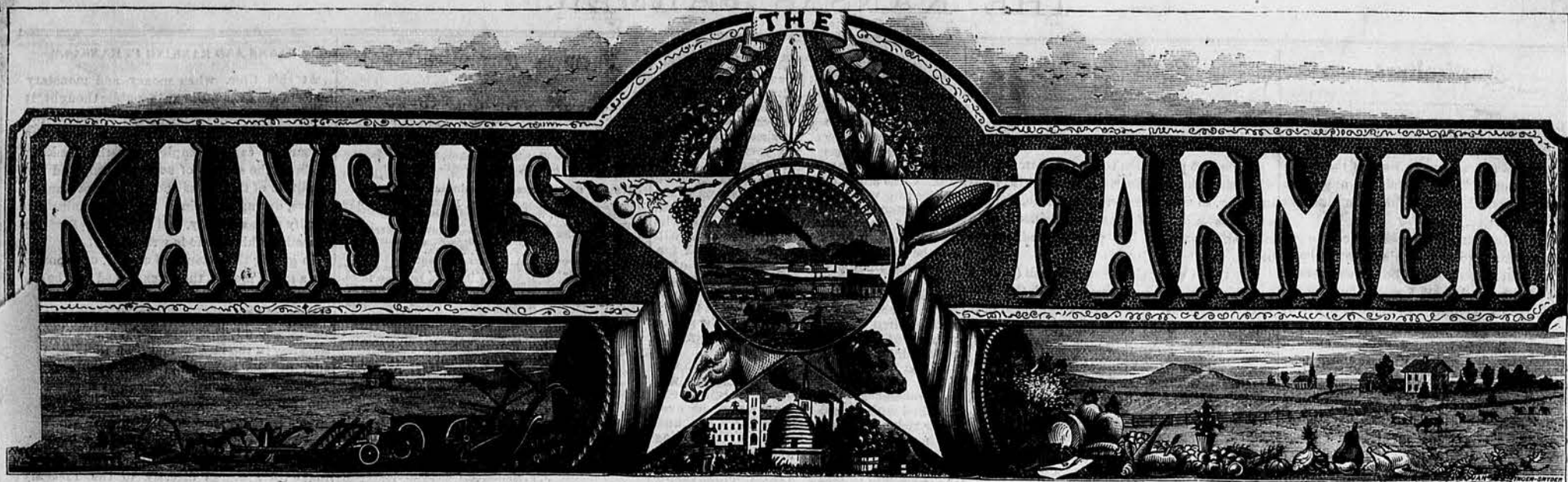




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The Kansas Farmer.

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

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

We present our readers the FARMER with the sincere hope that its style, its contents and its merit, which the writer concedes to its able correspondents, will meet the expectation of its many friends. The growth of the FARMER is shown in the comparison upon this page, giving as we do a fac simile of the first page of the first issue, eleven years since. It is the ambition of the proprietor to present a farm and family journal for 1874 unexceptionable in character and a true exponent of the growth, value and extent of the material resources of the State, as well as to assist as much as may be in the power of such a journal in raising the standard of intelligence in farmers and farming, giving each week the best thoughts of those engaged in any of the many branches of agriculture and stock growing, presenting live and valuable contributions and discussions upon the great farmers' movement.

The design of our new head is from the pencil of Prof. Worrall, of Topeka, and presents a prairie view unimproved, and the same improved, with the horn of plenty, giving ample and generous returns to the good farmer. It possesses ideas and an individuality of its own. We have refrained from the time-honored practice of filling all available space in our new head with "devoted to," etc., worn-out saws, mottoes, etc. Our name indicates the character of the paper, and the body of the matter its value.

The engraving is from the establishment of Van Ingen and Snider, of Philadelphia, Pa., and speaks for itself. The mechanical work of the paper is under the charge of Mr. Charles Spalding.

Agriculture.

FLAX AND FLAX-SEED.

To grow flax only for the seed does not pay well, nor does it pay, in the present state of the manufacturing world, only for the fibre; but when both can be made into articles of commercial value, then it becomes one of the most profitable crops that can be grown. Still even this would be of doubtful profit if both seed and fibre have to be shipped off to some far distant point to be worked up, the one into oil, the other into woven fabrics, thread, twine or paper. All these ought to be home industries, if Kansas is to be much profited by them. No people ever did or ever can prosper who produce and sell nothing but coarse and raw materials, whether of food or anything else which other people work up into articles of practical use, and in nothing does this law hold good more than in the thing of which we are speaking.

Immense quantities of coarse, strong paper is now manufactured and put to a thousand uses, for wrapping, bags, lining walls, roofing, making boxes, book-covers, and even carpets. For the manufacture of paper for bags, nothing is better than raw flax, owing to its great strength combined with its flexibility. In some large mills in the eastern cities the greater part of the flour is packed in fifty-pound paper sacks, and in that shape served to customers; and when this paper is made, in part, of tough, strong fibre, such as raw flax, and kept dry, it is as strong as cotton cloth. The heavy rolls of paper now manufactured for covering the walls of rooms, as a substitute for plaster, are best when made of a combination of flax and straw. Even twine for tying small parcels is now made of paper composed of strong fibre. In this way thousands of tons of the fibre of flax may be profitably worked up. The operation of breaking and swinging sufficient for such uses, can all be done by very simple machinery, or by hand, and either by the growers of the flax or by the paper-mill where it is used, so that the producers can dispose of it in either conditions.

An oil-mill is a simple and by no means expensive affair, and ought to be near the place where the flax is grown and the fibre worked up. To have an oil-mill in their midst, where

a steady supply of oil-cake can be had, is of great advantage to farmers, especially if they are engaged in the dairy business, while to the proprietors of the mill the interchange of cake for seed, as far as it would go, would be equally advantageous. Indeed, the great secret of prosperity in a community lies in linking diverse industries together in mutual harmony and reciprocal benefaction.

There is nothing in either of these operations that is beyond the reach or the means of a joint stock company of moderately well-to-do honest men; but beware of uniting with men in such enterprises in whom you cannot place entire confidence. There must, of necessity, be some science, skill and practical experience, but these can be obtained, and very soon all the skill needed in such operations may be widely diffused.

Away out here, so far from the great markets and manufacturing centres of the East, there is more need of co-operation and blended industries and interests than any place I ever saw. Farmers may combine, as partners, for their mutual advantage, and it is well that they should, but they are competitors one of another all the time. But out of these Farmers' Associations other combinations may arise which shall make them mutual helpers instead of

competitors, as they now are. Think of these things and discuss them in your meetings.

For the Kansas Farmer.]

POTATOES AND TOMATOES.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

When an article of food, which has attained the popularity of the potato, and been diffused amongst all the civilized nations of Europe and America, and universally regarded as a necessity, it is natural to enquire from whence came the potato? What country is it a native of?

It may appear a singular fact that the history of its introduction is wrapped in mystery, and the most that can be said about it is, that a few isolated facts exist which may give a plausible conjecture to found a theory upon.

As Shakespeare has said, in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, "Let the sky rain potatoes," from this remark it has been supposed that the common, "Irish" potato, as we call them, or literally, *Solanum tuberosum*, was well known at the time the poet wrote, or during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

If there was no evidence to the contrary, this would be a plausible supposition. Like the mooted question of the introduction of To-

The Executive Committee, at their annual meeting in January, 1863, shall proceed to elect one-half of their number by ballot, to hold for two years; and the other five shall hold for only one year; and at the next annual meeting of the Society, and annually thereafter, five members of the Executive Committee shall be elected, to hold for two years, and until the annual meeting of the Executive Committee.

ART. 3. The duties of the President and Secretary shall be such as usually pertain to their respective offices.

ART. 4. The Treasurer shall receive and keep an accurate account of all monies belonging to the Society; he shall pay out its monies only on the order of the Executive Committee, and at each annual meeting of the Society, he shall make a full report of its financial transactions and condition.

ART. 5. The Executive Committee shall determine the place for holding each annual meeting and fair of the Society, and it shall call that meeting

FACSIMILE OF FIRST PAGE OF FIRST KANSAS FARMER.

the potato was introduced from Virginia—but here springs up a difficulty. Humboldt declares that the potato was not known in Mexico at the conquest of that country by the Spaniards; hence the question arises, how could the potato have found its way across such a wide extent of territory as from Chili to Virginia?

Whatever we may conjecture concerning this statement, taking it for granted that Humboldt is correct, we may at least conclude that the introduction of the potato was a valuable addition to our food crop, and I doubt not the inquisitive critic who cannot solve the mystery, will eat a good roasted potato with the same relish as if he knew all about its early history.

It may appear strange at this day that a valuable article of food, like the potato, should have been so long after its introduction before it became generally cultivated. It is true, it was considered an article of luxury, for we read of the queen's table being supplied with them at the cost of fifty cents per pound. This, however, was one hundred and fifty years after its introduction by Raleigh, that the potato became generally cultivated, that is, from 1740 to 1760.

We have a striking illustration in our own day of the slow progress of a valuable article of diet. I allude to the Tomato. Most of your readers of advanced age may remember the when the Jerusalem Artichoke was also cultivated exclusively for ornamental uses. The writer well remembers the first he ever tasted, and what a sickly taste it possessed; but they were deemed fashionable, therefore gradually into common use.

As an amusing illustration of the history of the tomato, before it came in use as a luxury on our tables, I must relate an incident I heard some forty years ago: An English gentleman was on a visit at Monticello, Virginia, the residence of Thomas Jefferson. Walking in the garden, he plucked a tomato and commenced eating it. The gardener witnessing it, cried out, "Stop, sir, that will kill you, they are only grown for ornamental purposes," but the Englishman devoured it. The next morning the anxious gardener inquired about the about the health of the Englishman—it was sound, and to convince the gardener that tomatoes were not poisonous, he devoured several others, to the utter astonishment and remonstrance of his friend the gardener. The Englishman's case soon became known on the plantation, the negroes were convinced they would be called on to dig a grave—death by poison would follow the eating of tomatoes—but when they found their visitor remained in good health, they came to the unanimous conclusion that an Englishman's stomach was differently constructed from an American's.

LANE, FRANKLIN CO.

The Farmers' Institute, to be held at the Agricultural College, Manhattan, during the first week in February, 1874, will comprise the following

PROGRAMME:

TUESDAY—Undeveloped Resources of Kansas. WEDNESDAY—Stock Growing. (Programme published in another column.) THURSDAY—Cereals and Grasses—Forest and Fruit Culture—The best Education for the Farmer. FRIDAY—Entomology—Farm Accounts—Agricultural Chemistry—Market Days and Agricultural Fairs.

Among those who have promised to be present and take part in the proceedings are Professors Kedzie, of Michigan; Dunlap, of Illinois; and Jones, of Iowa; Gov. C. Robinson; Capt. Anthony; Hon. J. Wheeler; J. Copely, Dr. Sternberg; John Davis; Professor Kelsey; Professors Kedzie, Detmers, Mudge, Miller, Whitman, See and Gale, of Manhattan; J. K. Hudson, J. C. Brackett, A. Gray, and several other prominent persons, who will take part in the discussions.

THE KANSAS FARMER.—After January 1st, 1874, the present form of THE FARMER will be changed to an eight page, forty column journal, 35x49, printed on fine book paper, weekly, at Topeka. This journal is in its eleventh year, and as a high toned, reliable farm and family paper it has no superior in the west. We can assure our readers that many new and valuable features will be added during the year.—*Jewell City Democrat*

Horticulture.

KINDS OF APPLES TO PLANT FOR PROFIT.

Some time ago, Dr. Chase requested me to give my views on an article he was then publishing, in regard to the kinds of apples to plant for profit. You, also, had the kindness to ask me to write.

Now, my dear sirs, if you had asked me ten or twelve years ago to do this I could have done it. Then I had read Thomas and Downing and Elliott and, well, I was full of knowledge and could have written you out a list of kinds of fruits from "Early Harvest" down to "Gilpin," with a readiness and ease that would have astonished you. But now, I fear you are asking too much.

I have since been reading in a book called "Experience," and somehow, my knowledge has retrograded so that I find I do not know near so much as I did then. Ten years ago, I could stand in the nursery and point out the kinds that men ought to plant, with a glibness that comes of learned wisdom. Then, I could stand beside a row of Baldwin's and answer customers that it was one of the finest as well as the most profitable apples grown, and that every farmer in Kansas ought to have at least a thousand trees. Now I hardly know whether I would plant it or not. Then, I could stand beside the famous Newton Pippin with spade in hand ready to take them up and tell what the renowned Pell of the East was doing with it. Now, after reading the last mentioned book I fear I would have to say, don't plant it at all.

Then, I could point out that thrifty growing tree, called "Fulton," and tell how the original tree in Illinois, had borne for nineteen years in succession, and that it was a good keeper. But, now, although I would have to acknowledge it as a fine apple, and good bearer, splendid tree and all that, but it is not a good keeper. It ripens here in the fall at a time when there are plenty of other good apples. Then, I would have said, plant the yellow Bellflower, now, I would say to you that it is a very bearer. Then in my superior wisdom I would have overlooked "Cooper's Early White," Maiden's Blush, Jonathan, Wine-Sap, Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin and many others, and told you they were of secondary consideration. Now, I expect I would tell you they were all profitable and that you cannot well plant too many of them.

So you see by reading these different books, I have become muddled, and would not make a good adviser. But stop, I will venture a little suggestion, it is this: Whenever you have a tree come into bearing, take out your memorandum book, and note down the age of the tree and then keep an account of how many bushels it bears each year thereafter, and the price you get for the fruit, then when your Club or Orange meets you are in condition to make yourself useful, or what is better, send the facts thus acquired to the KANSAS FARMER, for the benefit of the rest of us.

F. WELLHOUSE.

Leavenworth, Kan.

The Honey-suckle as a Standard.

A writer in the *Villa Gardener* thinks that the Honey-suckle is one of the most regularly flowered climbers in cultivation, taking rank for effect, and surpassing in many points—odor for instance—even the gorgeous colored Clematis, which are in every modern garden. As a standard, the honey-suckle merits the very foremost place in our villa gardens. "We have seen it with thousands of flower umbels, in pale yellow and pale pink, decorating villa grounds in a way that no single plant in the month of July can do." It is scarcely possible in words to portray its extreme beauty and effectiveness. Buy a plant of it, (cost not 50 cents), train or tie it to a stout stake, as one would do a standard rose; prune it not too severely, but in the way a hybrid china rose ought to be done; give it a good soil to grow in, and it needs no further attention. It will grow into a plant that will astonish, by its flowering capacity, thousands and tens of thousands who have not seen it so trained.—*Horticulturist*.

A writer in a French horticultural journal relates this suggestive experience: "After sunset I place in the centre of my orchard an old barrel, the inside of which I have previously well tarred. At the bottom of the barrel I place a lighted lamp. Insects of many kinds attracted by the light make for the lamp, and while circling around it strike against the side of the barrel, where, meeting with the tar, their wings and legs become so clogged that they fall helpless to the bottom. In the morning I examine the barrel, and frequently take out ten or twelve gallons of cockroaches, which I at once destroy. A few pieces worth of tar employed in this way will without any further trouble be the means of destroying innumerable numbers of these insects, whose larvae are amongst the most destructive pests the gardener or farmer has to contend against."

Ripening Peas.—It is a fact of fruit science that peas ripen better off the tree than on it. Josiah Hooper says: "To make peas color handsomely, spread a blanket on the floor of a cool room, and then thinly and evenly place the fruit on the floor. A second blanket must be spread over them, and in a short time the effects of this treatment will be apparent in the most golden colored Bartlett's, and richest, ruddy looking Seckes imaginable. Peas perfected in this manner rarely have the meanness of their naturally ripened companions, nor do they prematurely decay at the core."

Lye for Apple Trees.—As a means of ridding apple trees of insects, we are certain that lye made from wood ashes and of medium strength is excellent. Indeed, there is but one thing better, and that is a strong solution of soft soap used as a wash and applied well up into the branches. This application can be made at any time, but the best season is the spring. Under its beneficent influence the trees will become thrifty, bear every year, and become almost entirely exempt from bark lice.—*Journal of Agriculture*.

Farm Stock.

WINTER CARE OF BROOD SOWS.

BY F. DWIGHT COBURN.

In the first place, don't have the sow too fat when she takes the boar. If quite thin from suckling, so much the better as a rule, though a sow that a litter of pigs has reduced to a mere skeleton is not in a proper condition to breed.

Any time during the present month (December) is suitable for coupling her with the best bred, best formed, fine boned, snug made boar obtainable, and by so doing the farmer or breeder has very much in his favor the chances of getting some good pigs at a season of the year when the weather is favorable for their comfort and rapid growth. Having been bred she should have the run of a good sized lot and comfortable sleeping place should be provided. Keeping her with other hogs is not objectionable unless they are of a quarrelsome or fighting disposition in which case she might be injured so as to lose her pigs. This is especially liable to occur if sows are allowed to run in lots where cattle, or horses and colts are corralled.

If quite thin at the time of taking the boar she should (and with reasonable care naturally will) gain in flesh up to the time of farrowing, when she should be in plump condition, though not hog fat. Most sows of any good breed that are kept until two years old, will show a tendency to get too fat for breeding purposes, and when this is the case they must be bred the faster, that is, as soon as they will take the boar after the pigs are weaned, and in cases of extreme obesity, I would couple them the third day after the sow farrows, when she is sure to be in heat. There is nothing more certain than that very fat sows will fail in nine cases out of ten to produce a large litter of well formed pigs, though it is equally true that the few pigs such sows do have, get after their birth a goodly share of this accumulated fat and the consequence is they make a prodigious growth. This latter of course, is very desirable, but there are few farmers who feel willing or able to keep sows that will not produce more than three or four pigs at a litter.

It is frequently the case that a sow which is quite fat will fail to get with pig at all. Joseph Harris says not one farmer in a thousand falls into this error, but there can be no doubt that many who have fine formed sows do fall into this same error of having them too fat, and the result of their undertaking is anything but satisfactory, while those sows not so fleshy, have much larger litters of even well formed pigs.

Many farmers seem to think—perhaps they do not take the trouble to think—a liberal allowance of corn and water sufficient for all the wants of a brood sow; this is a great mistake, and the wonder is that sows so kept produce pigs at all. Success ought not to be expected unless the mother-hog has rational treatment. Slops made of one part shorts to two parts wheat bran thoroughly scalded and slightly salted, some corn, an occasional mess of boiled potatoes, some mangolds and also some oats help to make up a healthy and nutritious winter diet which will cost no more than the corn and water, and be vastly superior to it, either from humane or pecuniary point of view. Another thing they will relish and be benefitted by, is a hand full of stone coal or a bucket of wood-ashes now and then. Try it.

PONOMA, Dec. 23, 1873.

TEMPER, KANSAS, Dec. 15, 1873.

EDITOR FARMER.—I have an ox lame in one hind leg. I think it is sprained. On the front part of his leg, at the hock joint it feels as if there were water or matter under the skin, his leg is not badly swollen at this point but just above his hoof and a little way further up his leg, is badly swollen. At first too was soft to the touch as if water was under the skin, but it is harder now, but still yields to a somewhat forcible pressure. He has been lame about three weeks or a month, and if you can give me a cure I shall be greatly obliged. Respectfully, etc., P. HAWES.

Feeding Cols.

Many dams are such poor milkers, that they do not yield the foal nearly enough milk to supply his evident wants. In such cases, the breeder must feed the young thing himself. Cow's milk is good, when prepared half blood-warm, and is sweet as the foal will drink it. Three weeks after birth, give some oatmeal, or cracked oats soaked to tenderness in water, or better yet, in milk. Begin with a handful or two, and increase as the need is. If the mare is a very poor milk, the colt may need two quarts per day. The rule to govern this matter is, keep the foal in healthy growth. As long as his stomach and bowels are in good condition, and he not gaining fat unnaturally, he is doing well. Nothing is so bad as to underfeed the colt; taking the land through, ten colts suffer from overplus of it. The first two years of his life decide the colt's entire future. Then it is that the length of his bones, the quality of the skin and coat, and the constitutional powers and vigor, are decided. Feed your colt well the first two years of his life, you cannot spoil him afterwards, comparatively speaking, starve him during these years, and you can never make good the lack thereby caused. The country is full of horses that have been ruined in this way. They are under-sized or ill proportioned; bigger at one end than the other, ungainly and weak. These are the animals that were compelled to "pick up their living" in the barn-yard with the cows and sheep, and came out each spring lousy and hide-bound. While I would not feed corn to a colt, I should give him all the oats needed to keep him in a healthy and growing condition.—*Murray's Perfect Horse*.

Winter Treatment of Sheep.

We cannot too strongly emphasize the importance, not to say necessity, of keeping up the thrift of the flock during the winter months. Few animals are so well protected against the biting cold of winter as the sheep, and there is no sufficient excuse for a cessation of the growth of fleece or increase in the size of carcass. Close study and a nice discrimination in breeding will fail to bring a flock up to the highest standard unless coupled with a liberal supply of good nourishing food. He who breeds well, must also feed well, or he will soon be eclipsed by his more liberal and far-sighted neighbors. A great mistake is often made by delaying till too late a day the supply of grain or roots upon which the sheep are to depend for winter food. A mistake in this direction often cannot be remedied by the subsequent care that can be afforded during the entire winter.

When practicable, some kind of shelter should be furnished. If circumstances will not warrant anything better, rough sheds, thatched with cornstalks and straw, or even straw racks, around which the flocks can huddle unexposed to the full force of driving storms, will be found profitable investments, and within the reach of every man who has the sense of such liberal size as to avoid too close crowding, and should be cleaned or moved often enough to insure a reasonable cleanliness.

Don't be in too great a hurry to stop feeding in the spring. An abrupt change of feed at any time will be detrimental, but particularly so when from dry feed to grass—as the inviolable tendency of early grass is to loosen the bowels, often producing "scour." Get on to grass gradually, and feed some grain even after the range looks sufficient, and our word for it, you will get your money back at shearing time, and have a thrifty and profitable flock the year around.—*National Stock Journal*.

Which Breed of Poultry Eats the Most?

On September 1st, an Ohio poultry keeper took ten pullets of each of the breeds mentioned below, about six months old, gave them a yard forty feet square, with a comfortable house, and kept exact account of eggs and feed, as follows:

The Dark Brahmas ate 309½ quarts of corn, oats and wheat screening, laid 605 eggs, and weighed 70 pounds. The Buff Cochins ate 406 quarts, laid 501 eggs, and weighed 73 pounds. The Dorkings ate 309½ quarts, laid 524 eggs, and weighed 59½ pounds. The Houdans ate 514½ quarts, laid 763 eggs, and weighed 45½ pounds. The Leghorns ate 321½ quarts, laid 807 eggs, and weighed 36½ pounds.

To make this experiment more complete, and to show which lot gave the most profit, including both eggs and flesh, we have supposed the fowls to be dressed and sold at the end of six months at 20 cents per pound; also that the eggs are worth 24 cents per dozen, and that the cost of the feed was 50 cents per bushel. The figures would then be:

	COST	VALUE	VALUE	TOTAL	TOTAL
	FEED	EGGS	MEAT	VALUE	PROFIT
Brahmas	\$ 9 22	\$15 10	\$14 00	\$38 30	\$16 28
Cochins	10 15	11 82	14 00	36 42	16 29
Dorkings	7 72	40 48	11 90	59 10	14 36
Houdans	23 66	52 66	9 10	85 42	19 51
Leghorns	5 77	16 14	7 30	29 21	17 07

The greatest profit on the investment is thus in favor of the Houdans, with the Leghorns next, and the Dorkings least.—*Buffalo Live Stock Journal*.

Swine Breeding

Prof. Jones, of Iowa Agricultural College, is giving his views on this subject in the *Farmers' Union*. The following is his mode of selecting breeders:

The breeder seeks first for animals of good form and good constitution; he looks next to their pedigree—which of their several breeds he shall select may depend upon many circumstances, and largely of course upon his associations and his taste. For myself I choose Berkshire, and I have seen no good cause to regret my choice. I find them hardy, active, of good form, good mothers, yielding excellent meat, and having little offal. They mature early, and are quite large enough for shipping. With those who seek larger hogs, the Poland Chinas are the favorites, while the pure black, oily, little Essex on one hand, and the mammoth white Yorkshire on the other, have their advocates. Each man must examine and decide for himself. I only suggest that thorough-breds should in all cases be chosen, and only from well-known and responsible breeders can one buy, with any surety of receiving that for which he so liberally makes payment. Begin with thoroughbreds, and then keep strictly within the breed. Only thus can satisfactory results be counted on with any certainty. Mixed breeds show the traits and forms of all their ancestors. They will be very uneven in their breeding. Keep strictly within the breed, but do not couple near relations. This advice is founded upon the following principle: Every individual has its excellencies and its defects; near relations are likely to have the same excellencies and the same defects. By coupling such related both excellencies and defects are aggregated and intensified, and the defects may be so intensified as to destroy the utility of the produce again. Breed together animals of like character. The produce will be like the parents; they will be even and sure. For this reason keep within the breed.

Fattening Poultry.—Adult fowls can be best fattened on grain fed to them in various ways, at regular, frequent intervals, not, however, leaving it with them all the while, for they will not eat as much. It is not generally best to change the habits of the fowls undergoing this process by shutting them up, if they have before had the run of the farm. They worry, pine, and get lean. Contentment is essential to the fattening process. Warmth contributes to it also, for in very cold weather the body keeps up its regular standard of heat by the consumption of its oils, which are burned out as truly as though thrown on a fire.

MEETING OF THE KANSAS STOCK-GROWERS ASSOCIATION.

EDITOR FARMER.—I am directed by the President to notify you that the Annual Meeting of the Kansas Stock-Growers' Association will take place at the Agricultural College, at Manhattan, Wednesday, February 4, 1874.

The following programme has been decided upon for that occasion:

2 P. M.—Annual Address, by Dr. Reynolds.
2:30 P. M.—The Horse, by Prof. Detmers.
3:30 P. M.—Sheep Husbandry, by Jason Yurann.
4:15 P. M.—Election of Officers.
7 P. M.—Thorough-Bred Neat Cattle, by J. K. Hudson.
7:55 P. M.—Thorough-Bred Pigs, by Maj. Miller.
8:30 P. M.—The Proper Care of Domestic Animals, by Dr. Detmers.

Very respectfully,

J. B. REYNOLDS, Sec.

Farmers' Organizations.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

National Grange—Business Officers:—

MASTER—Dudley W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.

SECRETARY—O. H. Kelly, Georgetown, D. C.

Kansas State Grange—Business Officers:—

MASTER—M. E. Hudson, ex officio, Mapleton, Bourbon co.

SECRETARY—Geo. W. Seaborn, Jacksonville, Mo.

STATE ADJUTANT—Jno. G. Oils, Topeka.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—F. H. Dumbauld, Jacksonville, T. B. Shafter, Grasshopper Falls; W. P. Popejoy, Topeka.

GENERAL DEPUTY—J. A. Cramer, Lawrence.

NEW DEPUTIES—W. S. Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha county; U. M. Morgan, Jarbalo, Leavenworth co.; T. S. Floyd, Sedgewick city, Harvey co.; F. C. Herron, Haron, Atchison county; R. H. Bradshaw, No. Cedar, Jackson co.; W. P. Popejoy, Topeka, Shawnee co.; L. H. Pillsbury, Manhattan, Riley co.; J. M. Warden, Vernon, Cowley county; J. L. Zimmerman, Wichita, Sedgewick co.; J. F. Ricketts, Garnett, Anderson county; Peter Brandon, Burlington, Coffey co.; E. P. Pomeroy, Girard, Crawford co.; J. J. Sifton, Eldorado, Butler co.; T. W. Peacock, Independence, Montgomery co.; J. Nelson, Jacksonville, Labette co.; J. H. Peck, Lawrence, Douglas co.; T. C. Taber, Buffalo, Wilson co.; J. C. Cuddy, Humboldt, Allen co.; J. Brooks, Burlington, Coffey co.; J. F. McDowell, Columbus, Cherokee co.; E. A. Hodges, Marion Centre, Marion co.; SECRETARY—D. O. Dabbs, Johnson co.; C. Baker, Appleton, Bourbon co.—EX-; R. A. Johnson, Hepler, Bourbon co.—EX-; H. H. Farmer, Solomon, Dickinson co.; J. N. Insley, Oskaloosa, Jefferson co.

DEPUTIES, EXT.—

Cox—J. J. Sifton, Eldorado, Butler co.; T. W. Peacock, Independence, Montgomery co.; J. Nelson, Jacksonville, Labette co.; J. H. Peck, Lawrence, Douglas co.; T. C. Taber, Buffalo, Wilson co.; J. C. Cuddy, Humboldt, Allen co.; J. Brooks, Burlington, Coffey co.; J. F. McDowell, Columbus, Cherokee co.; E. A. Hodges, Marion Centre, Marion co.; SECRETARY—D. O. Dabbs, Johnson co.; C. Baker, Appleton, Bourbon co.—EX-; R. A. Johnson, Hepler, Bourbon co.—EX-; H. H. Farmer, Solomon, Dickinson co.; J. N. Insley, Oskaloosa, Jefferson co.

State Board of Agriculture—Officers:—

PRESIDENT—Thomas Murphy, Atchison.

TREASURER—Geo. W. Veale, Topeka.

SECRETARY—Alfred Gray, Wyandotte and Topeka.

MEMBERS—J. K. Hudson, Wyandotte.

S. T. Kelley, Ponoma.

Geo. L. Young, Topeka.

James Rogers, Burlingame.

John Anderson, Holton.

William Martin, Madison.

Malcolm Conn, Council Grove.

Geo. T. Anthony, Leavenworth.

R. P. Edgington, Eldorado.

George Noble, Lawrence.

Thos. A. Osborn, Geringer.

W. H. Smallwood, Sec. of State, &c. &c.

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PRESIDENT—John Davis, Junction City.

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TREASURER—Henry Brown, Lawrence.

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John Mingo, Burlington.

H. H. Smith, Lawrence.

O. W. Bill, Manhattan.

State Horticultural Society—Officers:—

PRESIDENT—Wm. M. Housley, Leavenworth.

VIC. PRESIDENT—D. B. Skeels, Leavenworth.

TREASURER—F. W. Wellhouse, Leavenworth.

SECRETARY—G. C. Brackett, Lawrence.

TRUSTEES—E. Hale, Manhattan.

H. Van Derman,

B. L. Kingsbury, Burlington.

State Bee-Keepers' Association—Officers:—

PRESIDENT—J. J. Dallas.

VIC. PRESIDENT—F. Grable.

TREASURER—E. E. Bowman.

SECRETARY—M. Cameron, Lawrence.

Northern Kansas District Fair Association:—

PRESIDENT—Geo. W. Glick.

SECRETARY—Nelson Abbott, Atchison.

Comprising Atchison, Brown and Doniphan counties.

Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association:—

PRESIDENT—M. S. Grant.

SECRETARY—C. W. Chapin, Leavenworth.

Comprising Leavenworth and part of Jefferson counties.

Kansas and Missouri Fair Association:—

PRESIDENT—B. F. Helper.

SECRETARY—J. R. Campbell, Fort Scott.

Comprising Atchison and Crawford counties, Kansas, and Barton county, Missouri.

From the State Deputy.

TOPEKA, Dec. 16, 1873.

Any communication addressed to me in regard to organizing Granges, or instructions in the written or unrecorded work of the Order, will be attended to and answered promptly.

W. P. POPEJOY, State Deputy.

To Subordinate Granges.

The attention of members of Subordinate Granges is directed to Article 3 of the State Constitution, which is as follows:

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

W. P. POPEJOY, State Deputy.

From the Grand Secretary.

The Worthy Master of the State Grange having resigned his office on the 15th of November, 1873, all communications intended for the Master should be addressed to the Overseer, M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon county.

G. W. SEABORN, Sec. Kansas State Grange.

To Deputies.

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

Notice to Subordinate Granges:—

There is no authority requiring the State Grange to pay the expenses of mileage of the Masters of the Subordinate Granges, while attending the meetings of the State Grange, and there never was any such authority. The assumption of this expense by the State Grange at its last meeting, has left that body largely in debt; and the prompt payment of all dues will not accumulate funds enough in its Treasury to pay even the Delegates expenses chosen in accordance with the provisions of Article 3d of the Constitution, which is only one delegate for every eight Granges in a County. (See Constitution.) And all other Masters and Past Masters who wish to attend the next meeting of the State Grange in February, will have to pay their own expenses.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE STATE GRANGE.

Look out for John J. Kipp. He is a deputy and dishonest man, from Kansas. Notify Granges to be on their guard. He was lately at Greenbrier, Fauquier county, Va.

O. H. KELLY,

Secretary National Grange.

Price List, No. 4.

From the office of the State Agency, is being prepared, and will be issued in a few days.

Circulars No's 1 and 2 are all out, and No. 4 is intended to embrace a complete list of prices, so far as arrangements have been perfected. All Granges found on the business roll of the Agency will receive a copy as soon as out.

BANKS AND BANKING IN KANSAS.

At this time, when money and monetary matters are so prominent in public thought, it may not be uninteresting to the readers of the FARMER to get from authentic sources the amount of capital employed in the banking business, the sources of such capital, and the condition of the banks and bankers of Kansas, before, during and since the late panic. To gratify such curiosity, and to furnish food for reflection, this article is written.

In giving the amount of capital, or deposits, for a given month, the sums named will be the average of each for the month. This average is reached by adding together the amount of capital and deposits, separately, at the close of each day in the month, and then dividing this sum by the number of business days in the month. This monthly average is adopted for the purpose of taxation under the United States Internal Revenue Laws, and are verified by the officers or owners of the bank to the proper revenue officer. National banks make their returns directly to the Treasury Department, at Washington, and are not included in this statement.

At the close of May, 1873, our banks were in a very strong condition, both in respect to capital and deposits, particularly the latter, which had steadily increased for many preceding months. The aggregate average capital of banks and bankers, other than National banks, was \$1,494,893 28, for the month of June, and deposits for the same month, \$2,794,017 36.

Both capital and deposits continued to increase up to the close of August, which showed a capital of \$1,535,943 03, and deposits to the amount of \$2,982,393 88. September began to tell on deposits, which fell off \$35,933 23. October brought them down \$486,956 11, and November \$310,345 72, making a total loss of deposits in ninety days of \$833,236 05—nearly one-third of the whole amount held at the commencement of that period.

It is unnecessary to say that the limit of this withdrawal of deposits was fixed by the inability of the banks to pay, and not the desire of depositors to draw them. The month of October found the "bottom dollar" of the "reserve fund," long before its close, in every bank vault of the State.

It is gratifying to state that bank capitals with very few exceptions, were kept unimpaired, the general result being a gain in the months of September, October and November of \$220,512 43. Only three out of the whole number, eighty, failed to weather the storm. In November, confidence began to show itself in increase of deposits, and to-day there is apparently a smoother sea, but evident caution in opening out sails.

The foregoing statements effectually explode the old-time idea that banks were an aggregation of *bona fide* capital for the sole and legitimate purpose of supplying the wants of the borrower. In place of this, we find banks and bankers to be the borrowers of the country. As now conducted, no class of business men are so poorly prepared to resist a financial storm as they. Banks are the business barometers which feel and indicate a change of condition in the business atmosphere and tell of a gathering storm long before trade and commerce realize them.

Just why this is so can be learned by the single fact that the aggregate average capital of Kansas banks and bankers for the 6 months ending November 30, 1873, was \$1,546,417 11, and the average deposits held by them for the same period, \$2,642,188 63. Almost two-thirds of the working capital, the money loaned out by banks, is here found to be borrowed in the form of deposits. As borrowers, they pay interest on deposits, either on specific sums or monthly averages of balances due depositors, looking for gain to the difference between the small interest paid—from 3 to 7 per cent.—and the larger interest charged, which latter has no valid legal limit in Kansas, and is determined by the avarice of the lender and the necessities of the borrower. Money thus borrowed on call is loaned on time, and in this is the secret of the weakness of banks. Their life is but the breath of public confidence.

THE INDUSTRIES OF KANSAS.

AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, CAPITOL BUILDING, TOPEKA, Jan. 2, 1874.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—To comply with your request I furnish a short article embodying statistical matter relating to the industries of the State, 1873, necessitating an omission of tables, and will permit only a synopsis of results.

CENSUS.

There are 10 counties in the State—71 organized, with a population of 605,063; 29 unorganized, with an estimated population of 5,800, making 9,863 in the aggregate, against 364,399 in 1870; a gain of 240,464 in three years; an average gain of 82,154 per annum. The per cent in three years has been 67.56; yearly gain 22.52. The gain in the United States from 1870 to 1873 was 23.23 per cent.; average gain per annum, 03.23 per cent. The gain in Kans. during the same period was 239.91 per cent; an average gain of 23.99 per cent. per annum. Thus it will be seen that Kansas gained 21.77 per cent. per year more than the average annual gain in the several States. This wonderful increase in population in the entire absence of any unusual excitement or effort on the part of State or individual enterprise to attract the attention of emigrants, speaks volumes in favor of the natural advantages of the State.

STOCK.

Horses.—The number of horses in the State, in 1870, was 11,860; in 1873, 176,161; a gain in three years 68,375, or 49.56 per cent. The valuation of horses in 1870 was \$8,634,891; in 1873 \$10,333,419; a gain in three years of \$1,758,008, or 20.3 per cent.

Mules and Asses.—The number in 1870 was 11,786; in 1873 7,810; a gain in three years of 6,030, 51 per cent. Valuation in 1870, \$1,014,125; in 1873, \$1,363,971; a gain of \$348,846, or 34 per cent.

Cattle.—Number in 1870, 373,967; in 1873, 634,021; gain of 260,054, or 69.5 per cent. Valuation 1870, \$10,227,999; in 1873, \$13,314,441; gain of \$3,086,444, or 30.1 per cent. Sheep.—Number in 1870, 206,587; in 1873, 380,701; gain of 174,114, or 84.2 per cent. Value 1870, \$1,456,438; in 1873, \$2,003,852; a gain of 637,414, or 43.7 per cent.

GRAIN.

Corn.—Number of bushels in 1870, 17,025,525; in 1873, 46,956,383; a gain in two years of 29,930,858 bushels, or an average gain per year of 965,429 bushels.

Wheat.—Number of bushels of spring wheat in 1870, 1,314,523 bushels; winter wheat, 1,070,678 bushels; in the aggregate, 2,385,201 bushels. Number of bushels of spring wheat in 1873, 3,010,316; winter wheat, sowed in 1872 and harvested in 1873, 4,313,589 bushels, making the aggregate 5,203,905, a gain of 2,812,707 bushels in two years, or 1,406,353 in one year.

Oats.—Number of bushels in 1870, 4,007,925; in 1873, 19,337,591; a gain of 15,329,666 bushels in three years, or an average gain of 2,619,828 bushels in one year.

Barley.—Number of bushels in 1870, 10,872, 19,333; in 1873, 59,435.

Hay.—Number of pounds in 1870, 2,800; in 1873, 22,772; in 1873, 251,222.

Seed.—Number of bushels in 1870, 1,553; in 1873, 3,834; in 1873, 63,478.

Wool.—Number of pounds in 1870, 70; in 1873, 1,222,078; in 1873, 1,410,804.

Wool.—Number of pounds in 1870, 29,043; in 1873, 2,01,040; in 1873, 393,353.

RETURNS FOR 1870 ARE TAKEN FROM THE UNITED STATES CENSUS OF THAT YEAR; THOSE OF 1873 FROM THE ASSESSORS' RETURNS MADE TO THIS OFFICE UNDER THE LAW FOR COLLECTING THE TAXES OF THE STATE, APPROVED MARCH 6, 1873. IT WAS OBSERVED THAT THERE HAS BEEN A VERY STRIKING INCREASE IN EVERYTHING EXCEPT SPRING WHEAT, BUT THE RETURNS SHOW SUCH AN INCREASE IN WINTER WHEAT THAT THE AVERAGE YEARLY GAIN IN WHEAT IS NEARLY ONE AND ONE-HALF MILLION BUSHELS.

THE STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE IS IN THE HANDS OF THE PRINTER, A COPY OF WHICH WILL BE SENT TO THE PRESS OF THE STATE AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

ALFRED GRAY, Sec.

OR THE KANSAS FARMER.

CO-OPERATION AMONG TILLERS OF THE SOIL.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As your journal has recently changed its ownership and also its place of publication together with its programme, would it not be in keeping with these facts to make a few brief remarks upon the subject of co-operation? There certainly is, to our mind, no plainer fact than that all who rely upon the productions of the soil as a paying business should work in harmony for all have a common interest to serve, however diversified the organizations and means employed for reaching the same end.

We feel fully impressed with the belief, that now is an important time with the KANSAS FARMER. If it shall fall out upon the broad sea of advocating and uniting all the productive interests of the State, especially Kansas, there can be but no doubt of its triumphant success, so far as devotion of the people is concerned. Allow us suggest therefore, as one deeply imbued with a spirit of devotion to the welfare of Kansas, that the FARMER take under its fostering care the interests of the Agricultural College, the patrons of Husbandry, Farmers' conventions, clubs, together with the State Board of Agriculture and the State Society of Horticulture, though separate and distinct in their organization, yet all are working to develop the productive resources of Kansas, and all the while no single

organization is qualified to cover all the ground in this broad field of culture, yet when the results of each separate organization are all brought together, the whole will be a stupendous success. Let the FARMER not be turned from its legitimate purposes by ignoring one organization, because some men in it are offensive to the editor, and fostering others for a contrary reason. Such a course can never make a paper professing to guard the interests of the producing public, a success, while if the eye of the proprietor is singly fixed upon the greatest good to all, in our judgment, it cannot fail. Allow us still further to suggest, that the FARMER be divided off into departments as follows to wit: one for Agriculture in all its relations, one for Horticulture with its diversified applications, and a miscellaneous and news department. The above arrangement, we think will make it a readable paper, eagerly sought after, not only by tillers of the soil, but by all other classes of the community.

It is known that the State Horticultural Society at its recent session, proposed a plan for getting up a rural paper for the State, which it is believed, would meet all the wants of the producing classes, yet we have no doubt but that project will be held in abeyance until it is seen what course THE FARMER will pursue. Should it, as we hope and believe it will, take a position that will meet the wants of the producing classes in a reasonable degree, no other paper would be justified in entering the field in competition with it, so long as it keeps on that course.

In conclusion, allow us again to refer to the proposition of the State Horticultural Society. It was believed, and is still believed, that a paper bottomed upon the capital of all concerned in its welfare, and not upon individual capital, would be more enduring. It would in this way bring to its aid all those interested in finally raising the platform for the producing community as high as that upon which the most refined of the other classes of society stand.

WM. M. HOUSLEY,

Leavenworth, Kansas.

PLOW HOLDERS vs. PLOW MAKERS.

EDITOR FARMER:—I notice that the plow-makers of Illinois recently held a convention in Chicago, to consider the best course to be pursued towards farmers in regard to selling their implements; they finally settled down that they would not sell their plows to any organization of farmers for less than the retail price.

Well, as farmers, I do not know that we have any right to grumble at this owl wisdom of the manufacturers. It is their business to set the price upon articles they have to sell; it is our privilege to buy of them or not. Who were the plow makers represented in this convention? So far as we know, every factory in the State—Moline, Bloomington, Pekin, Decatur, Canton, Monmouth, Rockford, "Garden City," and Ottawa—all took part in said gathering, and the farmers now understand that they can buy none of these plows for less than retail rates. No matter if a neighborhood club together, and with the money in their hands, say to John Deere, *et id omnes genus*, "we wish to buy one hundred plows," the answer has already gone forth, "You can have them only at retail rates. Not one jot or tittle will we rebate."

As we have said, this is right if the manufacturers think so, but, as farmers, it is our business to do better if we can, but in order to do better we must commence in time. It will not do to wait until the plowing season is on us before we act. Let the farmers move promptly in this matter. It makes little difference whether an individual farmer will have to buy a new plow in the spring or not—we should act together.

It is a settled fact that no man, or firm, can make a plow or other implement so good but what others can make one just as good, and if we look the ground carefully over, we will find plow makers in other States who are willing to sell to farmers at wholesale rates. We could mention several who, in our judgment, make a plow equal if not superior to the "Moline," "Garden City," or "Canton" plow, and we doubt not many others can do the same. We have in our own State several manufacturers who are making excellent plows, but want of capital has prevented them from pushing their business so as to bring their wares into notice. Can we not help some of these men whom we know make good plows, and say to them, get us up ten, fifty or one hundred plows and we will take them at fair rates. But it is not for me to suggest the mode; I only write to call the attention of farmers to the fact that the plow manufacturers of Illinois seem determined to prevent farmers from reaping the benefits of organized action, but if we permit such a puny arm to thwart us, we are unworthy the name of American farmers.

Leavenworth, Kan., Dec. 15, 1873.

For the Kansas Farmer.

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

BY CO-RO LO.

The primal curse, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," is a blessing in disguise. The age of gold is passing away, the age of dignified labor is nearing, and the people who learn this lesson early will soon be free, independent and great. The mutterings of the storm which is to clear the atmosphere for its advent, are already to be heard, both in the old world and the new—in down-trodden Europe and in vigorous, growing America. We must not cast from us but cherish this thought, therefore, for it must be our battle-cry, if we

would fight successfully the great battle of life.

In times gone by honors, I had almost said divine honors, were paid to victorious warriors who returned home in stately procession, and marched beneath triumphal arches, with silken banners fluttering in the wind. These were the tributes which men in bygone ages paid to victorious captains. But the times are changing, and the daily toiler, once a slave in fact, if not in name, as he seeks his home at sunset, beholds a majestic arch above his head and he marches bravely forward, conscious of his manhood and of the estimate in which dignified labor is held by Him who built the eternal arch, when the foundations of the earth were laid.

Our pilgrim fathers had this lesson of self respect and of the nobility and dignity of labor taught them by a severe master. The broad Atlantic separated them from the bonds of wealth, from rank and custom. The dense forest and the sterile soil told them they must work or starve, and added, in silver tones, that he who changed the wild wood and the dreary marsh into a fruitful and healthy home, was a man, and of a different type from the one who was rich, but had never labored to acquire his wealth. They taught that the tangled rushes the rank weeds and the gray moss would grow over the man who did not work; taught that the man who could rule his farm could rule himself. And, finally, when our fathers had learned this lesson, they began to realize that they were real kings, and had been kings all the while, not "somebody's over the sea." This great lesson, which nature taught our fathers, is repeated in our ears to-day.

But even in New England there has been a degeneracy from the standard begotten of necessity. For, less than a century ago, a New Englander who was mean enough to live without some visible labor, mental or physical, was considered a vagabond and was treated accordingly. If it be asked, what wrought such a change? I will answer, the influence of slavery had much to do with it. The sneers of the haughty Southerners, who owned their labor, about the mudsills of Congress, at the watering-places, and elsewhere, soon began to find a silent echo in the breast of many a northern capitalist. It was not because the slave was black that he was despised, but because he was a laborer. That the Southerners had no great personal repugnance to the negro could be proved in many ways, but especially by the bleaching out process at work in all the Southern States. Wendell Phillips spoke truly when he said that the war of the rebellion was but a phase of the labor question. And President Lincoln, when he signed the proclamation which pronounced the black man free, gave a new hope to the dignity and respectability of labor, the world over.

Let us take, then, from our own poet, this God-given thought:

Life is real, life is earnest,
And the grave is not its goal;
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul.

Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate,
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.

"Learn to labor,"—this is our duty, and it is no less the imperative obligation of the State to aid in teaching this great lesson. This is a broad subject, and should be treated with care. Neither your space, Mr. Editor, nor my own daily duties, will allow me to do it justice, at present. In some future issue of your paper I may, with your permission, attempt a somewhat elaborate article on this grave and complex subject. In the meantime, let each one of your readers "set his face as a flint" against shoddy and pretence, and keep a firm will and a clear brain for the conflict that is inevitable. Let the man who toils not, but lives in luxury, muddle his brain over his cups, but the daily toiler must bear in mind that he has no time to waste in recovering from a debauch; and let the individual who has but two talents, by industry earn other two, for he is every whit as manly a worker as he, who, starting with ten, increases them to twenty. Let this fact encourage your thousands of toiler readers to send to the FARMER their thoughts. Everybody thinks—thinks all kinds of thoughts and about all kinds of things, and the thoughts of everybody are interesting to somebody. Intellectual activity, which of yore glimmered over the favored few, is now falling upon the "people," and all but the drones in society are thinking. The farmers of Kansas, especially, are as sleepers aroused, and prejudices, like marsh mists before advancing morning, are disappearing.

When your readers are brought to realize this truth, you will not want for helpers, nor have to complain that only two old stagers—Hanway and Co-Ro-Lo—have striven to lighten your labors. Themona sat upon a tripod and from her lips fell jewels. Aladdin, when he needed an answer to a question or felt a want, rubbed his lamp and forthwith came a genius who never failed him. Let your farmer-readers, in odd hours, or on stormy days, bestride the tripod, or rub the lamp, and thought will come forth, which may live and bless the world for centuries.

TAXATION.

BY JOHN DAVIS.

The farmers of Kansas are a reading people. They pay much money for reading matter of various kinds, yet no books or papers are bought at so high a price, or read with such avidity as all our tax receipts. The most costly and interesting columns that meet our eyes,

are the columns of figures at the right hand margins of these bits of paper. Taxation is the price we pay for governmental protection to persons and property. Its justice or injustice consists in its equality or inequality among the taxpayers, in proportion to the protection they require and receive from government.

Where men are uneducated and semi-barbarous, protection is usually less perfect and more costly; and, in the nature of things taxes must be high. This fact is recognized by all free and enlightened nations. Hence great pains are taken to educate and enlighten the people, and money spent for educational purposes, therefore, if wisely disbursed, is well invested as it not only renders the protection of person and property possible, but also diminishes the cost. On the other hand, all those practices and customs in society which tend to debauch and barbarize a community necessarily render the costs of proper government greater, and tax payers would discourage or prohibit them. But, finally, when the status of a given community has been determined, and the amount of taxation has been fixed, the levy and collection of the taxes should be made in the most equal and least hindering manner. At first sight it may seem strange, yet it is true, that in average civilized communities property needs much more protection than persons. And in a majority of cases, personal violence is provoked on account of disputations as to the ownership or possession of money or property. This fact being admitted, it is plain that property and not persons should bear the burdens of taxation. This shows us where taxes should be levied. The manner of the levy and the time of collection still remain for discussion.

The manner should be just as to equality among citizens, in proportion to the cost of protecting their property. The time should be that which is most favorable to the taxpayer, when money is least in demand for other purposes. Now let us examine the existing systems of National and State taxation, and their manner of administering in the light of the principles here laid down. We have in existence two kinds of taxes—direct and indirect. Direct taxes are levied by the State and smaller municipalities, directly on the property of individuals, in proportion to the amount possessed by each. The principles involved in the assessment of direct taxes are correct, though many evils have crept into the details. These evils generally affect classes rather than individuals, and are generally the result of class legislation or class management. Thus merchants and speculators add their taxes to the cost price of their wares, and when the goods are sold the purchaser refunds the money which has thus far been paid on the goods purchased. This process is repeated from merchant to merchant, every time the goods are transferred, until they finally reach the consumer. This plan is practiced by all men who have the ability to fix and maintain a price on their commodities, and hence the final burden falls on consumption. Agriculture, however, forms an exception to this general rule, as farmers have not, under the present order of things, the ability to price their products in open market. Being large consumers of the products of manufacturers and the commodities of commerce, farmers largely refund to others the taxes advanced on goods. But not being able, for want of organization and combination to authoritatively price their own products, they are unable to add taxes to cost of goods, as do other men. Hence it has been justly remarked that "taxes will not lie until they reach the Committee on Agriculture." Then, of course, they not only lie but very often steal, until poor agriculture is nearly ruined. This evil is not the result of a bad system of direct taxation, but arises from the apathy and unorganized condition of agriculture, which permits itself to be fleeced in the details of management.

The present uprising among western farmers is designed to remedy this state of things. Farmers must yet have their bonded warehouses, and connected banks, where products may be stored till needed by consumers, add money advances obtained at low interest, till final sales are made at prices which cover the entire cost of products, including taxes, interest on investment, etc. Of course such schemes and notions will be branded as visionary and impracticable, so long as legislation is manipulated by bankers and money brokers, who thrive on "panics," tight money markets, and high rates of interest. And legislation will be poorly managed, and agriculture will still be taxed to penury, until farmers take a wise and active part in politics. Where is the man or the party now high in official station who yet believes that the present farmer's movement means anything, or that agriculture has the spirit to resent an insult? What are the indications of the recent senatorial appointment by the State Executive? Does it not mean that no interests in the State are so important, or are so worthy of representation in the National Congress as are those of the bankers and money brokers? Does it not mean, also, that a single year's salary of a United States Senator will out-weigh in influence the whole momentum of the farmer's movement and public indignation, at the coming senatorial election? These are questions for a patriotic people to candidly consider. So then, though the principle of the present system of direct taxation is very good, yet there are many evils connected with the details of management. Those evils uniformly fall on the men heaviest, who pay the least attention to public affairs. And those men, those interests and those classes are most favored who are the most diligent in watching and controlling legislation.

As to the time of collecting direct taxes there is much choice. During fall and winter all

the money of the country is badly needed to move products to market. If taxes must be paid at this time of year, it is hard on tax payers, but it becomes the harvest time of money brokers and speculators, as the wild cry and struggle for money raises interest very high, and reduces the price of commodities.

[To be concluded next week.]

QUINDARO, KANSAS, Dec. 20, 1873.

DEAR MAJOR:—The KANSAS FARMER of the 15th instant was duly received, and as a neighbor and friend of eight years standing, I hasten to congratulate you on your prosperity, and also the farmers of Kansas in having secured one of their own number for their leader, who brings a ready pen and a ripe experience to the work. The education you received on the "Hill Side Farm" enables you to speak with authority to the 70,000 farmers of Kansas. Your knowledge comes not from book farming alone, nor is it of the kid glove character, but comes from an actual wrestle with stumps, stones, taxes and obstreperous mules, and all the other vexations incident to a farmer's life. From you we expect much, and think we will not be disappointed. You have experience, energy, skill, and a powerful engine—The Press—and if wielded in behalf of the farmers and laboring classes will accomplish much for [the long-suffering, down-trodden, and tax-oppressed people. Beware of Monopolists and Political Dead Beats, of which there is an abundant crop in Kansas—give them all a wide berth; they will entangle you if they can; will bait their traps with the most tempting morsels, and if they once secure you, as the motive power to their grindstones, your career may be brilliant, but will certainly be brief. I do not say this thinking for a moment you will swerve from what you consider your duty—I know you too well for that—but rather as an old friend, to warn you that you will come in contact with unprincipled men, who would overreach you if they can, and accomplish your ruin to benefit themselves. You will issue your paper from Topeka, when the great senatorial race comes off to fill the unexpired term of A. Caldwell, who resigned after the investigation had progressed far enough to convince him and his friends that conviction was certain. I suppose he considered himself sufficiently vindicated. You say in your prospectus that this is the Farmers' Paper; if so, we expect you to guard well our interests; especially during the contest for senator, and if members are bought and sold, like sheep in shambles, it must be condemned in no uncertain sound. Strikers for senatorial aspirants, whose duties have been to buy members' votes, have heretofore vaunted that farmers were the cheapest men in the Legislature. While there are perhaps some farmers who would sell their birthright for a "mess of pottage," I yet believe the mass of them are honest and capable and will rebuke in a signal manner, during the coming contest, those who have heretofore bought their way into high places. If, however, the strikers be correct, would it not be well to quote the price of members of the legislature in your market reports so we can all have a chance to bid—something like the following, for instance:

LEGISLATIVE MARKET REPORT.
No. 1—LAWYERS and BANKERS—Held firm—Not in demand, \$2,000.
No. 2—MERCHANTS and MANUFACTURERS—None offered, \$1,500.
No. 3—SOLID FARMERS—A few sales at \$1,000.
No. 4—ORDINARY FARMERS—In demand, \$200-\$300.
No. 5—COMMON FARMERS—Much sought after, \$250-\$300.

Now, Mr. Editor, the above is not my statement, nor is it yours, but it has gone forth to the country as a fact that our offices are given to those who pay the highest market prices in cash. I consider such statements an insult to the whole farming community, and now that we have a majority in the Legislature I trust they will nail the lie and the insult, by electing one of our own number to the highest position in the gift of the State.

Wishing you prosperity in your new field of labor, I am with much respect,

Yours truly,

J. L. PRITCHARD.

OSBORN CITY, KAN.,

December 20, 1873.

DEAR FARMER: I am in the Solomon Valley, a part of the State less known and appreciated, I think, than any other reason. It has no railroad to call attention to its merits, yet it is settling up very rapidly with an intelligent and desirable class of people. Three years ago, this county had 38 inhabitants, now I suppose it has 3,800 or more. There are four good stone school houses in the county—how many log and frame I do not know. A graded school in Osborn City, of two grades, has 80 pupils, with your old comrade, Lieut. Foster at its head, who is also preaching to Congregational churches in Osborn City and Bethany, and to a congregation without organization, at Corinth. There is also, a Methodist circuit with an able man, Rev. J. C. Ayres, formerly presiding elder of a district in eastern Iowa, officiating. Meetings have lately been held at Corinth, with a great revival of interest, in religion, and twenty or thirty conversions.

Let you should think we are in danger of starving, in this "Great American Desert," laid down on the latest maps as "High, dry and barren," I will say that I bought a 350 pound hog, to-day, at five cents per pound. Corn meal is \$1.10 per hundred, corn 30 cents per bushel, best spring wheat flour \$3.25 per hundred, etc.

R. B. F.

J. K. HUDSON has bought The Kansas Farmer of Leavenworth and after January 1st will publish weekly at Topeka. The size of the paper will be changed to an eight page, forty column sheet.—Ellis Reporter.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, \$2.00
 One Copy, Weekly, for six months, 1.00
 Three Copies, Weekly, for one year, 5.00
 Five Copies, Weekly, for one year, 8.00
 Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year, 15.00

ADVERTISING RATES:

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

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS.

In the Breeder's, Nurseryman's and Seedmen's Directories we will print a card of three lines for one year, for \$5. This will give a circulation to the card of nearly 20,000 copies during the year, the best offer ever made by a first-class weekly paper.

CONTENTS.

The Old and the New.
 AGRICULTURE:—Flax and Flax Seed—Potatoes and Tomatoes—Meeting Farmers Institute.
 HORTICULTURE:—Kinds of Apples to Plant for Profit—Honey Suckle as a Standard—Ripening Pears.—To Destroy Insects—Lye for Apple Trees.
 FARM STOCK:—Winter Care of Brood Sows—Feeding Colts—Winter Treatment of Sheep—Which Breed of Poultry Eats Most—Swine Breeding—Fattening Poultry—Kansas Stock Growers' Association.
 FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS:—Official Notices—Banks and Banking in Kansas—Industries of Kansas—Co-operation among Tillers of the Soil—Plow-Holders vs. Plow-Makers—The Dignity of Labor—Taxation—Letter from Osborn City.
 ENTOMOLOGICAL:—Is the Kansas Farmer to be a Political Paper?—The Salary Grab and Congress—To Correspondents—A Question of Justice—Do the Patrons of Husbandry want an Organ?—The State Farm—Support Your County Paper—Letters, Comments, etc., etc.
 LITERARY AND DOMESTIC:—For His Sake—Why is Physiology not Taught in our Common Schools?—Growing Old Together—Home Conversation—Recipes.
 Annual Meeting of the State Board of Agriculture—The Benefit of the Stray Law to the Farmers of Kansas—Market Review.
 METEOROLOGICAL:—Weather Report—Signal Service Report for December.
 State Items—Clubbing List—Stray List—Advertisements.

IS THE KANSAS FARMER TO BE A POLITICAL PAPER?

It has been frequently asked us, "Are you going to make the KANSAS FARMER political in its character?" We answer, once and for all, in a strict party sense, we are not. While it is no part of our business, or our intention, to make the FARMER the exponent of any political party faith, or to assist in building up or pulling down aspirants of either, or any party, the KANSAS FARMER shall preserve for itself the right to speak fearlessly for justice and principle upon public affairs.

Farmers have too long neglected their political duties, neglecting to inform themselves upon either local, State or national questions; giving over to the professional politicians the privilege of filling the offices and controlling the affairs of their townships, counties, and the State. Farmers have no more right to neglect the ballot-box than they have their farms. To fail to place such discussion before our readers, as will lead to intelligent study of the obligations of a citizen at the ballot-box would, in our estimation, be a failure on our part to understand the imperative demand of the hour. We have no axe to grind, no office to ask for, nor any favors to demand of those in political power. The KANSAS FARMER aims to present to the farmers of the West a free and independent exponent of their interests, social, political and material.

THE SALARY GRAB AND CONGRESS.

Congress met and the country, on the verge of bankruptcy, with \$5,000,000 of an increase in the public debt in December, watched with intense anxiety the proceedings, hoping that the lessons of last year would teach our representatives that they could not violate with impunity their official obligations. By subterfuge and cowardice the question of repeal of the odious bill has been avoided. It is most singular that these statesmen can so utterly ignore the emphatic and imperative demand of an indignant people. Another twelve months will show that this reform movement is grounded upon the earnest, honest convictions of a people who feel that class legislation, extravagance and thieving in our National Congress must stop. The first indignant protests of this reform movement seems to be received by our National representatives with levity and contempt. All honor to the representatives of Kansas and other States, who had the courage to vote right and in accordance with the expressed and decided voice of their constituents.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No one man can make a valuable paper. Contributors, who have ideas, who contribute in agitating, who have sense, and know how to write it without too much thinness, are needed. We have too much to do as a people, too much to read, too much to talk about, to read over six columns to find what ought to have been condensed into half a column. We don't intend to hurt anybody's feelings, because we mean nothing personal, but we ask of our good friends, to whom we look for that help which shall make this journal a live, progressive, readable paper, to write us short and terse communications. Boil down and condense, in good, strong English, is what we are plain enough to ask. We don't ask pretentious writing; we don't want weak dilutions of state subjects and worn out theories. We want facts and live ideas.

We may be excused for further saying, while upon this subject, that these columns cannot be opened for the mutual admiration business, but those who will give us experience of the farm, the garden, the orchard, or stock, or discuss the issues of the day, without being personal and abusive, will always be welcome.

A QUESTION OF JUSTICE:

Submitted to the Members of the Kansas State Grange.

The following order, purporting to be the action of the Executive Committee, and a letter of protest is submitted for the consideration of the members of the Grange in Kansas:

(COPY.)

The Secretary will please read this to the Grange.

To THE GRANGE:

All official communications made by the Executive Committee P. of H. of the State of Kansas, in the nature of Orders, Recommendations, Rulings and Points of Law relating to the Grange, etc., will be published in the *Spirit of Kansas*, and we hereby recommend, for the information of members of the order, that all Patrons in the State subscribe for that paper, and correspond with and write for it, to the end that a much better understanding of the workings and objects of the order, and its consequent advancement and higher degree of usefulness, may be secured.

F. H. DUMBAULD,
 CH'N EX. COM.,
 Kansas State Grange.
 Topeka, Kan., Dec. 5th, 1873.

Office of THE KANSAS FARMER.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 29, 1873
 F. H. DUMBAULD, Esq.,
 Jacksonville, Kansas.

MY DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to a circular signed by yourself as Chairman Executive Committee Kansas State Grange, dated December 5th, 1873, at Topeka, Kansas. This circular to be read by the Secretary of every Grange, to his Grange, is a matter of the utmost astonishment to me. It is the most consummate piece of advertising, at the expense of the Grange, I have ever yet seen. If the Grange is to be made the vehicle of keeping up papers having no earthly claim upon the Order, except, that by sharp practice they succeed in getting through the official channels such orders for support as this, I certainly have not only mistaken the character of the Order, but the official integrity of the officers, as well. As a member of the Order, I protest against assisting one member, to the detriment and injury of another. Let the *Kansas Spirit*, like the KANSAS FARMER, rest its claims for support upon its merits. This official recognition is neither just, right or by any known law, rule or usage of the Order. It is a violation of every compact, and I shall publish your order and this protest, and place the matter before the granges of the State, for them to decide whether they support a paper known and recognized as the only agricultural journal in the State in full sympathy and supporting the Order or whether by your order they must take the *Kansas Spirit*. If you desire to have this "corner" on the newspaper business discussed and to answer whether it is not creating a young monopoly, you have taken the most direct course to do so. While this paper is as much an organ of the Grange as any in the State, it will not hesitate to denounce rings and corruption when they appear, in the Order as soon as if found outside of it.

Regretting that this has been your course, I remain, sir,

Yours, for the good of the Order,

J. K. HUDSON,

Ed. and Prop'r KANSAS FARMER

ANSWER.

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE STATE GRANGE OF KANSAS.

Jacksonville, Neosho Co., Kan., Jan. 2,
 J. K. HUDSON, DEAR SIR AND BRO.: I do

not want to go into a fight with your paper, I will respect it and you, and do all I can to make it a good agricultural journal, but would ask that you leave the war alone you speak of, as I think it will do you no good. I think I understand myself and what I am doing.

Yours fraternally, F. H. DUMBAULD.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

THE *Standard*, on Saturday last, perpetrated one of the smallest and meanest thefts and frauds, that we ever heard of in connection with journalism. In the last week's *Spirit*, we published a letter from Mr. Dumbauld, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Grange, at Topeka, in February next. This letter was directed to the *Spirit* and so published. The editor of the *Standard*, however, preferring to resort to one of the most disgraceful acts known to journalism rather than recognize the fact the *Spirit* is the organ of the Grange by publicly copying the coveted item from its columns, deliberately publishes a lie by inserting: "The Lawrence *Standard*," at the head of this letter. In the hope of thus creating the impression that Mr. Dumbauld had sent an official communication to the *Standard* instead of the *Spirit*.

Our Henry street neighbor is probably not conscious of it, but he has done a thing which should crimson the face of an ordinarily high toned blackguard, and which makes him liable in damages for defamation of character to the writer of the letter referred to.

Also, under the caption of *Reader unto* *Cosser* the things that are *Cosser's*, the following paragraph occurs:

It is a source of great satisfaction to us to know that the *Spirit of Kansas* is so generally read by our exchanges, and so generally accepted as authority in matters relating to the Grange, but it would afford us still greater satisfaction if they would give us credit for news in that regard which they do not and can not get from any other source. We can overlook with equanimity an occasional excerpt not accompanied by the customary credits but when paragraph after paragraph till they amount to a column or so, are thus taken, we think it not ungenerous to remind our friends of the omission.

The *Spirit* is the special representative of the Grange in Kansas.—*Spirit of Kansas*.

The value of the above as a contribution to reformatory literature will be better understood when we inform our readers, that there is no OFFICIAL ACTION ON THE RECORDS to show that the *Spirit of Kansas* is now or ever was made the official organ of the Patrons of Husbandry. There is, in fact, no such thing possible under the present State or National Constitution of Patrons of Husbandry. The statement at the head of the columns of the *Spirit* for the past year that it is the official organ has been false, first, last and all the time. Take down your bunkum, my friend and stand on your own merit.

DOES THE ORDER OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY WANT AN ORGAN?

As a member and friend of the Grange, we say most decidedly in our opinion, it does not. We submit to the candid men and women of the Grange, the following reasons for this expression of opinion, and ask in turn that they give through this journal their views upon this subject.

In the first place, any journal which will reach the Granges of the State, is as capable of printing correctly a ruling, a law, change or order, as another. To make it necessary upon members of the Grange to take any certain paper to secure official information is transcending the power of any officers or set of officers connected with the Grange, and a violation of these principles of personal liberty and equal justice upon which the Order rests. Another point which follows, is that any order, law or ruling which can be made public through a paper is as official when correctly printed, as if it was printed in what may be called an official organ. Besides these reasons there are the more vital ones to the Order, viz: that of placing in the hands of one man the reputation and character of the Grange. Clothe a journal with official authority and every utterance in the paper is taken as evidence for or against the Order. This power may fall into good hands, or it may be used for personal aggrandizement and the most selfish purposes at the expense of the Order. Again it is most important that the press, especially the Agricultural press, at this time fulfill fearlessly their duty as sentinels upon the watch tower, guarding alike the good of the Grange from foes within as well as enemies from without.

Make a paper an official organ and you rob it of its independence, and when that is gone, its integrity to itself and its readers has departed. We want no trickling sycophancy to the Patrons of Husbandry and the officers to secure patronage. THE KANSAS FARMER will labor unceasingly for the good of the Order which we believe has a noble mission to perform in raising the dignity of Kansas farmers and farming, making thinkers where there were only workers, developing the social element in our lives, almost worked out hitherto, and giving to the next generation of farmers better business and financial managers. Every effort of laborers to better condition has a friend in this journal, but we protest now and always will against the placing in the hands of any editor that authority which comes of making a paper an official organ. Let every paper stand on its merit as regards the Patrons of Husbandry, and by its vigor, its enterprise and the labor it does for the good of the Grange and other farmers organizations, prove its usefulness and value to them.

THE STATE FARM.

The most acute observer will be puzzled to know whether the twenty-acre farm surrounding our capitol building, most resembles a weak imitation of the alkali plains, or the desert of Sahara. The State, as a small farmer, can scarcely be considered a success. Whether the system of mixed husbandry, heretofore attempted, was not adapted to the soil, the writer is unable at this moment to determine. The top-dressing of \$1,300 which this little farm has secured to date, was sufficient for more thorough experiments, we believe, in tree culture, grain and grass-growing, than has occurred. The rapid change of tenants may have had something to do with its present unsatisfactory and seedy condition. While we may regret that the original beauty of the prairie has been sadly marred, and that the growing of tame grasses has proved unprofitable to the State, we protest against further experiments in this direction until "trucking" has had a trial. It has been suggested to the writer of this, whose rural simplicity must be pardoned if he fails to comprehend the magnitude of this public work, that, among other things, an attempt had been made at landscape gardening. We knew there was something wrong with this little farm, and this may be the explanation. We grieve to think that no resolution of thanks, no medal, no memorial nothing, has been done to commemorate the laborious services of the State farmers who have labored so hard with so little result upon this little farm. Where, oh! where is our \$13,000?

SUPPORT YOUR COUNTY PAPER.

We believe every citizen contributes something to the welfare and prosperity of his country by supporting his county paper. They have an influence in building up and keeping alive enterprise and public spirit, by which communities thrive. Two or three dollars for such a purpose is a small sum. The benefit to the family, or the business advantages are either sufficient to warrant the expense, even in these hard times. We have presented in our Club List nearly all the papers of the State, and combined with THE FARMER, are offered at greatly reduced rates to enable every family to secure not only their own home paper, but also the old reliable KANSAS FARMER, enlarged, improved and issued weekly.

Mr. Walton, of Cass county, Mo., in sending his subscription for THE FARMER, says: "I hope THE FARMER will be a success as a weekly. The farmers of Kansas should give it their hearty support."

Mr. Baily, of Cloud county, says of THE FARMER is a paper I greatly prize and could not well do without.

SALARIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

At a meeting of the Farmers of Dover and Mimon townships, convened at Moore's school house, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members elect to the Legislature be instructed to use their influence to secure the passage of a law to make all county officials paid by a fixed salary for personal services.

Resolved, That all fees or perquisites, be paid into the County Treasurer, to the credit of the county.

Resolved, That the County Treasurer's salary shall not exceed \$1,500, and no other county officer shall receive more than \$1,000 for his services.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be published in the KANSAS FARMER.

T. BUCKMAN, Ch'n.

ARTICLES FOR OUR NEXT PAPER.

Among the interesting communications we have to furnish our readers for next week, is an excellent paper upon "Broom Corn and Brooms," by Hon. Josiah Copley; "Extravagance," by "G. T. A."; well worth the price of subscription asked for this paper for a year. Allow us good reader, under the injunction of secrecy, to say to you that "G. T. A.," means your old friend the former editor of this paper. (Friend A. it was too good to keep.) "Taxation," by the President of the State Co-operative Association, will be included. Dr. Chase will have a paper upon the life and character of our deceased friend and co-worker, Stephen J. Willis; Hon. A. Gray, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, will give a valuable article upon the "Dairy Interest of Kansas"; Mr. J. H. Davis will present the readers his views upon the "Bond Debenture and Mortgage Exemption Law"; Prof. Worrall promises the FARMER a series of articles presenting the claim of Music and Drawing, to be taught in our public schools; Mr. S. B. Kakanour, of Clay Center, Kansas, has forwarded a suggestive article entitled, "How to make the Farmers' vocation pleasant and profitable."

"Isaac in Search of a Vagrancy," is a rich political satire, by our regular contributor, Mrs. Cora M. Downs, so widely and favorably known as a contributor to the magazine and newspaper press of the West. This article is not intended for the politicians of Kansas, or any reflection upon the general scramble for office. Oh, no, not at all!

"The Young Trotters of the Border," an article from a well informed horseman, contains some valuable suggestions; and from S. T. Kelsey, the Forester of the A., T. & S. F. Railroad, whom everybody in Kansas knows as a practical horticulturist, we have an excellent article, "The Way Not to Make an Orchard," which is valuable to all fruit growers.

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 term 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 to delegates to all meetings of the Association. Such delegates to be elected by all the auxiliary farmers' organizations in each 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 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 West have much reason to feel encouraged. No movement for reform has ever achieved so great results in so short a time, that but imperfectly, yet we are all 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 the forces 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.

Since issuing the above, requests have been made that representative districts having no auxiliary co-operative association, be also entitled to send two delegates each, to the annual meeting.

As the object is to secure co-operation, and at the same time an equitable representation, the call is enlarged in accordance with the foregoing request, upon a compliance with the provisions of Art. 7, of the Constitution, adopted by the State Convention in March last in regard to auxiliary associations.

It is recommended that meetings in the several representative districts for selecting delegates to the annual meeting, be held on the first Saturday of January, 1874: that in districts containing more than one auxiliary association, the delegates be chosen by a delegate district convention, composed of delegates of the respective auxiliary associations in the ratio of one delegate for each ten members; when there is only one auxiliary association in a district, the delegates will be chosen by such association, and where there is no auxiliary association, by the people in mass convention.

JOHN DAVIS, President.

ALFRED GRAY, Secretary.

TOPEKA, December 18, 1873.

M. L. Thompson Esq., of Edwardsville, Kansas, says, "In moving THE FARMER to the geographical and political center of the State, I hope that it will be my privilege as one of your old Wyandotte county friends, to congratulate you in the future, upon your success. We expect much of you and the FARMER."

Ex-Senator Ross, editor of the *Kansas Spirit*, an old army comrade, says in letter of recent date: "I write now to congratulate you on your removal to Topeka with your FARMER, and to say to you that we will like pleasure in advertising your new venture getting it before the people of the State through the columns of the *Spirit* in any way you may desire. We are engaged in a common cause, and for a common purpose. There is play of room for both of us, and no occasion whatever for unfriendly competition."

Judge Hanway, who will continue by his valuable contributions to make THE FARMER the farm paper of the west, writes: "I like the FARMER is read by every member of the family, hence, is natural to suppose there are divers of tastes, and therefore to make a family visitor of general interest, it must contain a variety of reading, keeping in view, however the text, 'devoted to the farm and fireside.'"

One word about your new undertaking. I do admit I felt somewhat concerned, when you announced your intention to issue THE FARMER weekly, and if I had been at your elbow, Major, I should have said, doubtful policy. But I am glad I was not there, since the verdict of so many ablest men are against me, and accord with you for a weekly.

Send down your large poster to Lane, and we will see that our post offices notified of the doings of the FARMER and its new arrangement. Any effort devoted to increase the material and social interest of the farming community, deserves and should receive encouragement from those who thus benefited.

The times are hard, money is scarce, but we must have faith, and work on, and not cultivate the blues.

Gov. N. Green, of Holton, Kan., in a most friendly letter, says: "If I have no misinterpreted this movement, it means the FARMER is to be the friend and paper of those engaged in farming Kansas. Such a paper on a month is a good thing; semi-monthly is better; but weekly is the best thing out, because it meets a demand which nothing else will. Any one who does not both farm and ready proxy, wants one square meal, at least once a week, and will not easily be put off with less. When farmers have for a time read a weekly paper devoted to their interests, I should like to champion contraction. No insurance company would risk the moral hazard on such life; it would be like weekly mails on railroads—one meal each day—one runner to a sleek woodland moldboard in Kansas soil. If a proposition did not incite open revolt, it could be recognized as deficient in thickness by the most verdant. I think I fully appreciate the magnitude of this good work, but have no apprehensions as to the result. Your brave heart and strong arms will insure success."

EMPORIA, Kan., Dec. 18, 1873.

J. K. HUDSON—DEAR SIR:—I am rejoiced with correspondence about Granges, and organizing as fast as one man can work but I cannot say more than there are now 75 Granges in Kansas, and between twenty-five and thirty thousand members. I have organized nearly one hundred Granges. Our law now requires that we admit only intelligent actual farmers, of good moral character, as hard-tempered members. There are 81 Deputies at work in the State now, and already the Ord has saved the farmers of the State thousands of dollars, and those who are true to teachings and principles are well satisfied in every respect, as far as my observation has extended in sixteen counties.

Yours fraternally, W. S. HANNA,

State Deputy.

For the Kansas Farmer,]

In reply to the daring resolution adopted by the Plow Manufacturers, held in Chicago, declaring that they would not sell their implements to Grangers at anything below their retail prices, the Johnson County Council added the following resolution:

Resolved by the County Council of Johnson county, Kansas, That we will excuse the ring of Plow Manufacturers, held at Chicago, October 2d, 1873, and inform said ring that we feel able to withstand the shock given in their patriotic resolution, to stand data, in regard to selling their implements to grangers. We therefore accept their manifesto, and judge ourselves to be elsewhere for supplies.

M. E. TEWKSBURY, Sec'y.

GARDNER, KAN., December 9, 1873.

For the Kansas Farmer,]

HAVING looked on for the last thirty days, and seen the manner in which the farmers have disposed of their hogs, I would simply suggest that instead of letting speculators and packers make from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per head on their hogs, that they hereafter organize in this county and have an agent to dispose of them at the best market rates. Hogs have been sold at fifty cents less per hundred pounds gross, than the market price, or that they would have brought in the hands of an intelligent and honest agent of the farmers. And speculators have made as much as \$2.00 per head on many lots, when the farmers could have had that money themselves had they organized and had confidence in one of their number as agent to dispose of the hogs. And the same in regard to cattle, wheat and all products of the farm. When will they learn to look out for their best interests?

VERITAS.

Dr. Warder, so well known throughout the country as the author of *American Pomology*, in a recent letter, says: "I am glad you have taken hold of our old, favorite, Western paper. I wish you success. I have been very busy since my return, and shall have a long report to write for the Government. It will be on the Forests, and on Horticulture as seen at the Vienna Exposition; so I fear to promise you an article every month, as I should be very happy to do."

Prof. E. Gale, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, writes: "You will please permit me to express my personal gratification on account of your purchase of the KANSAS FARMER, and also because we are now to have a weekly farmers' paper in Kansas. I trust you will give the Horticultural interest of the State a place, as is so well indicated by the last number. We need a vehicle of frequent and constant communication upon our own ground, between the Orchards and Horticulturists of our State. Will not your weekly FARMER furnish just what is needed?"

The Clubs are coming.—I told you so. Here they come, from the East, the West, the North, the South, all over the State, the old FARMER is receiving cordial, hearty and warm support. Let it go into every home. A dollar is little money indeed, for a weekly paper of forty columns. We want by the help of our good friends, to make every number a welcome guest full of life and information. Every club is a help—keep the ball rolling. Every school district can have a club of 25, which gives this paper at \$1. per copy. You can send it to your friends at the East, and Canada and England, many are doing. It will tell them all about Kansas.

Stock Sheep Wanted.—Persons have made application asking where stock sheep can be purchased. Persons having such for sale, or any kind of stock are recommended to advertise them. The FARMER is the best medium in the State. \$ our rates.

Col. C. B. Lee of Wabunsee county, promises THE FARMER occasional help and wishes it success.

Mr. Jones of Vabash county, Indiana, in sending two subscribers, says he is trying to get up a club, and wishes THE FARMER success.

D. Wm. H. Vner, of Girard, says "The people want an agricultural weekly that will not respond to the excitement of the hour, but to hold the minds to right and the truth, and to lead therein. Shall endeavor to get you a club of 25, in our little village."

Protection to Wool-Growers Asked.—We are informed by a large sheep breeder, that many of the men on the western border of our State are able to raise sheep, on account of ravages of wolves and coyotes. To lessen this evil powder counties to give a bounty upon wolf and coyote scalps, will be asked from the com. Legislature. There are many reasons why Kansas should give every encouragement to the breeding of sheep for her western plains.

In answer to advertisements seen in the KANSAS FARMER readers will confer a favor upon the printers, by stating the fact in their letter to the advertiser.

A New Feat.—We shall from time to time publish such as are more particularly related to and are of interest to the farmers of the State, including the Stray Law (given in this issue) Hedge Law, Fence Law, laws relating to the Collecting of Taxes and Assessments, School Laws, and Laws, and other such information as is of value to our readers. Such decisions of Courts concerning lands, titles, railroads, etc., will be given during the year as to enable those not able to procure the published law gain an intelligent idea of their legal rights and privileges under their statutes.

Farmer B., in a moment since, and said he wanted to be a little for THE FARMER occasionally, was afraid he could not do it just the way ought to be done. We said to B., send on items, every week if you can, they are to be wanted, the every-day practical experience of practical men and the printer will fix all the crooked lines, dot the i's, and cross the o's. We want the successes, the failures, the accidents, the actual results of experience and work of the farm transferred to columns of THE FARMER, every week. Senders, this is your paper, write for it and to make it valuable to every home in the State.

Storrs, Harris & Co.—We would call attention to the old reliable Nursery Establishment of Storrs, Harris & Co., Painesville, O., whose advertisement appears on another page.

Colorado Farm.—This excellent monthly Farm Journal came to us with the promise of being published weekly in 1874. We are glad to know that farmers of Colorado are giving their Farm Journal such substantial support. It is well with original articles of merit and value, only to the people of Colorado, but to others who may wish to learn the character of the State and its resources. Terms \$1.50 per year. Press Febles & Phillips, Denver Col.

Cotswold and Sown Sheep Wanted.—Correspondents are asked where the above breeds of sheep can be had. Persons having them for sale will well to make the fact known through advertising columns.

Grangers of Dubuque, Iowa, who, together, have 8,000 hogs for slaughter, are debating the question starting a packing house in Dubuque, say they will, unless the price of hogs rises.

Moore's Rural New-Yorker, as will be seen by reference to advertisement in this paper, not only "still lives," but purposes to furnish a better paper during the ensuing year than ever before. It has long been the leading combined Rural, Literary and Family Weekly of America, and we trust its future prosperity will equal its past remarkable career. Few men in this country have done for the advancement of agricultural literature than D. D. T. Moore. The best years of his life have been devoted to making the Rural the great family and farm journal it now is. We wish the old Rural long life and many friends.

THE Kansas Farmer.—The first number of this sterling farm journal, which should be in the hands of every farmer in the State, reached us yesterday. It is a model of typographical beauty, and though it has always been an able paper, there is that about it which shows that it has taken a new departure. We are sorry to lose The Farmer from our city; but let it emanate from where it may, it has a wide field of usefulness before it, and we believe its editor, the Hon. J. K. Hudson is the man. This paper is what it should be, the guide of farmer, the advocate of light and the friend of humanity.—Leavenworth Commercial.

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.

It seems to us that the farmers of Kansas should hail the publication of the Kansas Farmer, weekly, with much glee. The Farmer has very justly attained a prominent place in journalism. Kansas should be proud that there is an agricultural paper published in the State which has merited the patronage of so many sons of toil in the past, and which in the future, under the management of Maj. J. K. Hudson, as a weekly, will share largely in the fortunes that follow all successful enterprises. The farmers should make it a household pet; the horticulturist should study it, all of us should help that, which helps the State, by helping the people. New York has her *Agriculturist*, Illinois her *Prairie Farmer*, and other States their papers devoted to the different branches of farm industry, but none that are superior to our own Kansas Farmer.—Netawaka Chief.

OUR friend, Maj. J. K. HUDSON, of Wyandotte county, has purchased the Kansas Farmer, and will on the first of January remove it to Topeka, and commence its publication weekly at two dollars per year. We regard this as an excellent move for the Farmer and hope it will be for the new proprietor also. Maj. HUDSON is a clear and vigorous writer, a man of decided opinions on questions of public interest, a practical printer, and under his management we expect to see the Farmer assume an important position among the journals of the State. We wish him the best success.—Rural American.

We have inadvertently omitted to notice that J. K. HUDSON has bought the Kansas Farmer and moved it to Topeka, where it is to be published hereafter as a weekly. The Farmer is now in its eleventh year, and is on a sound financial basis, and regarded one of the best pieces of newspaper property in the State. It is one of the best journals of the kind in the West, and ought to be liberally sustained by the farmers, stock-raisers, and fruit-growers of Kansas. We have no doubt that under the management of Mr. HUDSON the well established popularity of the Farmer will be maintained.—Holton Express.

THE KANSAS FARMER AND EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL FOR TWO DOLLARS.

THE Kansas Farmer has changed hands, having been purchased by Mr. J. K. Hudson, an old resident of Kansas and a man every way qualified to take charge of that excellent agricultural journal. The Farmer has not only changed hands but it is also going to change locations. It will be published hereafter at Topeka and be issued weekly. The Farmer is now eleven years old and has always been regarded as one of the best agricultural papers in the west, but under Mr. Hudson's management it will prove more valuable than ever.—Jola Register.

J. K. HUDSON, the new proprietor of the Kansas Farmer, has removed it to Topeka, where it will be enlarged and improved, and published weekly, and will be made a first-class Agricultural and Family Journal. The subscription price is \$2 a year. We will furnish the Chief and the Farmer a year for \$3.50, cash in advance.—Troy, Kansas, Chief.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.

Obstruction of usual passages, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acid, or thick and tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others a dryness, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell and taste, etc. Few only of above symptoms likely to be present in any case at one time.

To cure—take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, earnestly, to correct the blood and system, which are always at fault, also to act specifically, as it does, upon the diseased glands and lining membrane of the nose and its communicating chambers. The more I see of this odious disease, the more positive is my belief that if we would make treatment perfectly successful in curing it, we must use constitutional treatment to act through the blood, as well as a soothing and healing local application. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, when used warm and applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, effects cures upon "common sense," rational and scientific principles, by its mild, soothing and healing properties, to which the disease gradually yields, when the system has been put in perfect order by the use of the Golden Medical Discovery. This is the only perfectly safe, scientific and successful mode of acting upon and healing it.

So successful has the above course of treatment proven that the proprietor offers \$500 reward for a case he can not cure. All the means sold by Druggists. R. V. Pierce, M. D., Proprietor, Buffalo, N. Y.

Meteorology.

WEATHER REPORTS.

As official weather reports will hereafter, be regularly published in THE FARMER, a short description of the starting of this branch of the United States Signal Service may be interesting to your readers.

Meteorological observations had for a long time been taken by observers at different places, either for private scientific purposes or for the benefit of the Smithsonian Institute, and at the different military posts observations of the temperature and rainfall were taken; but no regular system was adopted until 1870. On the 9th of February, 1870, a joint resolution was passed by Congress, as follows:

"Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

"That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized and required to provide for taking meteorological observations at the military stations in the interior of the continent, and at other points in the States and Territories of the United States, and for giving notice on the northern lakes and on the sea-coast, by magnetic telegraph and marine signals, of the approach and force of storms."

A letter from the Secretary of War, dated February 28, and General Order No. 29, from the Adjutant-General's office, dated March 15, 1870, devolved this duty upon Albert J. Myer, Brigadier-General and Chief Signal Officer of the Army, who immediately entered upon the discharge of this arduous duty. Instruments were procured, and compared with a standard one at Washington; men were carefully instructed in the use of them, and in the manner of making and sending reports; places were selected for stations of observation; men were sent to open these stations; scientific and commercial societies were asked to co-operate; reports began to come in, and the "weather" Signal Service was at last inaugurated. Today there are over eighty stations in the United States, from which reports are regularly received, besides some in Canada, with which reports are exchanged. These stations are situated on the sea and lake coasts, along the large rivers; and near or on top of the highest mountains. By this means, a watchful eye is kept upon the weather in all parts of the country; storms are traced from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic; notice of danger, if any is apprehended, is given in time to prevent calamities; the rise and fall of our large rivers are noted; the actual climate of every part of the country is accurately determined, and commerce and agriculture, and through them every "dweller in the land" being benefited thereby.

Inexpensive as this branch of the service comparatively is, such benefit is being derived from it, both directly and indirectly, that Congress should be called upon, not only to continue it, but to enlarge its sphere of usefulness as much as it is in their power so to do.

For the Kansas Farmer.]

Signal Service Report for December, 1873.

SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, LEAVENWORTH STATION, JAN. 1, 1874.

TABLE.

Showing Daily and Monthly Mean of Barometer and Thermometer, Monthly Velocity of Wind, prevailing Direction of Wind, and Amount of Rainfall for the Month of December, 1873:

DATE.	BAR.	AV.	TH. AV.	HUMID.	RAIN.
1 Monday.....	29.72	58	79		
2 Tuesday.....	29.66	43	83		.57
3 Wednesday.....	29.80	14	70		.20
4 Thursday.....	30.38	19	57		
5 Friday.....	30.36	27	66		.03
6 Saturday.....	30.17	30	81		
7 Sunday.....	30.10	35	77		1.02
8 Monday.....	29.18	35	71		.31
9 Tuesday.....	30.47	27	60		
10 Wednesday.....	30.03	37	86		1.06
11 Thursday.....	29.79	38	91		1.24
12 Friday.....	30.02	18	75		.16
13 Saturday.....	30.29	27	62		
14 Sunday.....	30.26	33	65		
15 Monday.....	30.09	38	65		
16 Tuesday.....	29.05	42	61		
17 Wednesday.....	30.02	38	57		
18 Thursday.....	30.15	33	59		
19 Friday.....	30.35	27	60		
20 Saturday.....	30.42	18	63		
21 Sunday.....	30.25	32	70		
22 Monday.....	30.20	37	71		
23 Tuesday.....	30.47	36	71		.01
24 Wednesday.....	30.34	33	68		
25 Thursday.....	29.91	33	73		
26 Friday.....	29.85	37	65		
27 Saturday.....	30.12	31	60		.04
28 Sunday.....	29.97	35	61		
29 Monday.....	30.28	32	65		
30 Tuesday.....	30.37	38	60		
31 Wednesday.....	29.91	38	62		
Monthly Means.....	30.13	31.94	68		5.24

Highest Barometer, 30.620; Lowest Barometer, 29.511; Range of Barometer, 1.109 in.

Highest Thermometer, 79°; Lowest Thermometer, 8°; Range of Thermometer, 69°.

Greatest Humidity, 93 per cent.; Lowest Humidity, 34 per cent.

Total Rainfall, 5.24 inches.

Prevailing wind, North; Average Direction, South.

Maximum Velocity, 20 miles per hour.

Total Number of Cloudy Days, 4; Rainy, 13; Fair, 8; Clear, 6.

Geo. S. ROWLEY, Observer.

From the monthly Weather Review, issued by the Chief Signal Officer, we take the following statement for the month of November:

RIVERS.

The Red river was highest above low-water mark on the 25th, when its rise was 13 feet 6 inches. The Missouri reached its highest between the 20th and 27th. The Upper Mississippi on the 28th, when it was five feet above low-water mark at St. Paul, and 8 feet 6 inches at St. Louis. At Cairo, on the 29th, the Mississippi maximum was 14.9 above low-water. At New Orleans, on the 1st, it was 13 feet and four inches below high-water mark. The Cumberland, at Nashville, and the Ohio, at Cincinnati, on the 28th, were over twenty feet above low-water.

The lowest fall of the Ohio was on the 12th, when at Cincinnati it was 8 feet; that of the Mississippi on the 19th, at Cairo, 6 feet 6 inches; that of the Red river on the 20th, at Shreveport, 6 feet 3 inches.

State Items.

We publish to-day, a letter from Hon. J. C. Wilson, directed to Col. John A. Martin, editor of the *Atchison Champion*, and another from Hon. C. S. Broadbent, to the *Wichita Eagle*. These gentlemen are members of the Board of Visitors of our State penitentiary. The facts and suggestions given in these letters afford food for thought. They confine their remarks to four institutions, viz: The Insane, the Deaf and Dumb, the Blind, and the Penitentiary; and the tendency of their letters is to show that at least the three first of these should be removed to some central point in the State.—Leavenworth Commercial.

We have not kept track of the votes of our members of Congress as closely as we ought, upon the "salary grab" law, or rather the repeal. Phillips was right, as everybody knew he would be. He is too near honest to be wrong if he knew it, and he is apt to know what he does. Col. Cobb, to use a Kansas expression, shydered and dopped around.—Leavenworth Call.

YESTERDAY (Thursday) was the first day of the year 1874, and it was warm enough for May. Fires were scarcely needed, and swarms of bees were out gathering honey from the sweet sap of the hickory wood corded up in this city. The ice which had previously formed in the rivers, moved out, and every thing in nature seemed like a warm spring day.—Wyandotte Gazette.

The Emporia News says that deer are reported to be quite numerous near the heads of the various creeks north and west of Emporia; that some of the settlers on the Kaw reserve have large herds of cattle which are allowed to "forage" principally off the big racks of hay put up by contractors last fall; and that the best looking winter wheat is generally that which was sown in cornfields where the stalks were left standing.

At a meeting of the colored citizens held last evening to organize a fire company, the organization was completed. The company is to be called the "Ingalls Fire Company, No. 2."—Champion. ["So this is fame!"]—Patriot.

The First National Bank of Kansas City resumes business on Monday next, January 13, with a quarter of a million increase in its paid up capital, making its entire paid up capital \$500,000.

KANSAS is getting to be one of the best pork producing States in the Union. We excel in quality and quantity of our pork. This is one of the good results of our agricultural farms.

The Sumner County Press says that last week fourteen thousand rabbits were killed in Wellington in one night, which is too big for an ordinary rabbit tale; it must be taken for a Jack rabbit.

CAPT. W. S. TORON, United States Marshal, was in the city yesterday. He has just returned from Washington, and reports Mr. Pomeroy, Mr. Scofield, and all the parties implicated in the late Pomeroy-Scofield scandal as giving their flat denial to all of the rumors that have been in circulation reflecting upon their integrity. Those who have any regard for the good name of the State will be glad of this information.—Lawrence Tribune.

THE State University museum has now about 12,000 specimens in natural history, and the collection is rapidly increasing. Prof. Snow is a most indefatigable collector, and specimens are sent to him from all parts of the State.

APPOINTED.—Gov. Osborn has issued a commission to Orson Kent, as a Justice of the Peace, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Bent, and he was qualified last week and entered immediately upon the discharge of his duties.—Burlington Patriot.

POST OFFICE CHANGES IN KANSAS, during the week ending December 13, 1873. Offices Established—Lake City, Barbour county, Gideon C. Smith, postmaster; Kaemer Creek, Marshall county, James Funk; Reno Center, Reno county, Thomas Harris; Salt Creek, Reno county, Nathaniel Dixon. Discontinued—Christiana, Greenwood county; Crawfordville, Crawford county.

ON THE WAR PATH.—From a gentleman just up from Wichita, we learn that the Kiowas are positively on the war path. The 6th Cavalry and the 5th Infantry are expected to pass through Wichita on their way to the Territory in a few days. General Sheridan is expected in Wichita in a day or two. In the event of an Indian war the people of Wichita expect the hard times will vanish.—Lawrence Tribune.

THE State press seems to receive Bro. Legate to the fraternally with open arms. Legate is such a lovely old fellow that this might be expected. But, in addition to his "altogether loveliness," he is "old Brains" himself, and brings to the profession a knowledge of men and things in Kansas, a courage to say what he thinks, and an ability to say it in a trenchant and vigorous manner, that make him a valuable acquisition to the editorial fraternity of Kansas.—Lawrence Tribune.

The Parsons Sun says "Col. John W. Horner, superintendent of schools of Chetopa, and for a long time editor of the Chetopa Advance, is afflicted with mental aberration."

NEW REGENT.—Hon. V. P. Wilson has been appointed by Gov. Osborn, Regent of the State University to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. John A. Anderson, President of the Agricultural College.

HON. I. S. KALLOCH lectured in the Court House at the Masonic installation, on Saturday evening last, and in the same place on Sunday evening, on the subject of "The Literary Association is preparing to start the library immediately.—Shaff."

FOR MYSELF, I am free to say that I am in favor of each member having at least twenty copies, daily, of some good newspaper, so that he can send the same to his constituents.—Cummings, Barton Co., Progress.

HON. T. P. WILSON has sent his acceptance to the invitation of a number of Abilene constituents, to deliver a lecture on "The Transportation Question," and has fixed Friday evening, January 9th, as the time when he would speak.—Commodore.

THE Sentinel does not stop work or suspend an issue like other papers for the holidays. Holidays are fine things, but those are the days in which farmers read, as well as recreate. Time-honored custom should not go so far as to swindle those out of that which is honestly due them, by reason of purchase.—Mount City Sentinel.

CHETOPA is shipping furniture by the car load to Texas. How is that for a smart, enterprising town?—Lawrence Tribune. Pshaw! Have you just found that out? We have been doing this little thing for a year, or more.—Advance.

PROF. JOHN A. BANFIELD, the former editor of the Educational Journal has left the State in search of a climate better adapted to his constitution.

THE official returns of the vote cast, on the constitutional amendment show that it was adopted by a majority of 2,663 votes.

COUNTY scrip taken at par on subscription or "back pay" at this office.—Southern Kansas Advance.

WITH corn at forty cents a bushel it is not surprising that the streets of Topeka are crowded with wagons loaded with this grain.

THE Atchison Champion of yesterday has the following about our members:

Independent, New York, and Farmer, for \$3.00
Country Gentleman and Cultivator, Albany, N.Y., " " 3.50
Rural Home, Rochester, " " 2.75
Lives Stock Jour., Buffalo " " 2.50
Southern Agriculturist, Louisville, Ky., " " 2.75
Rural Press, San Francisco, " " 4.50
Am. Agriculturist, N. Y., " " 2.50
Western Rural, Chicago, " " 3.00
Young Folks' Rural, " " 2.50
German Agriculturist and Horticult., Milwaukee, " " 3.00
Interior, Chicago, " " 3.50
Industrial Age, Chicago, " " 3.00
Globe, St. Louis, " " 2.50
Live Stk Jour., Chicago, " " 3.00
Republican, St. Louis, " " 2.75
Wood's Magazine, " " 2.00
Prudy's Fruit Recorder, " " 2.25
Ill. Jour. of Ag. St. Louis, " " 2.50
New York Sun, " " 2.55
New England Homestead, " " 3.50
Am. Bee Journal, " " 3.00
Georgia Cultivator, " " 3.00
Jour. Chemistry, Boston, " " 5.00
W. Va. Agriculturist, " " 2.50
Am. Farmer, Baltimore, " " 2.50
Cultivator, Boston, " " 3.50
Mirror, Manchester, N.H., " " 2.50
Fruit Recorder, Palmyra, " " 2.00
Poultry Bulletin, N. Y., " " 2.25
Vt. Record, Brattleboro, " " 3.00
Rural Carolinian, " " 3.00
Vt. Farmer, St. Johnsbury, " " 2.00
Blade, Toledo, " " 2.75
Am. Farm Jour. Toledo, " " 2.00
Leck's Nat'l Monthly, " " 2.25
Farmer, Augusta, Geo., " " 2.25
Home Grange, St. Louis, " " 2.25
Home J'l, Lexington, Ky., " " 3.50
W. Va. Farm Journal, " " 3.00
Agriculturist and Flo., Guide, " " 2.00
Agriculturist, Quincy, Ill., " " 2.25
Farmer, Madison, Wis., " " 3.00
Rural World, St. Louis, " " 3.00
Homestead, Des Moines, " " 3.00
Journal, Cedar Rapids, Ia., " " 2.50
Nat'l Agriculturist, N.Y., " " 2.25
Poultry Record, Farmington, Ill., " " 2.25

Practical Farmer, Phila., " " 2.50
Farmer, Indianapolis, " " 3.00
Rural Alabamian, Mobile, " " 3.00
Plantation, Atlanta, Ga., " " 2.75
Home Jour'l, N. Orleans, " " 3.50
Horticulturist, N. York, " " 3.00
Ladies' Floral Cabinet, " " 2.50
Hearth and Home, N. Y., " " 3.65
Farmer, Memphis, " " 3.00
N. E. Farmer, Boston, " " 3.50

KANSAS NEWSPAPERS.
Topeka Commonwealth and Farmer for \$3.00
Educational Journal, " " 2.00
Topeka Record, " " 3.00
Evangel. (Baptist), " " 2.00
Nationalist, Manhattan, " " 3.00
Tribune, Lawrence, " " 3.00
Shaft, Osage City, " " 3.00
Grasshopper, Gr'r Falls, " " 3.00
Reporter, Ellsworth, " " 3.00
Woodson County Post, " " 3.00
Pioneer, Fort Scott, " " 3.00
Pharos, Girard, " " 3.00
Mirror, Olathe, " " 3.00
Monitor, Fort Scott, " " 3.00
Border Sentinel, M'd C'y " " 3.00
Dispatch, Hiawatha, " " 3.00
Progress, Great Bend, " " 3.00
Record, Marion Centre, " " 3.00
Republican, Augusta, " " 3.00
Observer, Pleasanton, " " 3.00
Leader, Cottonwood, " " 3.00
Chronicle, Burlingame, " " 3.00
Democrat, Belle Plain, " " 3.00
Times, Blue Rapids, " " 3.00
Sentinel, Lyndon, " " 3.00
Times, Chanute, " " 3.00
Advance, Chetopa, " " 3.00
Courier, Seneca, " " 3.00
News, Hutchinson, " " 3.00
Chief, Troy, " " 3.00
Express, Holton, " " 3.00
Gazette, Wyandotte, " " 3.00
Herald, Wyandotte, " " 3.00
Medical Herald, Leavenworth, " " 3.00
News, Lincoln Centre, " " 3.00
Pioneer, Lindsay, " " 3.00
Reporter, Louisville, " " 3.00
Messenger, McPherson, " " 3.00
Beacon, Manhattan, " " 3.00
Homestead, Manhattan, " " 2.40
Independent, Minneapolis, " " 3.00
Free Press, Neodesha, " " 3.00
Pioneer, Neosho Falls, " " 3.00
Chief, Netawaka, " " 3.00
Kansas, Newton, " " 3.00
Times, North Topeka, " " 3.00
Mirror, Olathe, " " 3.00
News Letter, Olathe, " " 3.00
Journal, Osage Mission, " " 3.00
Transcript, Osage Mission, " " 3.00
Times, Osborn Centre, " " 3.00
Independent, Oskaloosa, " " 3.00
Independent, Oswego, " " 3.00
Journal, Ottawa, " " 3.00
Republican, Ottawa, " " 3.00
Press, Oxford, " " 3.00
Republican, Paola, " " 3.00
Western Spirit, Paola, " " 3.00
Times, Parsons, " " 3.00
Times, Perry, " " 3.00
Kansas Spirit, Lawrence, " " 3.00
Home Journal, Lawrence, " " 3.00
Chronicle, Osage City, " " 3.00
Blade, Topeka, " " 3.00
Ledger, Longton, " " 3.00
News, Alma, " " 3.00
Traveler, Arkansas City, " " 3.00
Patriot, Atchison, " " 3.00
Champion, Atchison, " " 3.00
Republican, Baxter Springs, " " 3.00
Republic, Belleville, " " 3.00
Gazette, Beloit, " " 3.00
Patriot, Burlington, " " 3.00
Sentinel, Cawker City, " " 3.00
Pioneer, Cedarville, " " 3.00
Dispatch, Clay Centre, " " 3.00
Journal, Columbus, " " 3.00
Republican, Concordia, " " 3.00
Leader, Cottonwood Falls, " " 3.00
Democrat, Council Grove, " " 3.00
Times, Eldorado, " " 3.00
Reporter, Ellsworth, " " 3.00
News, Emporia, " " 3.00
Landmark, Eskridge, " " 3.00
Herald, Eureka, " " 3.00
Citizen, Fredonia, " " 3.00
Journal, Garnett, " " 3.00
Plainsdealer, Garnett, " " 3.00
Press, Girard, " " 3.00
New Era, Grasshopper Falls, " " 3.00
News, Holton, " " 3.00
Union, Humboldt, " " 3.00
Democrat, Independence, " " 3.00
Tribune, Independence, " " 3.00
Register, Iola, " " 3.00
Diamond, Jewell City, " " 3.00
Union, Junction City, " " 3.00
Advocate, Kalbia, " " 3.00
Journal, La Cygne, " " 3.00
Standard, Lawrence, " " 3.00
Banner, (German), Lawrence, " " 3

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

FOR HIS SAKE.

Hold closer still my hand, dear love,
Nor fear its touch will soil thine own;
No palm is cleaner now than this,
No free from earth-stain has it grown.

Since last you held it clasped so close,
And with it held my life and heart,
For my heart beat but in your smile,
And life was death, we two apart.

I loved you so. And you? Ah, well!
I have no word or thought of blame;
And tender, whispering your name,
You gauged my love by yours; that's all.

I do not think you understood;
There is a point you men can't reach,
Up the white heights of womanhood.

You love me, so at least you say,
With many a tender smile and word;
You kiss me close on mouth and brow,
Till all our heart within is stirred;

And hating, unlike you, you see,
No other interests at stake,
We give our best, and count that death
Is blessed when suffered for your sake.

—Sarah L. Joy, Scribner's for December.

WHY IS PHYSIOLOGY NOT TAUGHT IN OUR COMMON SCHOOLS?

Children who attend our common schools, nowadays, are expected, at the age of ten years, to have some idea of the geography of the whole world—at least to have "been through" the primary text books on the subject, but it is taken for granted that they should not begin to study the human system until they enter the high school, and then, in many instances, the lesson is an optional one with the student.

Why the importance of this science is so slightly appreciated we could never understand, and it seems almost incredible that in a city where the subject has been talked of and thought about, the teacher should decide that it was not necessary to a common school course; but in a news column of the N. Y. Independent we read the following item:

The Leavenworth (Kan.) Teachers' Institute recently discussed and rejected a resolution declaring that physiology, natural philosophy, and the science of accounts ought to be taught in the common schools.

For the credit of Kansas, we hope this is a mistake, and if it is not, that the Institute will reconsider the proposition at its next meeting. There are few people who would not be benefited by some knowledge of natural philosophy, and we can think of no walk in life, for either men or women, where a knowledge of physiology and the science of accounts would not be useful, and indeed indispensable, to success. What could be more important to mothers in the care of her young children, than a thorough acquaintance with the physiology and anatomy of their bodies? Certainly, without this, she can know but little of hygiene, and we all believe that an ounce of prevention is worth many pounds of cure.

We are quite certain that many of the injurious practices so universal among young girls, would be abandoned if they knew how harmful they were; for instance, how many young ladies know that high-heeled boots produce crooked feet and distorted limbs, by throwing all the weight on the forward part of the foot, and straining the ankle? If they were convinced of this, and of the still more deplorable fact that much greater and more lasting injury is done to the whole chest, the pelvis and the spine in particular, we believe they would have sense enough to lower their heels. With the carrying of muffs, for the muff-carrier must necessarily waddle, and the wearing of high heels, American women will, in a few more years, be incapacitated for walking—we have a reputation, you know, of being very poor at it now.

When the humpbacked style and mincing gait are out of fashion, then we will hear the cry of "what has become of the graceful carriage, the elastic step of our girls? Can not they hold up their heads and walk, as their mothers walked?" And we will be obliged to answer, no, they cannot. Their dress from their head-dress to the soles of their feet, has contrived to bend and hold them in contorted positions until they cannot stand erect. All dignity of attitude is twisted out of them.

We could make a long list of the practices injurious to health, which by most people are indulged in, because they are ignorant of physiology. But we can mention at present only one more and that is wearing an insufficient amount flannel clothing. The benefit of wearing woolen garments next the skin cannot be estimated, and we are sure that the number of delicate women would be greatly lessened if their shoulders and limbs were protected from the effects of the many and sudden changes of our climate, by woolen underclothing. Warmth is as essential as food to health, and mothers should clothe the tender bodies of their children with this material, summer and winter.

We wish we could impress upon all parents the truth that there is no study more necessary to fit their daughters for the care of their own health, and the arduous though happiest of all duties—wifehood and motherhood. We realize that all branches cannot be comprehended in a common school course but what science, if not the science of accounts, ought to be taught to boys and girls too, the great majority of whom never go beyond the common school? Of all people in the world, farmers should be able to realize this need for the best and most successful of them say that four-fifths of all the failures to make farming profitable, arise from the neglect to keep account of the income and out-go. If boys were taught how to keep accounts, and the great importance to the business man of keeping them correctly, it would not be so often neglected by men. And if girls were taught the same thing, women would not be so often blamed with not knowing the worth of a dollar.

Growing Old Together.

Husbands and wives, that is, and this is what Robert Collyer says about the matter in *Wood's Magazine*: "They may both grow aged; that may be as God ordains, and they may live together while their life lasts; that must be as they ordain, yet this day may be, for all that, the end of their equality in age. For if he were one of those men we have all known, whose life and soul are given over to business, who rise early and sit up late, and work like galley-slaves to make a fortune, and she were one of those women who take life easy and run no risks, he might be a broken down old man with a fortune, while she was still young enough to enjoy it. Or, if he had a secret vice, such as keeping ice-water on the side-board, and a sample-room in the closet, or any other of those subtle and dangerous evils that are always watching for a chance to drag a man down, while she held her life sweet and pure and true, then, long before their silver wedding, he may be in his grave, or be fit for very little out of it; an old man in mid-age, with the warning finger of paralysis on his shoulder, or the splints of inflammatory rheumatism in his marrow—a broken man she has to nurse like a fretful child. Or if she, poor girl, is beginning this wedded life, as so many of our girls do, without the bloom on her blessed face like that you see on the blossoms in a hot-house, while he has in him the strong vitality of the desert and the hills, then, by the time she has borne those six sons we hear of hereafter, she will have aged two years to his one. I know, if he has a man's heart in his breast, he will love her and cherish her all the more for her lost beauty and broken health, and some blessing may be found in this altered relation which might never have come to their perfect equality. But this is not the real kernel of the question. This blended being of the man and woman is, first of all, a piece of exquisite mechanism, ordained of heaven for a certain work on this earth, and it is the first condition of it that all the arms of its power shall be equal to their design. Now, where this power fails by our folly, on either side, the thing in that shape is past praying for; we can only pray that for power and grace to make the best of it, and thank God, they pray when they are answered. So I hope, when they cry, 'Mercifully ordain that we may grow aged together,' this outward condition of equality in health and strength was there in their nature, or they might as well pray that the wheels of a watch, one-half pewter and the other half steel, might be of equal endurance and worth. And so to-day, if young men are not honest and wholesome clean through, and if young women will not train themselves to the finest and sturdiest womanhood possible to their nature; if they will not eat brown bread and work in the garden—if they have one with some more grip than a bird scratching, and quit reading novels in a hot room and devouring sweetmeats; if they dare not face the sun and wind and try to out-walk, aye, and out-run their brothers, and let our wise mother Nature buckle their belt, they had better not say amen when the stalwart young husband cries, 'Mercifully ordain that we may grow aged together.'"

Home Conversation.

Children hunger perpetually for new ideas. They learn with pleasure from the lips of their parents what they deem drudgery to study in books; and even if they have the misfortune to be deprived of many educational advantages, they grow up intelligent if they enjoy in childhood the privilege of listening daily to the conversation of intelligent people. We sometimes see parents, who are the life of every company which they enter, dull, silent and uninteresting at home among their own children. If they have not mental activity and mental stores sufficiently for both, let them first use what they have for their own household. A silent house is a dull place for young people, a place from which they will escape if they can. How much useful information, on the other hand, is often given in pleasant family conversation, and what unconscious training in lively social argument. Cultivate to the utmost, all the graces of home conversation.—*Good Health*.

RECIPES.

A Simple Way for Cleaning Silver.—The water in which peeled potatoes have been boiled, especially after standing, accomplishes the purpose very readily.

Baked Indian Pudding.—Scald one quart of nice sweet milk; stir into it one cup-full of Indian meal; sweeten with molasses; add salt and a little ginger; let it stand until cold, then turn over one cup of cold sweet milk without stirring it in, and bake immediately about one hour and a half in a moderately hot oven.

Home Made Candles.—Many of our readers in the country will find that candles can be made economically, by mixing a little melted beeswax with the tallow to give durability to the candle, and to prevent "running." The light from a tallow candle can be improved in clearness and brilliancy by using small wicks which have been dipped in spirits of turpentine and thoroughly dried.

Home-Made Feather Dusters.—Pick out the prettiest feathers, and those of nearly a size, and run a needle, attached to a strong twine, through the stem at the end of the feathered part; then pound the quills flat with a hammer, so that they will lie close to the handle, which can be made out of an old broomstick whittled down and then painted; or you can use the handle of worn-out hand-brushes, or the like. Cover one end of the handle with thick, warm glue, and wind the feathers closely strung together, around the stick, commencing at the point of it. Have a glue-pot close at hand, and as you wind the feathers, wet them thoroughly with glue, so that they will stick tightly to the handle and to each other. When the brush is as large as you desire, cut off the twine, and wind another piece tightly over the quills, glueing it down. Then take a piece of scarlet, green or blue enameled cloth, and cut one edge in points, round up the sides and sew together so as to form a cap that will go over the handle of the brush, and cover the quills of the feathers. Make a hole with a gimlet through the handle, and put in a string to hang up the duster, and you will be fully paid for the work in the convenience of the article, and its tasteful appearance will also prove an attraction. If there are any old, worn-out window-brushes lying around in the woodshed or barn, you can turn them into use. Cut out all the old bristles which remain so as to leave the holes empty; and then fill up their places with bunches of feathers run on twine, and made just large enough to fit in; cut off the quill ends, and cover the lower part of the feathers with glue, also dropping

some into the holes, and secure the bunches firmly into them. You can use smaller feathers for this kind of brush than for the feather dusters, and when it is finished you will never desire another brush made of bristles.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, will take place in the agricultural room, Capitol building, Topeka, on the second Wednesday of January, 1874 at 7 P. M., under the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the encouragement of agriculture," approved February 19, 1873, and the act amendatory thereof, approved March 6, 1872. Each district or county agricultural society organized under the laws of the State, will be entitled to a representation on the State Board of Agriculture at the annual meeting for the election of officers, provided, that the Secretary of each district or county society has made a monthly report to the State Board of Agriculture, as required by law. The representation does not depend upon the holding of fairs. Delegates to the annual meeting, are entitled to the same mileage and pay as regents to the State Agricultural College. The meeting will be continued from day to day, for the consideration of subjects of legislation for the promotion and development of the various industries of the State, also to compare notes, observations and experience in the different branches of farm husbandry, particularly in regard to the adaptability of Kansas for growing hemp, flax, cotton, castor beans and tobacco; also for sheep-raising and dairying. No "eminent agriculturist" will be invited to deliver proxy "essays, nor are long speeches desirable. We want the actual experience of practical farmers. Their failures and successes are alike valuable to the beginner, the immigrant and those who are compelled to acknowledge that a more diversified industry is essential. The question of transportation and the encouragement of home manufactures, will receive special attention.

THOMAS MURPHY, President.

ALFRED GRAY, Secretary.

The press of the State are requested to copy.

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

We publish the *Stray Law* for the benefit of those who are not familiar with its requirements. Probably no statute on our books is of more practical benefit to the farmers of Kansas than this, although it is very imperfectly understood by many of its most concerned.

In the first place, all recognize the necessity of some kind of a general law relating to the taking up and posting of strays. By examination of the law, it will be found that within 10 days, the person taking up the stray must proceed to post the animal. Otherwise parties could retain the use and benefit of the stray without giving notice that such animal was in his possession. The bond to be given is security against sale and improper use of said animal. This protects the owner, and in publishing the descriptions and location of the strays officially by the County Clerks of the whole State in one paper, the farmer is enabled, without expense or loss of time, to at once learn whether his stray is in the State. The fee allowed the KANSAS FARMER for publishing the stray notice three times is 50 cents for each animal. This is less than half the rate of our usual advertising. By provision of the law, we furnish every County Clerk in the State a copy of the FARMER free. It is also the duty of the Clerk to keep the FARMER on file in his office for the benefit of the people of the county. If this law was complied with universally throughout the state, it would save time, money and the loss of valuable animals to its citizens. It does not seem to be generally known that strays taken up and kept without being posted according to this law, or only posted by a memorandum statement upon some barn-yard gate, does not in the least obligate the owner to pay charges, but, on the contrary, lays the person violating the law, open to a criminal prosecution, for taking property that does not belong to him. These facts should be known to every citizen for their own protection and those having animals lost.

If these strays were only published in the county taken up, the citizens living near the four lines of the county or the corners of the county would be required to examine at great trouble and expense, a half dozen sources to gain the information now in the reach of every man in the State, by simply visiting the County Clerk, and examining the files of THE KANSAS FARMER. While it may be true that this makes THE KANSAS FARMER valuable to every farmer who will be able each week to examine this list for himself, it is also true that there is no journal or paper in the State in which this stray list can be so much property be published as in the farmer's own paper.

STRAY LAW.

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

STRAYS.

ARTICLE III.

Sec. 5. No person shall take up any unbroken animal as a stray, between the first day of April and the first day of November, unless the same be found within his lawful enclosure; nor shall any person, at any time, take up any stray, unless it be found upon his premises, except as in this chapter otherwise provided.

Sec. 6. No person shall take up any horse, mule, ass, ox, bull, sheep, swine or other animal, under the provisions of this article, unless he be a citizen and holder of a valid title to the land on which the animal is found, or the use of the owner, in double the value of the property proposed to be taken up, to be ascertained by the justice before whom the

person wishes to post such stray, which bond shall be filed and preserved by such justice.

Sec. 7. If any animal, liable to be taken up, shall come upon the premises of any person, and the owner of such premises fails to keep up such stray for more than ten days after being notified of the fact, any other citizen of the same county may proceed to take up such stray, and proceed with it as if taken up on his own premises.

Sec. 8. If any person take up any stray, he shall immediately advertise the same by posting up three printed written notices, in as many public places in the township, which notices shall contain a full description of the stray.

Sec. 9. If such stray shall not be claimed and proved at the expiration of ten days after it was taken up, and advertised, then the taker shall go before a justice of the peace of the county and file his affidavit, stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, and that he did not drive or cause it to be driven there; or that it was taken up on the premises of some other person, naming him, and that he gave such person ten days' notice, and that he has advertised such stray ten days, and that the marks or brands have not been altered since, to his knowledge.

Sec. 10. The justice shall issue a summons to three disinterested householders to appear and appraise such stray, which summons shall forthwith be served by the taker up of such stray; which service shall be without charge, if not demanded at the time of making the affidavit by the justice, and recorded by him in a book to be kept for that purpose.

Sec. 11. The householders, or two of them, shall proceed to describe and appraise such stray, stating the sex, size, color, age, marks and brands, and value of the same, which description and appraisal they shall reduce to writing, to which they shall append their affidavit that the same is a true description, and a fair and impartial appraisal, which shall be filed by the justice, and recorded by him in a book to be kept for that purpose.

Sec. 12. The justice shall deliver to such taker-up a certified copy of the record upon his stray book, which he shall, within fifteen days after such appraisal, cause to be delivered to the county clerk.

Sec. 13. The clerk, immediately after receiving the certified copy from the justice, shall record the same in a book kept for that purpose; and whenever the appraised value of such stray or strays shall exceed ten dollars, said county clerk shall, within ten days after receiving such certified description and appraisal (unless the animal shall have been previously reclaimed by the owner), forward, by mail, a notice containing a complete description of said stray, the day at which it was taken up, its appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the Kansas Farmer, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice, which sum shall be in full payment for the publication of said notice in said Kansas Farmer, in three successive numbers. The publisher of said Kansas Farmer, for a failure to publish said notice, shall be liable in the same manner and to the same extent as is provided in this article in case of a failure of the county clerk, or justice of the peace, to perform the duties enjoined upon them; and it shall be the duty of the publisher of the Kansas Farmer to furnish the county clerk of each county in the state a copy of said paper, to be kept on file in his office.

Sec. 14. Any person may use a stray, lawfully taken up by him, with care and moderation, if he does not injure or abuse it.

Sec. 15. The owners of any stray swine, within two months, and the owner of any other kind of stray, within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same before some justice of the peace of the county, having first notified the taker-up, in writing, of the time and place when and where, and the justice before whom such proof will be offered; and if such justice is satisfied from the evidence that the stray belongs to the claimant, he shall, upon payment of all costs and expenses of keeping, order it to be delivered to the owner, and the justice shall certify to the county clerk that such stray has been proved and restored to the proper owner within twenty days from the time such proof is made.

Sec. 16. The clerk shall make an entry of the fact stated in this certificate in the margin of the county record, opposite the recorded certificate of the justice before whom such stray was appraised, which entry shall cancel all lien the county may have upon such stray.

Sec. 17. If the owner and taker-up cannot agree as to the amount of costs and expense of taking up, it shall be decided, on application of either party, by the justice of the peace before whom the proof of ownership was made, who may compel the attendance of witnesses, if necessary, and in making up his decision he shall take into consideration whatever service the taker-up may have had of such stray.

Sec. 18. If the owner of any swine, within two months, or of any other kind of stock, within twelve months, fails to comply with the provisions of this act after the time of taking up, and the taker-up shall have complied according to law, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up.

Sec. 19. In all cases where the title to any stray shall vest in the taker-up by the lapse of time, the taker-up shall, at the time of taking up, after deducting all costs of taking up and posting, one-half of the appraised value of such stray, to the use of the county school fund, and the demand of the payment, the county shall hold a lien on such stray, to secure the payment of such money to the county.

Sec. 20. If any person shall sell or dispose of any stray, or any kind of stock, before the title to the same shall have vested in him, he shall forfeit and pay to the county double the value of such stray, and may also be punished by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, and imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed thirty days.

Sec. 21. If any person unlawfully takes up any stray, and fails to comply with the provisions of this act, or works such stray before advertising the same, or shall drive the same on his premises for the purpose of taking up the same, or shall keep the same out of the county more than five days at one time, before he shall have complied with the provisions of this act, he shall forfeit and pay to the county not exceeding fifty dollars.

Sec. 22. The county commissioners of the several counties of the state, at some regular session of their respective boards, in each year, shall examine the certificates or other records of strays filed in the offices of the county clerks; and if, upon such examination, they shall find, by lapse of time, that such strays shall have become the property of the taker-up, the board shall issue their warrant, under the seal of the county, directed to the sheriff, commanding him to collect the amount due the county, according to the provisions of this article, from the goods and chattels, effects or credits, of every kind, of the taker-up, without exemption; and for the want thereof, to levy upon and sell at public sale, all the real estate of the taker-up, to the extent of the amount due the county, and the county commissioners may order the sheriff to seize and sell the same.

Sec. 23. Justices of the peace, in their respective counties, shall have jurisdiction and take cognizance of all actions for the violation of this article, and enforce all the penalties and fines against persons who may be guilty of such violations; and it shall be the duty of every justice of the peace, to report to the county clerk to report the same to the nearest justice of the peace of the county.

Sec. 24. Upon the affidavit of any citizen of the county wherein such stray may be held or so taken up, being filed with any justice of the peace of the county, setting forth that any person, naming him, has disposed of any stray, or in any manner violated the provisions of this article, and describing the stray in full, said justice shall issue his summons and writ, as is provided in civil cases, commanding the officer to take the same into his possession, and summons the person who may have thus violated this article to appear and answer, as is provided in cases of replevin.

Sec. 25. All trials before a justice of the peace, under this article, if demanded by the defendant, shall be by jury, of six competent men, to be selected as in civil cases, who shall, if they find the defendant guilty, assess the fine to be paid by him, or the imprisonment to be inflicted, subject to an appeal, as in civil cases.

Sec. 26. If, upon examination and hearing, it shall appear to said justice that this article has been violated, he shall assess the fine herein provided, and shall order the officer to deliver the stray to any person who will give good and sufficient bond to the county to keep said stray until the expiration of the twelve months, which time the title shall vest in him, as it would have done in the taker-up; and he shall be subject to the same liabilities and requirements as the taker-up.

Sec. 27. All the fines collected under the provisions of this article shall be paid into the county treasury, for the use of the common school fund.

Sec. 28. There shall be allowed for taking up strays the following rewards: For taking up every horse, mule or ass, fifty cents; for every head of neat cattle, twenty-five cents; for all other kinds of cattle, fifteen cents per head.

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

Sec. 30. The justice of the peace shall receive the same fee for recording each certificate of appraisal, whether such certificate contains a greater or less number of animals, and twenty-five cents for each certificate copy of the same; and for other services, except that in no case shall he receive more than fifty cents.

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

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

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN., Jan. 7, 1873.

Topeka Money Market.

BONDS.			
	Offer.	Ask.	
Kansas Pacific Gold Sevens, May and Nov.	95		
Kansas Pacific Gold 7s, 1st Gr. Jan. 1, June 1, 1873	99	80	
Kansas Pacific Gold Sixes, June and Dec.	98		
Kansas Pacific Gold Sixes, Feb. and August	97		
Kansas Pacific Income Sevens, No. 1	97		
Kansas Pacific Income Sevens, No. 2	97		
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe 1st Gr. Bonds	75		
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe 1st Gr. Bonds	80 1/2		

LOCAL SECURITIES.			
	Offer.	Ask.	
Kansas 1st cent Bonds	98	City Script	87 1/2
Kansas 2nd cent Bonds	90	District School Bonds	90 1/2
State Warrants	par	Money on a'd sec.	90 1/2
County Warrants	par	per month	1 1/2
County 7 per cent rail	50	Common 10 per cent	100
Road Bonds	50	Improvement Bonds	92 1/2

LAND WARRANTS.			
	Offer.	Ask.	
Land Warrants, 160 acres	110	Selling	115
Land Warrants, 120 acres	110	Selling	115
Land Warrants, 80 acres	110	Selling	115
Land Warrants, 40 acres	110	Selling	115
Agricultural College Script	110	Selling	115

GRAIN MARKET.			
	Offer.	Ask.	
WHEAT—Fall No. 2, 1st Gr. 1 1/2	100	No. 4, 2c	
WHEAT—Spring, Red, No. 2, 1st Gr.	100		
CORN—White No. 1, 1st Gr. in bulk	75	Yellow and Mixed, 35	
OATS—No. 1, 1st Gr. in bulk	75		
BARLEY—No. 1, 1st Gr. in bulk	75		
RYE—No. 1, 1st Gr. in bulk	75		
WHEAT—Whole Meal, 1st Gr. 1 1/2	100	Full, 3 1/2	
2 1/2	100	Low Grade, 3 1/2	
CORN MEAL—No. 1, in sacks, 1st Gr.	100	Bulk, 1 1/2	

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.			
	Offer.	Ask.	
APPLES—Green Michigan, per barrel, 1st Gr.	100	Native, per bushel, 1 1/2	
BEANS—White Navy, hand picked extra choice	25		
Medium, 30		Common, 25	
BUCKWHEAT—No. 1, 1st Gr. in bulk	75		
BUCKWHEAT—No. 2, 1st Gr. in bulk	75		
BUCKWHEAT—No. 3, 1st Gr. in bulk	75		
BUCKWHEAT—No. 4, 1st Gr. in bulk	75		
BUCKWHEAT—No. 5, 1st Gr. in bulk	75		
BUCKWHEAT—No. 6, 1st Gr. in bulk	75		
BUCKWHEAT—No. 7, 1st Gr. in bulk	75		
BUCKWHEAT—No. 8, 1st Gr. in bulk	75		
BUCKWHEAT—No. 9, 1st Gr. in bulk	75		
BUCKWHEAT—No. 10, 1st Gr. in bulk	75		
BUCKWHEAT—No. 11, 1st Gr. in bulk	75		
BUCKWHEAT—No. 12, 1st Gr. in bulk	75		
BUCKWHEAT—No. 13, 1st Gr. in bulk	75		
BUCKWHEAT—No. 14, 1st Gr. in bulk	75		
BUCKWHEAT—No. 15, 1st Gr. in bulk	75		
BUCKWHEAT—No. 16, 1st Gr. in bulk	75		
BUCKWHEAT—No. 17, 1st Gr. in bulk	75		
BUCKWHEAT—No. 18, 1st Gr. in bulk	75		
BUCKWHEAT—No. 19, 1st Gr. in bulk	75		
BUCKWHEAT—No. 20, 1st Gr. in bulk	75		

BUTTER—Choice, 25c; Common table, 22c; Medium	
18c 20c; Common, 8c 10c.	
EGGS—Fresh, 25c; Pickled, 18c 20c.	
GAME—Prairie Chickens, per doz 40c 75c; Quails, per	
doz., 50c 75c; Rabbits, per doz., 1 1/2; Squirrels, per	
doz., 50c 60c; Buffalo, per pound, 15c; Antelope, per	
pound, 5c; Venison Saddle, per pound, 10c—Carcase, 5c 10c.	
HOLSTEIN—\$4 75c 55c per barrel—2 pounds net.	
LARD—Kettle rendered, tierce, 8 1/2; tin cases, 9 1/2 10 1/2.	

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 to certify and appraise, to "forfeiture by sale, the description and complete description of the animal, the date of seizure 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 January 7, 1874.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Nancy H. Holloman, Lincoln, tp, one dark red Heifer, white on back and belly, crop off left ear, underbit of right, 1 year old. Appraised \$11.

STEER—Taken up by Art Teltorh, Walker, tp, Nov. 24, 1873, one red steer, black on face, white in face, 2 years old, muddling size. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by John F. Patterson, Lincoln, tp, one white and red steer, yearling, roan side, Appraised \$11. Also, by the same, one white and red steer, white face and flanks. Appraised \$12.

COW—Taken up by D. W. Smith, Walker, tp, one medium sized cow, mostly white with red spots on the neck, 4 yrs old, left horn broken down, red ears, small horn in left ear. Appraised \$15.

COW—Taken up by G. G. Rebstock, Lincoln, tp, Nov. 13, 1873, one orange cow, 2 years old, red head and neck, white spots in forehead, speckled sides, swallow fork in left ear, branded 88 on left hip. Appraised \$22.50.

PONY—Taken up by M. Porter, Reeder, tp, Nov. 20, 1873, one bay pony, dark mane when taken since castrated, 2 years old, heavy mane and tail. Appraised \$13.

Bourbon County—James H. Brown, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by Joseph C. Holo, Freedom, tp, one red and white cow, 2 years old. Appraised \$12.50.

COW—Taken up by Wm E. Brown, Drywood, tp, one cow with ear for 3 years old, red and white, right ear cropped underloose on left ear. Appraised \$23.

COW—Taken up by S. C. Wright, Fort Scott, tp, one white cow, medium size, crop off right ear, 7 years old. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Peter Redding, Scott, tp, one dark bay mare, right hind foot white, 2 years old, 13 hands high, 13 hands high. Appraised \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. Trusty, Marmaton, tp, one yearling Heifer, all white, short horns. Appraised \$11.

HEIFER—White with red spots on neck and sides, right fore leg red to the knee, tips of ears red, slit in right ear. Appraised \$11.

HEIFER—One yearling Heifer, spotted red and white, figure 5 on left hip. Appraised \$11.

STEER—Taken up by H. R. Griffith, Marion, tp, one brown yearling steer, Texas, hind legs, crop in right ear, and swallow fork in left, white belly. Appraised \$12.

COW—Taken up by Wm J. Copes, Marion, tp, one half pony horse, light bay with white hairs mixed, small white spot on left hip, branded H on left hind foot, scar on right hip. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by W. G. Seely, Marion, tp, one yearling Heifer, red and white, branded H on left hind foot, scar on right hip. Appraised \$12.

COW—Taken up by Mary Hodges, Mill Creek, tp, one red speckled Texas Steer, high horns, crop off left ear. Appraised \$12.

COW—Taken up by John Wilson, Hittaboldt, tp, Nov. 20, 1873, one dark bay horse, 3 years old, white strip in forehead, right hind foot white. Appraised \$30.

Brown County—E. N. Morrill, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Wm L. Hall, Hiawatha, tp, Dec. 6, 1873, one red steer, 1 year old, white on neck and sides, right ear cropped, white on back and belly, right hind foot white, 13 hands high. Appraised \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by Karl Hill, Padonia, tp, Dec. 10, 1873, one yearling bay horse, white feet. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Also, one black Texas Steer, branded ID on left shoulder. Appraised \$15.

COW—Taken up by Louis Mambour, Mission, tp, Dec. 6, 1873, one cow, 5 years old, body spotted red and white, neck and shoulders red, left ear cut or frozen on upper side. Appraised \$16.

Chase County—S. A. Breese, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by S. C. Park, Diamond Creek, tp, Nov. 26, 1873, one gray or roan cow, 4 years old, white spots on left ear, square crop off right ear. Also, Heifer calf, black, some white in forehead and belly, white spots on legs. Appraised \$21.

FILLY—Taken up by Henry Brandley, Bozart, tp, Nov. 12, 1873, one Filly, about 14 hands high, sorrel color, small white spot on left hip, branded V on left shoulder, about 3 years old. Appraised \$35.

BULL—Taken up by G. L. Prepnall, Falls, tp, Dec. 27, 1873, one Bull, 4 years old, red and white spotted mixed with roan. Appraised \$15.

Coffey County—A. Crocker, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by John Cobb, Spring Creek, tp, Aug. 8, 1873, one brown horse, white hind feet, some saddle marks, 14 hands high, 8 years old. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by Edmond Manly, Ottumwa, tp, Sept. 18, 1873, one cream colored horse, white mane and tail, about 6 years old, 16 hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised \$15.

COW—Taken up by Jacob E. Baumgardner, Ottumwa, tp, October 27, 1873, one brown mare, with scar on mark on back, about 3 years old. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by H. Griffith, Liberty, tp, November 3, 1873, one chestnut sorrel horse, 3 years old, white spots on legs, 14 hands high. Appraised \$10.

HORSE—Taken up by J. Wilhite, California, tp, November 11, 1873, one black horse, black mane and tail, a little white on left hind foot, 16 hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by R. E. Edwards, Avon, tp, November 13, 1873, one black mare, with spot in forehead, 4 years old. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Thomas Davidson, Rockcreek, tp, November 14, 1873, one bay mare, star in forehead, white legs, defective eyes, 2 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by William Roberts, Hampton, tp, November 14, 1873, one 3 year old steer, red with white on head and neck, red on back and belly, right hind foot white, some white on right side, crop off right ear. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Also, one white steer, with clear horns, a half crop off right ear, possibly a dual brand on left hip. Appraised \$30.

Cowley County—A. A. Jackson, Clerk.
STEERS—Taken up by B. Armstrong, Windsor, tp, two Steers one red and roan with crop off right ear, underbit of left ear, 3 years old, white spots on neck and sides, no marks or brands. Each appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by P. Arthur, Tisdal, tp, one Pony, about 6 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$30.

Davis County—Daniel Mitchell, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Julius Stanley, Smoky Hill, tp, November 28, 1873, one brown horse, white hind feet, slightly knocked down. Appraised \$35.

Douglas County—Paul R. Brooks, Clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by Simon Stover, Canawka, tp, Sept. 8, 1873, one bright bay filly, 2 years old, white face, 3 years old, about 14 hands high. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by W. H. Pease, Wakarusa, tp, Sept. 23, 1873, one bay mare, about 6 years old, white spot on left hind foot, near back, right hind foot white, black mane and tail, about 14 hands high. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by C. B. Rice, Palmyra, tp, Sept. 29, 1873, one bay mare, about 3 years old, about 14 hands high, black mane and tail, branded on left shoulder. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Geo. B. Sebesy, Wakarusa, tp, Oct. 2, 1873, one sorrel mare, 3 years old, white spots on neck and sides, white spot between the nostrils. Appraised \$35.

STEER—Taken up by W. E. Aostma, Marion, tp, Nov. 3, 1873, one white steer, half crop off left ear and a small horn in the left ear, both ears red, medium size. Appraised \$15.

FILLY—Taken up by Michael Maler, Lawrence, Oct. 8, 1873, one bay filly, 2 years old. Appraised \$14.

COW—Taken up by J. G. Maier, Clinton, tp, Nov. 10, 1873, one red and white spotted Cow, 5 or 6 years old, medium size, indistinct brand on left side. Appraised \$17.

HEIFER—Taken up by Jacob Spittler, Clinton, tp, Nov. 10, 1873, one Heifer, calf deep red, some white spots, one year old, medium size. Appraised \$12.

HORSE—Taken up by Frank Randle, Palmyra, tp, Nov. 15, 1873, one brown horse, 13 hands high, white spots on face, star in forehead, white spots on neck and sides, on hips, about 6 years old, wind gall on right hind leg, white stripe on left hind leg. Appraised \$20.

COW—Taken up by W. P. Hamsey, Willow Springs, tp, Nov. 7, 1873, one large red cow, with bell on white spot in forehead, slit in each ear, large horns, 10 or 11 years old. Appraised \$15.

COW—Taken up by Nicholas Genory, Lecompton, tp, Nov. 13, 1873, one dark red Durham Cow, some white on belly, branded on right horn B H, supposed to be 4 years old. Appraised \$25.

COW—Also, one Cow, mostly white, red ears, red shod down each side of head, 4 or 5 years old, branded B H on right horn. Appraised \$25.

COW—Taken up by Wm. Meares, Wakarusa, tp, Nov. 1, 1873, one white line black Cow, blue sides, some white on belly, right horn drooping, supposed to be 4 years old last spring. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by J. E. Medaris, Marion, tp, Nov. 17, 1873, one gray mare about 11 years old. Appraised \$25.

FILLY—Also, one bay yearling Filly. Appraised \$30.

COW—Also, one gray suckling cow. Appraised \$15.

FILLY—Taken up by Daniel Hans, Willow Springs, tp, Nov. 7, 1873, one bay filly, star in forehead, white ring above right hind foot, about 2 years old. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by W. G. VanTries, Palmyra, tp, Nov. 2, 1873, one dark red yearling Steer, white roan spot on left hip. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by John Carlinian, Marion, tp, Nov. 3, 1873, one red roan Steer, white belly, 1 year old past, medium size, no marks or brands. Appraised \$12.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.
MULE—Taken up by James Lowen, Otter Creek, tp, Nov. 13, 1873, one brown horse, 2 years old. Appraised \$30.

Also, one sorrel horse, 2 years old. Appraised \$35.

Also, one light bay horse, Colt, about 2 years old, hind feet white, white fore feet, star in forehead, white on end of nose. Appraised \$30.

Johnson County—John T. Taylor, Clerk.
MARE AND COLT—Taken up by J. P. Garrison, McCamish, tp, one Mare and Colt, Mare 13 hands high, chestnut, white spot on forehead, slip on the nose, some white hairs on the neck, white spot on left side, joint, 6 or 7 years old. Colt is brown horse, not on forehead, slip on nose, 4 or 6 months old. Mare and Colt appraised \$35.

COW—Taken up by John Inlow, Olathe, tp, one red and white spotted Cow, short horns, about 6 or 7 years old. Appraised \$21.

HEIFER—Taken up by A. M. Thompson, ———, tp, one white Steer, roan neck, staggy horns, 3 years old past, red ears. Appraised \$13.

COW—Taken up by Mary F. Chapin, Osage, tp, one black cow, white on face, right side, white on neck and left ear, branded A on left hip, 6 years old. Appraised \$16.

COLT—Taken up by Andrew Wiley, Spring Hill, tp, one brown horse, Colt, 1 year old, small white spot in forehead and very poor. Appraised \$16.

COW—Taken up by M. Morrow, Monticello, tp, one red and white speckled Cow, 8 years old, crop and underbit in right ear, small hole in each horn. Appraised \$20.

COW—Taken up by A. Renick, Monticello, tp, one brown and white spotted Cow, 10 years old, crop off right ear, hole in left ear, points of both horns sawed off. Appraised \$15.

COLT—Taken up by Phillips and Mior, Olathe, tp, one light bay mare, black legs, mane and tail, about 1 year old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$25.

COW—Taken up by J. W. Johnson, Spring Hill, tp, one red Steer, white belly, snuffy nose, short tail, 3 years old past. Appraised \$19.

COW—Taken up by T. C. Walton, McCamish, tp, one white Cow, 2 years old, red specks along the neck and sides, red ears, left ear split in the point, bell on without a diapper. Appraised \$22.50.

Linn County—N. M. Nesbitt, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by N. H. Bidler, Lincoln, tp, Dec. 9, 1873, one light sorrel mare, 15 hands high, 6 years old, stripes in face, white on neck and sides. Appraised \$22.

HORSE—Also, one dark sorrel horse, 2 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by J. A. Davis, Blue Mound, tp, Nov. 18, 1873, one yearling Steer, brindle, slit in right ear. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Peter Harrier, Totot, tp, Nov. 17, 1873, one white Steer, 2 years old last spring, small of its age. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by R. McLaughlin, Centerville, tp, Nov. 13, 1873, one yearling Steer, red on sides, white or line black, white face, no other marks or brands perceivable. Appraised \$15.

FILLY—Taken up by C. C. Richard, Mound City, tp, Nov. 21, 1873, one bay Filly, 1 year old, hind feet white, some white on left face foot, some white hairs on forehead. Appraised \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by A. D. Rice, Centerville, tp, Nov. 18, 1873, one sorrel horse, 2 years old, 14 hands high, white on face, white on forehead, white on nose, small white stripe in face. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by Elias Ely, Sheridan, tp, Nov. 22, 1873, one red Steer, white in forehead, and of tail white, crop off right ear, white under belly, 1 year old. Appraised \$12.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.
THREE HORSES—Taken up by R. S. Fleming, Elmhurst, tp, Nov. 6, 1873, one sorrel mare, 2 years old, left hind foot white. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay horse, 2 years old, left hind foot white, right fore foot white, left hind foot white, left hind foot white. Appraised \$5. Also, one black horse, white stripe down the forehead, left hind foot white. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by W. P. Sexton, Emporia, tp, Nov. 9, 1873, one sorrel mare, about 6 or 7 years old, no marks or brands. Appraised \$30.

THREE HORSES—Taken up by W. J. Brainer, Nov. 9, 1873, one 2 year old bay mare, both hind feet white above hoofs one inch. Appraised \$15.

Also, one bay horse, star in forehead, dark mane and tail, 2 years old. Appraised \$30.

Also, one chestnut sorrel horse, 2 years past, star in forehead, dark mane and tail, white half way up to knees, both hind legs, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$35.

COLT—Taken up by W. L. Traylor, Jackson, tp, Nov. 23, 1873, one red Cow, some white under belly, one horn off, about 4 years old, left hind foot white, right fore foot white, branded W on nose, other indistinct character on right side, near the back, with a horse shoe. Appraised \$15.

THREE HORSES—Taken up by Jas. Greer, Pike, tp, Nov. 1, 1873, one sorrel mare, small white star in forehead, 2 years old last spring, about 10 hands high. Appraised \$30.

Also, one black horse, about 3 years old, last spring, hind feet white, 14 hands high. Appraised \$30.

Also, one sorrel horse, 2 years old last spring, 11 hands high, left hind foot white. Appraised \$30. No marks or brands perceivable on any of the above.

COLT—Taken up by D. F. Beagle, Elmhurst, tp, Nov. 21, 1873, one stallion Colt, sorrel, three feet white half way up to the knees, the other foot a little white just above hoofs, 1 year old past, 13 hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by H. G. Phelps, Waterloo, tp, Dec. 1, 1873, one red horse, 13 hands high, white hind foot, left hind foot white. Appraised \$17.

STEER—Taken up by L. H. Johnson, Americus, tp, Dec. 3, 1873, one white yearling Steer, both ears cropped, slit in right ear. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by J. A. Newlin, Emporia, tp, Nov. 26, 1873, one dark bay pony, about 2 years old, no marks or brands. Appraised \$30.

Marion County—Thomas W. Brown, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Henry Harrier, Clark Creek, tp, one red Steer, white on neck and sides, white on left side, both ears slit. Appraised \$12.50.

MARE—Also, one dark bay Mare, about 7 years old, white star in forehead, 14 hands high. Appraised \$35.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by P. D. Huger, Wea, tp, Nov. 21, 1873, one red yearling Steer, 1 year old, white on neck and sides, ear as large as though made by a wall-cut, medium size, no other marks or brands visible. Appraised \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by F. M. Morgan, Sugar Creek, tp, Dec. 1, 1873, one light sorrel horse, 13 hands high, white hind foot, blaze face, saddle and collar marks, fore feet shod, branded with letter O cross marked on left shoulder, about 15 hands high. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by J. A. Snyder, Wea, tp, Sept. 17, 1873, one light bay pony, 9 years old, hind and left fore feet white, star in forehead, 13 hands high, branded J M on left shoulder, and on when taken up saddle and bridle with pistol holder on saddle, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by David Henrich, Wea, tp, Nov. 29, 1873, one sorrel horse, 1 year old, right hind foot white up to pastern joint, white spot in face, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by T. W. Otter, Maryville, tp, Dec. 5, 1873, one bay Colt, 2 or 3 years old, 13 hands high, slip in face, white spot between shoulders. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by W. C. Wea, Wea, tp, Dec. 3, 1873, one bay mare, 3 years old, white on both hind feet, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by D. Coon, Wea, tp, Nov. 21, 1873, one brown horse, 13 hands high, 15 hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised \$35.

MARE—Also, on Dec. 3, 1873, one red roan Mare, 2 years old, black mane and tail, 14 hands high, branded K on left shoulder. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by S. N. Fugate, Oswatimie, tp, Dec. 8, 1873, one bay Mare, 1 year old, star in forehead, white right hind leg from hoof to pastern joint. Appraised \$15.

COW—Taken up by John Elliott, Miami, tp, Dec. 4, 1873, one yellow Texas Cow, 6 years old, crop off left ear under bit, right hind foot on right hip and side with straight mark across. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by A. Joyce, Paola, tp, Nov. 24, 1873, one white roan Steer, 15 years old, ears red, slit in right ear. Appraised \$30.

COW—Taken up by Frederick Stineker, Paola, tp, Nov. 17, 1873, one red roan Cow, 6 years old, left horn broken off no marks or brands. Appraised \$20.

COW—Taken up by John Dwyer, Wea, tp, Dec. 2, 1873, one white and red Cow, 7 years old, body white with red spots on neck, blaze face, blind in right eye, crop off right ear, crop and saddle marks, no marks perceivable. Appraised \$12.

COW—Taken up by J. A. Cartwright, Osage, tp, Nov. 22, 1873, one bay horse, 1 year old, star or stripe in forehead, right fore foot and left hind foot and side white, 14 hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by J. F. Hamm, Wea, tp, Nov. 18, 1873, one sorrel horse, 1 year old, black mane and tail, all four feet white, fore feet white half way up to knees, black and saddle marks, no marks or brands perceivable. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Andrew McCulloch, Rich, tp, Nov. 21, 1873, one dark brown Mare, 2 years old, small size, large star in forehead, no marks or brands perceivable. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by E. L. Moon, Paola, tp, Dec. 6, 1873, one dark bay pony, 3 years old, one weak eye, dark legs, mane and tail, no marks or brands visible. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by A. B. Bryan, Osage, tp, Nov. 21, 1873, one bay Mare, 2 or 3 years old, white stripe on forehead running down nose, 14 hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised \$30.

Montgomery County—J. A. Helphingstern, Clerk.
HORSES—Taken up by James Marshall, Fawn Creek, tp, Dec. 8, 1873, one black horse, 13 hands high, white face, collar and saddle marks, shod all around, 4 years old. Appraised \$30.

Also, one black horse, 16 hands high, collar marks, shod all around, 12 years old. Appraised \$35.

Rice County—W. T. Nicholas, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by W. G. Cole, Atlanta, tp, Nov. 24, 1873, one small black pony, 10 or 12 years old, branded K on both hind feet white, white stripe in face. Appraised \$12.

Neosho County—G. W. McMillin, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by C. W. Marlin, Walnut Grove, tp, Dec. 16, 1873, one sorrel Mare, blaze face, right hind foot white, about 8 years old, hind foot and side white, rope on neck, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by Wm. Harrington, Mission, tp, Dec. 16, 1873, one cream colored mare, light mane and tail, saddle marks, about 3 years old. Appraised \$20.

PONY—Also, one horse Pony, cream color, dark mane and tail, saddle marks. Appraised \$20.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by John Albach, Valley Brook, tp, Dec. 1, 1873, one bay Mare, 2 years old past, black mane and

tail, branded J V on left shoulder, thin in flesh, about 14 hands high. Appraised \$30.

COLT—Taken up by Frank Robinson, Burlingame, tp, Nov. 17, 1873, one bay mare, Colt, 2 years old, black mane and tail, legs black from hoofs to middle joints. Appraised \$15.

COW—Taken up by C. M. Smith, Burlingame, tp, Nov. 16, 1873, one red and white Cow, 6 years old, white line on back, medium long horns, bush of tail off. Appraised \$11.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.
SOWS AND PIGS—Taken up by R. L. Hardy, Manhattan, tp, Oct. 9, 1873, three sows and thirteen pigs, clear white. Appraised \$16.

STEER—Taken up by C. L. Wilkins, Ozden, tp, one Steer, 2 years old, light red color, both ears cropped, white on belly, medium size. Appraised \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by Jesse Ingraham, Manhattan, tp, Nov. 1, one red roan Heifer, 1 year old, no marks or brands. Appraised \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by C. A. Goranson, Jackson, tp, Nov. 26, one Steer, 2 years old, red color, white star in forehead, belly, tail and hind feet white, hole in left ear. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Peter England, Jackson, tp, Dec. 9, one black Mare, 6 years old, left fore ankle joint enlarged. Appraised \$10.

STEER—Taken up by John Weaver, Jackson, tp, Dec. 20, one yearling Steer, red color, half crop off left ear, underbit of left ear, in right ear, face and jaws white, white on shoulder, left fore and hind legs white, belly white. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by L. H. Patterson, Grant, tp, one white Steer, small notch on under side of right ear, 3 years old. Appraised \$15.

Russell County—J. W. Dollison, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by E. Nichols, Bunker Hill, tp, Nov. 20, a brindle Cow, about 3 years old, branded 80 on left side, one Cow, light brown, 4 years old, branded H & W on left side. Appraised as follows: first animal \$50.00, second animal \$25.00.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by P. Devlin, Dec. 13, 1873, one white Cow, piece off each horn 13 years old. Also, a white calf. Appraised \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by Elias Lewis, Auburn, tp, Nov. 4, 1873, one iron gray pony horse, dark mane legs and tail, 2 years old last spring. Appraised \$13.

HEIFER—Taken up by Edward Griffith, Silver Lake, tp, Nov. 19, 1873, one filly, 1 year old last spring, white roan color. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Joseph Leten, Silver Lake, tp, Nov. 21, 1873, one 3 year old Steer, red

