12 hands high. Appraised \$25.

Batler County—John Blevins, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Charles Ketchum, Douglas township, October 27, 1873, one dark, half-pony Colt, star in forehead, left hind foot white, about two years old, no marks or brands. Appraised \$30.

Crawford County—F. R. Russell, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by William Hedgerson, Lincoln township, October 12, 1873, one sorrel Mare, blaze face, one hind foot white, blind in left eye, branded with the letter V on right shoulder, 3 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$20.

Doniphan County—C. Rappehey, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by M and N Bohr, Marion township, November 17, 1873, one bay Mare, 15 hands high, 5 years old, star in the forehead, strip on the nose, all the feet white with black spots around hoofs, and also mark of a collar. Appraised \$45.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by W L Plumer, Monticello township, November 4, 1873, one black Cow, 6 years old, marked with upper bit in left ear, Spanish brand on right shoulder, has a suckling calf. Cow and calf appraised \$13.50.

HORSE—Taken up by George Grame, Monticello township, November 12, 1873, one iron gray Horse, shod all round, has some saddle marks, supposed to be 4 years old, about 15 hands high. Appraised \$50.

MULE—Taken up by W W Hammond, Spring Hill township, September, 1873, one brown horse Mule, 13 years old, 13 hands high, Spanish brand on left shoulder and hip. Appraised \$35.

MULE—Also, one iron gray mare Mule, 7 years old, 13 hands high, Spanish brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$45.

COLT—Taken up by Lawrence Ryan, Spring Hill township, one bay mare Colt, 2 years old, right hind foot white, star in forehead. Appraised \$40.

COWS—Taken up by John I Butler, Shawnee tp, two Cows, one white with red ears, 8 or 9 years old, marked with swallow fork in right ear, crop and swallow fork in left ear. The other a red with white strips on hips, crumpled horns, point of left horn broken off, 6 or 7 years old, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$15 each.

STEER—Taken up by A E Farnham, Gardner tp, November 1, 1873, one white steer with brindle head and neck, white star in forehead, supposed to be 2 years old last Spring. Appraised \$17.

Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Nelson Rowen, Mound Valley tp, October 31, 1873, one dark horse Mule, one year old, 13 hands high, branded B M on left shoulder. Appraised \$60.

Leavenworth County—A. B. Keller, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John Corcoran, of Reno township, September 27th, 1873, one two-year old Steer. Color, light red; long drooping horns, and the brush of tail, white. No marks or brands. Appraised \$11.

MARE—Taken up by Charles M. Fisher, of Shannon township, October 15, 1873, one dark bay Mare, supposed to be three years old, fifteen hands high, a little white in the face. Appraised \$70.

COW—Taken up by William Price, of Easton township, October 18, 1873, one red Cow, white face, points of horns broken off, some white on belly and legs, marked hole in the right ear, underbit in left. Appraised \$12.

COW—Taken up by John G Henderson, of Tonganoxie township, October 31, 1873, one small-sized, red Cow, with white spots on the sides, and white spot in face, three years old, in low condition, no marks or brands. Appraised \$12.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

BULL—Taken up by M. C. Stark, Center township, October 20, 1873, one red bull, a little white on the sides and in the forehead, branded with letters "C" and "P" on left hip, age about six years, size, about 1,200 pounds weight. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by Mr. J. Roth, Pike township, October 26, 1873, one black mare Pony, marked or branded on right hip "68", and M B on the right shoulder; supposed to be twelve years old, some saddle marks, 13 1/2 hands high. Appraised \$15.

COLT—Taken up by H H Gray, Emporia tp, one black horse Colt, one year old last Spring, no marks or brands, 14 1/4 hands high. Appraised \$35.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J S Miller, Richland township, November 14, 1873, one sorrel Mare, 2 years old, light mane, dim white star in forehead, dim star running down toward end of nose, about 14 1/4 hands high, no other marks or brands perceivable. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by Wm Goodyear, Osage tp, November 4, 1873, one dark bay Mare, 2 years old, white face, no marks or brands perceivable. Appraised \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by Dennis Cassida, Osage tp, October 24, 1873, one bay Horse, 4 years old, white face, right fore foot white from hoof to above pastern joint, small white spot on left hind foot, no other marks or brands perceivable. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by J V Lyon, Marysville tp, November 4, 1873, one roan red Steer, 2 years old, short horns, white spot in face, white underbelly, short tail, notch in under side of left ear, no other marks or brands perceivable. Appraised \$18.

STEER—Also, one white Steer, 2 years old, with red or brown spots on neck and fore legs, red ears, dark nose, no other marks or brands perceivable. Appraised \$11.

Montgomery County—J. A. Helpingstine, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up on the 8th day of September, 1873, by Joseph Benadum, of the city of Parker, one strawberry roan Mare, about four years old, 13 1/4 hands high, black mane and tail, saddle marks on each side, and whip marks on hip. Appraised \$40.

HORSE AND MARE—Taken up by O P Smith, November 15, 1873, one sorrel Horse, 16 hands high, 10 years old, blazed face, one hind foot white, right knee enlarged, branded B on left shoulder. Appraised \$20. Also, one bay Mare, 14 1/4 hands high, 9 years old, dark legs mane and tail, no marks or brands except by harness. Appraised \$20.

Morris County—H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk.

STALLION—Taken up by James Conway, of Neosho township, October 11, 1873, one Stallion, 14 hands high, bay color, small white spot in forehead, no other marks or brands perceptible. Appraised \$30.

Nemaha County—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Roscius Shirts, Granada township, and posted before J W Graham, P. M., October 11, 1873, one bay Mare, blind in right eye, lame in right fore foot, a few white hairs in forehead, both hind feet white, twelve or fourteen years old, 15 1/4 hands high. Appraised \$20.

Neosho County—G. W. McMillin, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Andrew Baird, Tioga township, November 19, 1873, one bay Filly, 2 years old, white stripe in forehead, dark mane tail and feet. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by J S Gilmore, Big Creek township, November 7, 1873, one iron gray Mare, about 16 hands high, about 3 years old, shoe on left fore foot, halter on, no other marks or brands perceivable. Appraised \$40.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by J L Wood, Agency tp, October 13, 1873, one small spotted red and white Texas Cow, 5 years old, branded T U on right side back of shoulder, long horns. Appraised \$18.

MARE—Taken up by J W Edgar, Ridgeway tp, October 13, 1873, one black Mare, 14 hands high, 3 years old, left hind foot white, small white stripe in forehead. Appraised \$37.50.

HEIFER—Taken up by D S Williams, Arvonia tp, about November 1, 1873, one roan Heifer, about 2 years old, middle size, red ears. Appraised \$17.

MARE—Taken up by Thomas Davies, Arvonia tp, about November 1, 1873, one bay Mare, about 15 years old, 15 hands high, blind in both eyes, right hind foot white, white stripe in the face. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by A J Curchin, Melvern tp, November 3, 1873, one bay Mare, medium size, 2 years old, gray hairs on each flank, mane and tail long. Appraised \$35.

Rice County—W. T. Nicholas, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. W. Lacky, Atlanta township, September 12, 1873, one mare Pony, color brown, small star in forehead, three years old. Appraised \$35.

Saline County—D. Beebe, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John J Prallt, Smoky Hill township, one bay Horse about 16 hands high, right hind foot white, white spot on forehead and nose, no marks or brands. Appraised \$35.

Wabunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Charles Hensen, Washington tp, November 1, 1873, one dark brown mare Mule, 3 years old next Spring, about 13 1/2 hands high, some light hair on nose and belly, mane and tail trimmed. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Also, one black or dark brown Mare, 10 years old, about 15 hands high, a small star in forehead. Appraised \$20.

Wyandotte County—A. B. Hovey, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by John Stoke, Wyandotte City, one roan milk Cow, small white spot in forehead, 5 years old. Appraised \$26.

COWS—Taken up by W H Ramsey, one red Cow, white star in forehead, a little white on each hind foot, bush of tail white. Appraised \$20. Also, a pale faced red Cow, line back, mottled face, bob tail, has a red bull calf about 2 months old. Appraised \$20.

COLT—Taken up by Sarah Dyer, Wyandotte City, one bay horse Colt, about 3 years old, 13 hands high, no marks. Appraised \$14.

COW—Taken up by George Watney, Shawnee tp, one white Cow, 8 years old, crop off right ear, and underbit in same. Appraised \$12.

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sep15-1y-25

KANSAS CITY NURSERIES, GOODMAN & SON, PROPRI-
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Kansas City, Missouri. Green-house and Bedding Plants,
Nursery Stock very low. sep15-1y-25

LATHE NURSERIES, JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS.—
A General Assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Nursery
Stock. Nursery and Office, three hundred yards south of the
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Roses, Evergreens and Greenhouse Plants. Wholesale and
Retail. 10-17-1y

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THE GREAT DISCOVERY OF THE
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and pain-relieving agent the world has ever produced. It
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Castoria is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It
is the only safe article in existence which is sure to regulate
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Lamb's KNITTER

Is the only Machine that knits seamless Hosiery, Gloves, and
Mittens of every size, completing them in the machine without
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garments: every knitted article in use. OVER 100 PER CENT.
PROFIT in manufacturing knit goods. The farmer trebles
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10-2-2t

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15,000,000 Evergreen Seedlings;
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4,000,000 Transplanted Evergreens;
2,000,000 European Larches;
200,000 Mountain Ash Seedlings;
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All grown from Seeds, upon our own Grounds, and they
are better and cheaper than Imported Stock. Send for Cata-
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Bales hay faster, puts it in better shape, with less
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have no hesitancy in recommending them as the best Pad in
the market, and would advise every one using a team to
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BLAIR BROTHERS,
 Proprietors Lee's Summit Nurseries,
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 sep15-17

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 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

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Osage Seed, and all kinds of Tree Seeds
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 Drills, Vibrator Threshing Machines, Pumps,
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 Hoes, Forks, Rakes, Spades, Shovels, and
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 Plants raised in the West, this year. Also, a full line
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