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The Kansas Farmer.

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

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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

EAS State Grange—Business Officers:

-M. E. Hudson, ex officio, Mapleton, Bourbon co ARY—Geo. W. Spurgeon, Jacksonville.

REB.—H. H. Angell, Sherman City, Cherokee Co. EB.—John Boyd, Independence.

IX—W. S. Hanna, Emporia.

KOENT—JIO. G.—E.—H. Chambauld, Jacksonville;

TYE COMM. B. Hommbauld, Jacksonville;

T. B. Shaeffer, Grasslopper Falls;

W. P. Popence, Topeka.

DEPUTIES—J. A. Cramer, Lawrence, Kan.

W. P. Popence, Topeka.

DEPUTIES—W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Franklin co.;

John Nelson, Jacksonville, Labette;

S. R. Shirley, Buffalo, Wilson Co.;

T. G. Gappy, Humboldt, Allen co.;

E. A. Hodge, Marlon Centre, Marlon, M. Meredith, Olathe, Johnson co.;

C. Gaker, Appleton, Bourbon Co.;

H. Parmenter, Solomon, Dickinson, J. N. Insley, Oskaloosa, Jefferson co.

W. S. Mathews, Seneca, Nemeha co.

U. M. Morgan, Agrabol, Leavenw'th Insiey, Oskaloosa, Jenerson ce, Matthews, Seneca, Nemens co. Morgan, Jarbalo, Leavenwith Floyd, Sedgwick City, Harvey Herron, Huron, Atchison co. Bradshaw, No. Cedar, Jackson Limbocker, Potowatomic co.; Warden, Vernon, Cowley Co. Zimmerman, Wichita, Sedgwich, Calwondon, Burliggare, Anderson, Co. Word Co. Fonneroy, Girad, Calword co. Fonneroy, Girad, Calword co. G. W. Summerville, McPherson, co. J. D. Wait, Gredy, Linn co.; K. F. Kennerley, Osage M'n, Neoshoot, J. Palmer, Washington, Wain co. A. J. McKee, Frankfort, Marshall co. E. Deßurn, Intichlissen, Ikenoto: A. F. Case, Salina, Ballie con ty. J. F. McDowell, Columbias, Cheroke

State Board of Agriculture-Officers :-

State Board of Agriculture—Officers:—
PRESIDENT—Geo. T. Anthony, of Leavenworth.
VICE PRESIDENT—John Davis, of Junction City.
TREASURER—J. C. Wilson, of Atchison.
EXT. COM.—Joshus Wheeler, Parche, Atchison Co.
M. Brist, Com.—Joshus Wheeler, Parche, Atchison Co.
J. Carter, Coffey County,
M. D. Stripent, Weilington, Summer Co.
J. Carter, Coffey County,
Mayor Crowell, Cherokee County,
I. O. Savage, Republic County,
Levi Wilson, Leavenworth County,
W. P. Popenoe, Topeka, Shawnee County.
S. T. Kelsey, Pomona.
George Noble, Lawrence,
Those A. Osborn, Governor,
W. H. Smallwood, Sec. of State, \{ Ex afficio.

Farmers' Co-operative Association-Officers PRESIDENT—John Davis, Junction City.
VICE PRESIDENT—J. K. Hudson, Topeka.
TRRASUREH—Henry Bronson, Lawrence.
SECRETARY—Alfred Gray, Topeka.
DIRECTORS—J. S. Van Winkle, Pleasant Ridge.
John Mings, Burlingame.
J. B. Smith, Lawrence.
O. W. Bill, Manhattan.

State Horticultural Society-Officers :-State Morticultural Society Omices; :PRESIDENT-Wm, M. Housley, Leavenworth,
VICE PRESIDENT-D, B Skeels, Osage Mission.
TREASURER -F. Wellhouse, Leavenworth.
SECRETARY-G. C. Bracket, Lawrence.
TRUSTEES-E. Gaic, Manhattan.
B. L. Mingsbury, Burlington.

State Bee-Keepers' Association-Officers :-President—Hon.M. A.O'Neil. Vice President—J. D. Meador. Secretary—M. Cameron. Lawrence. Asst. Sec.—O. Badders.

Northern Kansas District Fair Association :-PRESIDENT—Geo. W. Glick. SECRETARY—John A. Martin, Atchison. Comprising Atchison, Brown and Doniphan counties

Kansas Agricult'l and Mech'l Association :-PRESIDENT—Levi Wilson, Leavenworth.
SECRETARY—C. W. Chapin, Leavenworth.
Comprising Leavenworth and part of Jefferson count.

Kansas and Massouri Fair Association :-PRESIDENT—B. F. Helper, ECRETARY—J. B. Campbell, Fort Scott, Comprising Aourbon and Crawford counties, Kan⁸as, nd Barton county, Missouri.

THE RELATION OF MAN TO ANIMALS AN EDUCATIONAL POINT OF VIEW.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

We are constantly receiving from the press the views and opinions of those whose occupation and call is to teach the young idea how to shoot; men and women who live professional teachers and follow it for a living. These dissertations are no doubt suggestive of many rules and regulations, which if carried out might be beneficial to the progress of education. But after all, the rudiments of education as taught in our common schools are a very small part of the necessary installment of human knowledge. It is the beginning, it is only the foundation whereon to erect a superstructure which may be of great advantage to the recipient in after life.

Our relations to society, and the laws of the animal economy, lead us into a more extensive field of observation; and when we take a phi losophical survey of the superstructure of so ciety, we shall find some facts which may be of some advantage to us in the education of our children.

"Men are but children of a larger growth," and "Just as the twig is bent, the tree inclines," are axioms which are generally received as true. There cannot be any contro the impression made on the mind of youth, is generally lasting, and that in after years even sympathy. in minds who are far advanced above the common standard, these early impressions are continually uppermost in our thoughts, feelings and actions. Take the case of two of the most celebrated writers and thinkers of the past generation. William Cobbett, the political writer, is well known, could not overcome the dread of being in the dark-his early intuitions clung to him till the hour of his death. Henry Home, Lord Kames, the author of the Elements of Criticism, a book in common use in many of our high schools, and author of told by his intimate friend, Dugald Stewart, never went to bed at night, without a light Quaker academy. burning in his chamber, not that he had any belief in apparitions or Scotch witches, but when he awoke at night a momentary conviction impressed itself upon his mind, and fluyg his whole system into a tremor.

When the impressions of a false education has such a controlling influence on such intellectual giants as Cobbett and Kames, what we may reasonably ask, may we expect from the ordinary classes of society, who seldom trouble themselves about first principles, but receive their infantile impressions from those who they first came in contact with.

reading a review of the w man writer, Straus's late work, "The old faith and the new," my mind was drawn to the following remarks. Speaking of the relation of man to animals, he says: "Man as a being, who is cognizant of the pain which the animal suffers in the process of taking animal life for food, and who can reconstruct it in himself as sympathy, he should endeavor to bring all this upon animals so as to involve the least possible amount of suffering. In one case, therefore, he should expedite slaughter as much as possible, in the other render service as tolerable as may be, Man pays heavily for the violation of these duties, as it blunts his feelings. Criminal history shows us many torturers of men and murderers have been torturers of animals. The manner in which a nation in the aggregate treats animals, is one chief measure of it real civilization." The sentiments of humanity which these remarks of the German writer enforces, are certainly worthy of consideration. "The brute," says Strauss is cruel to the brute, because, although having very strong sensations of its own hunger or fury, it has not an equally distinct concep tion of the pain its treatment inflicts on oth ers." Will not this theory account for the wanton cruelty-which we frequently find manifested by small children, when they amuse themselves by running a pin through the body of a cock-chafer, to see it spin and buzz around

manner in which a nation in the aggregate vant

treats animals, is one chief measure of its real civilization." If so, we must commence at the substratum of society; we must ascertain if our early education is in conformity to the de For the Kansas Farmer. velopement of real civilization. The schoolmaster can do but little to curb or restrain the natural disposition of the youth under his charge; the lessons of hamanity must precede the study of the alphabet—the responsibility and fruit trees, in the Great American Desert, rests with the parents. But they are generally are likely to reap only a rich harvest of disapstrangled it to death.

developed in some children, arises from the ing extensively it will be well to learn some ture is retained; no softening influences are arid regions. brought to bear to curb or restore it; the higher faculties which distinguish man from can continent, but they are found in all points the brute creation, lie dormant—no means are of the world. They are defined by principal versy on the general acknowleged fact, that resorted to to appease this natural state of geographers to be those level lands, skirting mankind, by the softer process of a common plateaus, where the mean elevation does not

We hear it said, some children are naturally more cruel than others; rather say, they have been neglected in their education. The wild savage of the plains, if from infancy is properly trained from the first dawn of day, is capa ble of becoming a philanthropist, not, perhaps a John Howard but a humane man. One of the kindest hearted men I ever knew, was born in above arboreal growth they are treeless from the interior of Africa, of negro parents, of the Dongol type taken a prisoner of war by a neighb ring tribe the mother was sold and taken in a slaver to the West Indies, and her other works of standing merit; he too, we are infant was given to a benevolent Quaker lady the course and elevation of its mountain range, to raise, who gave him a good education at a

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that children who have found associates in the domestic animals of the house, in a little dog, a cat, or a canary bird, are always found to be kind and humane to the dumb animals which surround them. A little dog becomes a part of the family relationship, the little son delights in him, and no consideration could induce him to part with him. A little girl fondles over her cat, and she feels disturbed when a little disaster befals her poor puss. The facts are, the association of ideas become so ultimately blended with their early aspirations of childhood, that a fellow sympathy springs up, which becomes lasting, and no change or condition in life can entirely obliterate it. These little domestic animals of the household, are considered by some mothers as a nuisance in the family; be it so, nine cases out of ten, that mother will find that her children having no regard for the feelings of dumb animals, will have but very little for the human kind.

This is not a fancy picture of life; cast your eves over society and you will find herein consists in a great measure, the difference which we find between children of different families.

If our civilization depends, as Strauss remarks, in a great measure on our humanity to animals, we cannot ignore this question, no more than we can the school master or the school mistress who instructs the youth in the first rudiments of knowledge.

Lane, Franklin County.

Korticulture.

TREELESS PLAINS .- No. 1.

BY C. W. JOHNSON

Those who are largely planting forest trees blind to the faults of their children. Many of them remind us of the Ape in Æsop's fables— which became so exceedingly fond of her off tree planting, and while we are took by a district tree planting, and while we are took by a district tree planting, and while we are took by a district tree planting. spring, that in embracing it in her arms, she tinguished Senator that all we need to do to make these plains, those Elysian nelds which All the aid which we can derive from our almost tempt the gods to quit the dreamy ast expenditure in educational facilities will abodes of Olympus, and flutter their airy robes avail but little, so long as we disregard the in the Kansas breezes is to plant trees, I prolirst rudiments of education in the training of pose to maintain that the climatic change our children, in the "chief measure" which must be wrought first. And to warn the farmlays at the foundation of a real civilization. ers of Kansas not to sink much money in the Forty years of observation has convinced me ground in trees, until they find the climate that the inhumanity which we find so strongly adapted to their growth. That before planttraining they have received when under the what the laws of the plains to be planted, and urisdiction of their parents; the animal na the plants which one expected to grow in those

> Plains are not confined to the North Ameriexceed one thousand feet above tide water. They are called sylvan plains when covered with forest growth; prairies, steppes, pampas, llanos, when clothed with verdure, during a greater part of the summer. They are known as deserts when the aridity is such as to pro duce sterility. Elevated plains are called plateaus, and when sufficiently elevated to be that cause, but more frequently, because of the interception by mountain ranges, of moisture laden air currents. It is easy, after learning the course of the winds in any country, and to anticipate narration, by predicting whether it is treeless, forest or desert wind, and though the student may miss in his prediction as to the relative dryness, verdure, he cannot miss it in kind of land, as to whether forest land, grass land or desert. He knows the trade wind originates as a polar wind, moves southward, to middle latitudes, and there it has become a northeast wind, and disappears within the tropics, as an easterly wind. He knows that there is an upper return current, which is appreciable as such, in latitude lost as a surface current near latitude sixty. He knows that this wind leaves the tropics, laden with moisture nearly to the degree of saturation. And this degree of saturation is parts of it. The earliest settled parts were upkept up during the course of these winds by on its largest streams. Tree planting was a the lowering of the temperature, except in mania with the first settlement. Tree plantcases where in its course it passes over plains ing has been a mania ever since. Fostered by heated to a temperature much above the temperature of the current. In such cases, if the heated region is considerable in extent, the capacity of the air for moisture may be increased, by the relative increase of temperature of the passing air. Here it may be remarked, the tree-growers found their hope, and it seems plausible. If you can only shade these interior naked lands, and break up these scorching blasts by trees, the problem of climate is solved. Can they do it? Let us see further:

He, who in connection with this subject, will take down his atlas, will find that Kansas has The West don't seem to be a better place for workingmen than the east. A Denver editor says that a wagonful of coal stood for twenty minutes in front of his office, and he had not less than twenty applications to unload it from men anxieus to earn half a dollar. This editor supports the salary grab and \$50,000 a year for Grant.

That if any of it does surmount this range, it must do so in Mexico, where an elevated, arid table land, eight thousand feet above the sea, must rob it of its moisture. We turn to the Atlantic for relief. But we find that the trades could only blow in moisture from that the data of the particular following way of preventing the ravages of mice among young trees in the orchard:

It is simply to bandage up the stems of the tree with any cotton or woollen cloths, if of old muslin with two or three wrappings, letting the bandage go into the ground an inch or two, and six or eight inches above ground, and tie up. This should be renewed every autumn if necessary, until the trees are large enough not to be injured. Those who are in earnest to the for others to air that could come on by that route. The mice.

Arctic Sea is open to us, and Hudson's Bay, and the Great Lakes. But so far as Kansas is concerned, they give us no rain, for the cold winds they send down upon us, as they descend into lower latitades, have their capacity for moisture increased with the temperature. If any moisture breaks through the low gaps of the Northern Rocky mountains, it is not for us, for while there it may, and probably does, by mingling with the polar winds cause precipitation, which feeds the Tukon and Mackenzie rivers, and Great Bear and Slave lakes, but little is borne to us by north winds. Our system begins as it ends, with the Gulf of Mexico, from its bosom arise our waters and to it they return, when the cycle is performed. Hemmed in by mountains from south to northwest, the heated air arising from its surface can only find outlet to the east and north, and so they flow off to the north-east, scattering plenty in their course, while to restore the equliibrium the polar winds hug along the Rocky mountain slopes, carry drouth and cold to the mouth of the Rio Grande.

The staked plain is the most hopelessly cut off from moisture of any part of the western plains, and it is the most desert. While if any erson has the curiosity to look at a map, and will draw a line from the most north-westerly point of the Gulf of Mexico to Chicago, he will find the line is an approximate boundary line between forest and prairie. Within the belt of the moist air flowing north-east from the gulf, and the Carribean Sea, lies the forest lands of the Mississippi basin. To the northwest of it lie the great treeless plains and prairies. Rainfall has been assigned as the cause of the difference. But rainfall does not give the true exponent of the difference. We have an annual rainfall sufficient for tree growth, but it does not fall at the season of the year when it is most available.

Rainfall in general, corresponds with the legree of moisture in the air, but it is the "all absorbing "qualities of our mild summer winds which has prevented our "silva" from having an existence. Look at the scanty timber growth that you have. Where do you find it? Not upon the ridges and crests, but in the little valleys of streams which flow water thro' the entire season. Where I do you find the heaviest tree growth, in horse-shoe bends of these same streams, and points of sharp southern bluffs, where by screening from these winds a little atmosphere of moisture may hover, during the hot dry time when no dew falls on our uplands. Even the bends of these streams, which open to the sweep of these five North, (for we will only speak of the winds have their air dried to a degree which northern hemisphere) flows north-easterly, un- tells on the timber. Again, look at the trees til it reaches the belt from thirty to thirty-five which hang piteously about these streams, and there it becomes a south-westerly current, and you will find them all curving towards and with many fluctuations and variations, is the side where the moisture is, that is the side the limbs grow upright on, while dead and stunted limbs are found on the prairie side,

Kansas has been settled since 1864, in some law, encouraged by all horticulturists and nursery men of this and adjoining States, who have trees to sell, may one inquire where the trees that were planted. Non est inventum! They are not found in any bailiwick I have seen or heard from, and it is almost funny, to hear the excuses given by those who have tried timber for eight or ten years.

As the subject is too long for one issue. I will let the matter rest here until my next, when I will point out further evidence from the flora of Kansas as compared with other treeless regions. The inquiry will be interesting, as indicating somewhat the nature of

of a cock-chafer, to see it spin and buzz around and other cruel amusements of a like character. Charity compels to attribute such acts of barbarity to the lack of a distinct conception of the pain the treatment inflicts on inferior animals.

THERE has been a commotion in the Brussels Academy of Science, occasioned by doubts expressed by an eminent zoologist whether a human body, swallowed by a sa barrier to the course of these winds, from the pain the treatment inflicts on inferior animals.

What is the remedy. Strauss says, "The manner in which a nation in the aggregate wather the processors resigned because the manner in which a nation in the aggregate wather the constant of the moist and six or eight inches above ground, and the value of the ground an inch or two, and the value of the ground an inch or two, and the value of the ground an inch or two, and the value of the ground an inch or two, and the value of the ground an inch or two, and the value of the ground an inch or two, and the value of the ground an inch or two, and the value of the ground an inch or two, and the value of the ground an inch or two, and the value of the ground an inch or two, and the value of the processor, until the trees are large enough the form that source, and the Appalachian range stretches as a barrier to the course of these winds, from the Ground an inch or two, and the value of the processor, until the trees are large enough the form that source, and the Appalachian range stretches as a barrier to the course of these winds, from the Ground an inch or two, and the value of the processor, until the trees are large enough the form that source, and the Appalachian range stretches as a barrier to the course of these winds, from the Ground an inch or two, and the value of the processor, until the trees are large enough the course of these winds, from the Ground an inch or two, and the value of two the processor, until the trees are large enough the course of these winds, from

MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD OF AG-RICULTURE.

First Meeting of the New Board-Synopsis of the Proceedings-Policy Defined.

The Board for the ensuing year met at its Agricultural Room, Capitol Building, on the 3d and 4th inst. The following gentlemen were present : George T. Anthony, President; Gov. Thos. A Osborn; W. H. Smallwood, Secretary of State; I. O. Savage, of Republic; Joshua Wheeler, of Atchison; H. R. Crowell, of Cherokee; C. S. Brodbent, of Sumner; W. P. Popenoe, and Alfred Gray, of Shawnee. President Geo. T. Anthony in the chair.

A Committee was appointed to make a careful estimate of the amount necessary for the expenses of the office and members of the Board for 1874.

A Committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Crowell, Kelsey and Brodbent, was appointed to examine all matters (not now in print) intended for the Report of 1874, consult with the Secretary and then determine what shall and what shall not go into said Report.

An Executive Committee of three was ap pointed, as follows: . John Davis, of Davis county; Levi Wilson, of Leavenworth county; and W. P. Popenoe, of Shawnee county.

Mr. Wheeler offered the following preamble

ture be held within fixed legal limits.

Resolved: That the existing debt of the Board should be provided for by the state, and the crea tion of any debt or obligation beyond the appropria named in the preceeding resolution be prohibit ed by law hereafter.

Resolved: That we do not believe it necessary fo the state to appropriate moneys for payment of pre-minms or other current expenses of a Fair, but that if the Board hold a Fair it should be upon a plan

Mr. Kelsey offered the following resolution which was adopted:

co-operation in the collection of statistics, and in all other matters pertaining to the interests of agricul-

A Committee was appointed to consider all demands against the Board and to collect all

It was resolved that it is advisable to hold a Fair in 1874 and that the Secretary be instruct ed to invite proposals for the same.

For the Kausas Farmer.]

ROOT CROPS.

BY LORENZO WESTOVER

experience in nineteen summers in Kansas, Horsham, Pa., 12th Mo. 1873. convinces me that the three last mentioned and pumpkins, squashes and potatoes though prolific and profitable in favorable seasons, From the American Agriculturist. are not as sure in Kansas as in the wetter slate soils of the Eastern States: yet the beet not been extensively tried, but is pronounced by some who have grown it, a valuable substitute for turnips. After several experiments with the early Bassano, White Silician sugar beet, the long smooth red, turnip rooted blood, Orange Globe and Red Globe, Mangel and the long Red Mangel; my choice has fallen upon the early Bassano, for a table beet for all seasons of the year, and the long Red Mangel for stock feeding.

ity of the beet for feeding, suffice to say it

break if on the prairie, on the north and west of the farm or orchard site, as most suitable. of the farm or orchard site, as most suitable. The grove or wind break should be five or six rows about 8 feet apart of walnut, cottonwood, or some other forest trees easily grown from seeds or cuttings. I would then plant 200 or form choice 3 year old apple trees on best location on north and west of dwelling—apple trees 30 feet apart each way, and in center of each square of apple trees plant best budded peach tree or if they cannot be procured, plant seedling peach trees. I would not want my apple and peach orchard to approach nearer than 350 feet of the dwelling, for between the back yard and orchard I would want a small-fruit garden, 300 feet long and as wide as would be needed. I would plow up a road 8 feet wide from the back yard gate to the orchard and, 5 feet from centre of such road I would plant on each side, 50 Concord grape vines to the row, 6 feet apart in the row. Then adjoining the grape vines on each side, plant black cap raspberries, gooseberries, blackbers and surprass of the surprass of adjoining the grape vines on each side, plant black cap raspberries, gooseberries, blackberries, currants, strawberries, etc., according to "means" and quantity wanted; cultivate thoroughly for two years, when they will begin to pay.

My plan is simple, and I think, good enough My plan is simple, and I think, good enough of a discount of the simple and the side of the side of

From the Practical Farmer.

CROPS OF SEVEN NEW VARIETIES OF PO-

MILEMEAS, the powers of a State Board of Agriculture are derived from the state, and its work solely in the same interest, and whereas such powers and duties are not defined in detail by statute, but left to the discretion of the Board, we deem it wise and just to make known to the people the policy deemed by us, after carciul consideration, best calculated to secure the objects of such Board; therefore be it is the duty, because it is the interest, of the state to provide for the case it is the interest, of the state to provide for the cessarily incurred in attending its meetings, also to provide for the necessary printing and publication. The provide for the necessary printing and publication. The publication of the Board and the expendishould be furnished by this Board and the expendished by the furnished b

.- "Peerless." A very heavy yielder Sixth.—Teerless.—A very heavy yielder indeed, but not a first-class cooking potato. Planted May 7th, fifteen inches apart in the row; very strong grower, nearly all large potatos. Yield 3 bushels, and 1 peck small ones to the eastern market and feed well. J. RUTTY. Subordinate Granges;—There is no authority requiring the State Grange to pay then selecting such as will be best fitted for the expenses of mileage of the Masters of the to the row. Total yield two rows, 6½ bushels, with a one-half bushel small ones. Nearly all the Peerless in this yieinity are not the pure.

THE PROSPECT.

One more month and spring will be here. crop is surer of success, easier grown and more abundant in production. Kale rabi has not been extensively tried, but is pronounced lives largely in the future. In the calf he sees the title, and the difference between the true the ripe steer. His planeare far-reaching, and false Percherons was abundantly clear. the ripe steer. His plans are far-reaching, and require months and years for their perfect developement. A man who cannot wait with patience will not be a happy farmer. He must have animals of pure breeds, or we make a failure.—Am. Agriculturist.

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.

A good breed of hogs in a neighborhood sade greatly to its wealth, by the improvements have been perfect ed. All Granges found on the business roll of the Southern Hotel, in St. Louis, at 10 o' clock on Wednesday morning last, and was called to order by the Master.

From Cottonwood Falls. It were silly for my pen to speak of the utility of the beet for feeding, suffice to say it makes early and good feed for growing hogs, and no better feed can be given milch cows. While the turnip imparts an unpleasant flavor the sufficiency of the same amount of the pen getting adequate compensation for their labor and capital. Many a farmer of skill, experience, and inteligence has received less pay for his labor than the average mechanic, or even, in some cases, than the unkilled laborer on our railroads and of horse auctioneers called "mock" would never the same amount of feed.

Mock Auctioneers.—If buyers of horses would not attempt to play smart and insist upon buyers are mechanic, or even, in some cases, than the unkilled laborer on our railroads and of horse auctioneers called "mock" would never the same amount of the same amount while the turnip imparts an unpleasant flavor to milk and butter, beets afford an agreeable richness and sweetness. Lest the length of this might be tedious on this plain practical subject I will close for the present.

Lest the length of this might be tedious on this plain practical subject I will close for the present.

Lest the length of this might be tedious on this plain practical subject I will close for the present.

Lest the length of the prospering, while farmers found it difficult to raise money to pay taxes and grocery bills. It needed the panic to convince our bankers, manufacturers, business, commercial, and railroad men that the nation could not gets it put to him, especially when he won't resource would nevrous and villages seemed or sprung up. We have warned scores of buy, to respect to buy horses at certain places, and told them where to go to find something at a bankers, manufacturers, business, commercial, and railroad men that the nation could not gets it put to him, especially when he won't

Favored by low prices, our exports of farm produce have been enormous. It is a good thing to get rid of our surplus. It will give

for the "coming man," though he be alive and wide awake. Let others speak.

DRIAB.

DRIAB.

not afford to spread our labor over three acres of land to raise 250 bushels of potatoes, when we can raise the same amount on one acres. And so with all the other crops. We shall never make money by farming until we aim to raise large crops per acre. Half our troubles comes from spreading our labor over too much

bushel of small ones.

Second—Early Vermont." Have bought but a man invest \$450 in yearling steers and heifone pound of this variety, after one season's tri- ers at \$15 each. Estimate amount of hay for al, can say it is about ten days earlier than the larly Rose. Not so many small ones, brighter color than the Rose and a larger potato with me. Yield, half a bushel large and small.

Third.—"Early Rose." This variety is well-two years, \$72; attending same and insurance for two years, \$150; taxes for two years, \$15; insion tickets will be issued good for two weeks from the four bushless of corn each, at 30 cents, for two years, \$72; attending same and insurance for two years, \$150; taxes for two years, \$15; investment with interest, \$558. Total amount known; is a prime potato but with me a poor yielder. Planted one foot apart in the row April 28th; took them out July 21st. Yield one and a half bushels to the row, with one bushels

small ones. Total yield 2 rows, 3 bus. market size, with 2 bus. small ones.

Fourth.—"New York Late Rose." Planted and lay it out for cows, the figures will not may 5th: vines like the Early Rrose in appear. which was adopted:

**Resolved: That Mr. Popenoe be requested by this May 5th; vines like the Early Rrose in appears and lay it out for cows, the figures will not ance, but two weeks later in ripening. Large Board to lay a synopsis of the proceedings of this meeting before the State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, and request of that organization their co-operation in the collection of statistics, and in all other matters pertaining to the interests of arrich.

**Fith..."New York Late Rose." Planted May 5th; vines like the Early Rrose in appear and lay it out for cows, the figures will not make the income appear greater, although better every way than the Early Rose.

**Yeild, 3 bushels to the row; 1 peck small ones.

**Total yield two rows, 6 bushels, market size, with half bushel small ones.

**Fith..."New York Late Rose." Planted and lay it out for cows, the figures will not make the income appear greater, although better every way than the Early Rose.

**Total yield two rows, 6 bushels, market size, with half bushel small ones.

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**Total yield two rows, 6 bushels, market size, with half bushel small ones.

**Fith..."New York Late Rose." Planted and lay it out for cows, the figures will not make the income appear greater, although better every way than the Early Rose.

**Total yield two rows, 6 bushels, market size, where there is much help and patience.

**Fith..."New York Late Rose." Planted and lay it out for cows, the figures will not make the income appear greater, although better every way than the Early Rose.

**Total yield two rows, 6 bushels, market size, where the parket has a proper and the parket will not make the income appear greater, although better every way than the Early Rose.

**Total yield two rows, 1 per and 1 per and 1 per and 1 per and 2 per Fifth—"Excelsior." Large yielder and a first then are we to make the stock business pay? I class cooking potato every way, but rots very easily; ripening with the New York Late Rose. Cannot give the yield as the large ones all follows: fodder, which will make the expense for hay less by 50 per cent., and by feeding all the corn

with a one-half bushel small ones. Nearly and the Peerless in this vicinity are not the pure variety, but a mixture with some other kinds. The pure Peerless are of smooth skin, no prongs about them. All with prongs are not pure. The seed of mine I bought of the originator in that country, in a letter written to Mr. J.

J. Parker of West Chester, Pa., states that the true Percheron horse is now very scarce; that Many different kinds of roots are grown for stock feeding, amongst which are turnips, beets, carrots, parsneps, potatoes and koll rable, pumpkins and squashes are also produce dopends upon certain considerations, the most dopends upon certain considerations, the most sincle. In the British Islands the humid atmosphere secures crops of turnips, carrots and parsneps, and so to a great extent in the castpern portions of the United States. But on these western plains, the growing of turnips, carrots. these western plains, the growing of turnips, ond early:—New York Rose. Late, Peerless, carrots and parsneps is more uncertain. My experience in nineteen summers in Kansas,

Howkey Pa 19th Mo 1873.

Being gentle, he must have gentle treatment. He must be well fed. His rations are 17 pounds of straw, 22 pounds of hay, and 20 quarts of oats. There remarks, which we know to be well founded, are worthy of notice by those who are purchasing heavy, coarse-boned, large-footed, lymphatic, and necessarily unsound dark gray horses, which are called Normans or Percherons, at high prices, with the certainty of future disappointment. Not long ago we saw an importation of several so-called Development of which only two could justly claim.

WHAT I THINK ABOUT IT.

EDITOR FARMER:—Were I locating a future home in this State, I would first select a place where the soil is good and the location healthy and would make a specialty of having my dwelling front the South if possible, with high dry land lying north of dwelling. The next thing would be to plant a hedge and wind
and railroad men that the nation could not prosper when corn was used for fuel, and when the matter prosper when corn was used for fuel, and when the matter prosper when corn was used for fuel, and when the motion could not prosper when corn was used for fuel, and when the motion could not prosper when corn was used for fuel, and when the motion could not prosper when corn was used for fuel, and when the motion could not prosper when corn was used for fuel, and when the motion could not prosper when corn was used for fuel, and when the motion good article. We are not likely to say served him right. We could a forange, at Topeka, on the 18th, of February sets used to make a horse laugh were we to go into the matter pro and con. We hope our readers will ventilate the matter, and only plan but don't throw mud. The best and only plan when you get stuck on a 2:30 trotter that cost you but a few hundreds is to grin and when the won't pay a decent price for a good article. We are inclined to say served him right. We could a forange at Topeka, on the 18th, of February were we to go into the matter pro and con. We hope our readers will ventilate the matter, when you get stuck on a 2:30 trotter that cost you but a few hundreds is to grin and when you get stuck on a 2:30 trotter that cost you but a few hundreds is to grin and when you get stuck on a 2:30 trotter that cost you but a few hundreds is to grin and when you get stuck on a 2:30 trotter that formation as to lodgings, etc. Grange, at Topeka, on the 18th, of February is desiring in formation as to lodgings, etc. Meeting of the grin control of Tength of the world of the wor

Latrons of Busbandry.

LIST OF NEW GRANGES

W. S. HANNA, DEPUTY, EMPORIA, KAN

CHASE Co .- Diamond Valley Grange-Hewitt Craik. Master; Wm. Osmer, Secretary, Elmdale postoffice, Matfield Green Grange-D. W. Mercer, Master; T. A.

Bryant, Secretary, Matfield Green postoffice.

Silver Creek Grange—A. R. Ice, Master; Milton E.

Hunt, Secretary, Silver Creek postoffice. Hymen Grange-D. B. Rude, Master: C. M. Rice, Ser retary, Diamond Springs postoffice.

Monnis Co.—Homestead Grange—J. E. Durkee, Mas ter; F. Watkins, Sec., Council Grove postoffice. Far West Grange-W. M. Walters, Master; J. A. Ken dall, Secretary, Far West postoffice

Integrity Grange-D. A. Howard, Master; H. C. Aber thany, Secretary, Parkerville postoffice Lard's Grange-A. Miller, Master; J. B. Murray, Secretary, Parkerville postoffice.

Special Notice to Patrons

The Kansas Pacific Railroad Co. will sell the Pat Grange, round trip tickets to Topeka and return, from all stations east of and including Ellis, at one and one-fifth fare. Tickets will be sold February 16, 17

and 18—good to return until the 28th.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. will sell tickets for full fare going to Topeka, and be returned at onefifth fare, upon presenting to ticket agent at Kansas
sas City or Leavenworth a certificate signed by the
ter join a Grange for the benefit of the social authorized officer of the Grange. Tickets good until March 1.

February 16 to March 1.

weeks from February 16.

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, Bour

Sec. Kansas State Grange.

To Deputies.

The various Deputies will greatly oblige us by send

Notice to Subordinate Granges ;-There is no authority requiring the State Grange to pay called on in any assembly, is my pet theory. meetings of the State Grange, and there never es to J. G. Otis, State Agent, Topeka, and send was any such authority. The assumption of dues to State Treasurer, H. H. Angell, Sherthis expense by the State Grange at its last man City, Cherokee county. Mr. Otis is makmeeting, has left that body largely in debt; ing arrangements to furnish all kinds of blanks and the prompt payment of all dues will not for Granges-write to him. accumulate funds enough in its Treasury to pay J. S., Jackson countg.-Your Deputy should

Masters and Secretaries, elected for the ensuing year, has privilege to speak. to the Secretary of the State Grange, G. W. SPURGEON of Jacksonville, Neosho county, Kansas. It is also requested that each delegation from every

ry next. G. W. SPURGEON, Topeka, Jan. 14, 1874. Sec. State Grange.

Price List, No. 4.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, Feb. 6, 1874. EDITOR FARMER :- Falls Grange was organzed here Jan. 29, with 30 charter members. Master-S. N. Wood ; Overseer-N. T. Coe Secretary-J. S. Doolittle. Postoffice address, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

Yours, J. S. D.

NOTICE.

For the Kansas Farmer.

CHAT WITH PATRONS AND REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS

BY W. P. POPENOE

Our correspondent, Williamson, enquires, What becomes of the money?" and says, "Counting the average initiation fee at \$3 00 each, and membership at 25,000, means the sum of \$75,000 sent up to the State Grange, and yet it is in debt." If Williamson will send to the FARMER office he can get a copy of the State Constitutions, which will give him some information of what becomes of the money, as well as other important matters. However, I will say to him that not one cent of the fee of \$3 in organizing a Grange goes to the State Grange; it belongs to the subordinate Granges themselves—only the fee of \$15 sent to the Naticnal Grange for the necessary books, papers and other things required in working Granges.

I have heard several gentlemen of the professions remark that this Grange business was ons who desire to attend the meeting of the State costing the farmers too much. "Why," say they, "it costs them five dollars to get in the Grange," and these same gentlemen will go to a ball and spend five dollars in one evening for their wine, cigars and music, and it is all ter join a Grange, for the benefit of the social intercourse to be enjoyed there, and it is a ter-The Atchison & Nebraska Railroad Co. will sell rible affair—and let me here say that I considtickets at a reduction of 40 per cent. for round trip, er a Grange meeting equal to any social gathif as many as 20 delegates pass over the road. if as many as 20 delegates pass over the road.

The Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad enjoy the pleasures of such innocent and inround trip from the following named points: Fort structive meetings for a twelve month for our round frip from the following named points: Fort Scott, Pleasanton, Paola and Olathe, to Kansas City, five dollars, and as much longer as we behave ourselves will be good from 16th to 18th going, and until March 1, to return. The tickets to return will such select company. Let me say to the corbe stamped by this agency. such select company. Let me say to the cortrol Branch Union Pacific Railroad will respondent that if he is a farmer and is seeksell tickets for one and one-fifth fare for round trip, ing for light, join a Grange and you will nevto Atchison, from all points on that road, good from
er regret it, if you have any social qualities; February 16 to March 1.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad will sell round trip tickets for one and one-fifth fare, from February 16 to 21. Good for return until March 2.

The Alchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad will either for purchasing an organ or library for sell round trip tickets for one and one-fifth fare. sell round trip tickets for one and one-fifth fare from all points on that road. Tickets good for two works from February 16. The State Grange meets on the 18th day of February.

good paper, for the benefit and instruction of As the Grange may be in session for ten days, excurthe members and their families, and by so dohereafter, as heretofore. Help educate the farmer, friend Williamson, and then you will not have to complain of their credulity and absolute stupidity.

J. L. H., Greenwood county .- You can get Monitor of J. G. Otis, State Agent, Topeka; 30 cents. At State Grange your delegates will be instructed in secret work. If a person wished to join another Grange, although he is nearer ours, if I was Master I would consent, for peace and harmony. Your best plan would be to get Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Rule and Practice. You are right in wanting to have your Grange work correctly. Educate the farmer so he can take part and preside if

D. R., Bourbon county, and others .- Send remittance from Councils or subordinate Grang-

C. P., Mitchell county .- Bills should be referred to Finance committee and passed on by county report the names and postoffice address of the Masters and Secretaries of the Subordinate Granges of members to your Grange on card, you should it before being paid by Grange. In admitting their respective counties at the coming meeting of appoint Investigating committee, lay over unthe State Grange, on the third Wednesday of Februatil next regular meeting, and ballot as for new members.

The singing should not be neglected, as it adds much to the beauty of the ceremony.

OFFICERS OF THE ORDER.

Master—Dudley W. Adams, Waukon, Ia. Overseer—Thomas Taylor, Columbia, S. C. Lecturer—T. A. Thompson, Plainview, Wa

basha county, Minn.

Steward—A. J. Vaughan, Early Grove, Marshall county, Miss.

Assistant Steward—G. W. Thompson, New Brunswick, N. J.

Chaplain—Rev. A. B. Grosh, Washington,

D. C.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Corning, N. Y.
Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Washington, D. C.
Gate Keeper—O. Dinwiddie, Orchard Grove,
Lake county, Ind.
Ceres—Mrs. D. W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.
Pomona—Mrs. O. H. Kelley, Washington.
Flora—Mrs. J. C. Abbott, Clarkesville, Buter county. Iowa.

er county, Iowa.

Lady Assistant Steward—Miss C. A. Hall, 1 members present
h. J. G. Otts,
K. S. A., P. of H. ington, D. C.; D. W. Aiken, Cokesbury, Abbeville county, S. C.; E. R. Shankland, Dubuque

Colorado.

A resolution to refer all questions as to change in the ritual to the proper committee without discussion was adopted.

A resolution for a committee of three to draft resolutions of condolence and respect in memory of the late Worthy Master of Texas, deceased, was adopted.

Committees were then appointed on the following subjects: Auditing accounts, co-operation and transportation, good of the Order and business agencies. The onvention then took a recess for dinner.

Upon reassembling at 2 o'clock, Dudley W. Adams, of Waukon, Iowa, Master of the National Grange, delivered his annual address.

dress.

This was quite a lengthy document, and detailed the progress of the order during the past year, noting its operations and general workings, and was replete with valuable sugges.

Men in frightful numbers have marched the all things." Knower has been a time for

tions. It was appropriately referred.

The secretary, treasurer, lecturer and executive committee presented their reports, which were received and referred to appropriate committees. The convention adjourned until 7

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was entirely devoted to the consideration of parlimentary rules for the government of subordinate lodges, for the purpose of securing harmony and perfection in their workings.

The business agents of the order held a macting last area of the rest in the purpose of the order held a macting last area of the order held a macting last area of the order held a

The business agents of the order held a meeting last evening, at which it was decided to leave the matter of co-operation for the action of the National Grange, to have the business features of the order engrafted into the constitutions of the National and State granges. This throws the matter over until next year, as the constitutional amendment must be ratified by two-thirds of the State Granges

The transportation question is likely to become a prominent feature of the present ses-

sion.

The question of finance will probably be discussed, and a memorial to Congress about opening the mouth of the Mississippi and improving its navigation is one of the probabili-ties also.

Duty of the Patrons.

In a letter to the "Rural World," Bro. T. R. Allen, closes with the following truly Christian sentences, fully in accord with the spirit of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry:

It is clearly our duty to dismiss all petty jealousies and prejudices, and to contend earnestly for what we think is right, generously conceding the same right to our brothers and

conceding the same right to our brothers and sisters until the final conclusion is reached,

Now, my dear brothers and sisters unless we Now, my dear brothers and sisters unless we cultivate such a spirit and course of action as I have been here endeavoring to describe, all our wonderful growth will result in nothing at last; all our fondly cherished hopes will perish, and no fruition will appear; our enemies will rejoice and gloat over our failure, and we shall be worse off than if we had never attempted this great reform

we shall be worse off than if we had never attempted this great reform.

Do I speak the words of truth and soberness?
Judge ye. They are the words of an honest, earnest solicitude; the result of much thought, observation, and not a few years of experience.
Will you take counsel of one who has no desire to deceive you?

Fracturally. sire to deceive you? Fraternally, T. R. ALLEN.

Topics of the Day.

dred per cent. per annum, while the aggregate encouraging manufactures. You have now three and one-third per cent. per annum. This forward and give the balance to manufactories is the sea level of national accumulation, and and then the country is saved, and you are reas one part of community rises above it in lieved of taxation," which would be a fact as correspondingly below it. Wm. Pitt could to tax. Now, this is what their arguments easily tell us how long it will take for the favored classes to own all the wealth of the themselves, if they honestly believe the docstreets of American cities this present winter, ahead of that time in railroad construction, palaces, costing millions, border the same people are now burdened almost beyond en-

seas is a favorite remedy, and in the latter that there is no capitalist fool enough to tie his kind. We have been sorry to see men in our country resort is had to a species of counter- money up in a large manufacturing establish- legislature who will and are tampering with

if not, then let us root it up.

I am in favor of equalization of taxes, teract the inequalities of one system by counter-graduation of the other. This plan does not meet the views of Mr. Lowe. I wish to please him. I am not tenacious as to modes so we but accomplish the end in view.

I will mention another plan, perhaps better. tirely different color, and not stretch things to one branch of our legislature and the upper inaugurated.—Rural World.

I think it is. Let all tariffs for revenue be the improbable as far as he has done. We ac-

Under the present systems of taxation and must have a reduction of taxation or we are finance, capital in the hands of wealth is in- ruined." Then these men step forward again creasing at rates varying from five to two hun- and tell the people, "your only salvation is in national wealth shows an average gain of but given half your property to railroads, just step wealth and power, other classes must sink to taxation, as you would then have nothing country. Already one-fourth of the nation trine they advocate. Now, while we under ossess three-fourths of the money. Now mo-stand the importance of manufactories, railbers, seldom starve in silence or innocence, lieve in the old proverb, "There is a time for Men, in frightful numbers, have marched the all things." Kansas has gone a long way crying "Bread or blood!" Marble banks and and many other improvements, so that the palaces, coosting millions, border the same tartests, and nabobs wallow in splendid ease! How Parisian these scenes appear. This state of things is the result of class legislation and unequal taxation. The day laborer, with no property to be protected by the armies and navies of the country, is taxed as much on his teas, coffee and salt for the support of government as is the greatest millionaire, whose importations and possessions are continual objects of solicitude and expense to the government.

Class legislation is the author of poverty, reme, building a little dam, which is to make the many. Then the advocates of class legislation are communists.

But this system of unequal national taxation and equal taxation are communists.

But this system of unequal national taxation and many other importance and possessions are continual objects of smill the first of the system of unequal national taxation and operations and possessions are continual objects of solicitude and expense to the government.

Class legislation is the author of poverty, understant of the first step towards the development of the first helpless poverty on the part of the many. In as a grain of mustard seed; and now I will tell only binding us more strongly and is making each case, of course, there is a middle class of you why. The best real estate security we us more determined. All reforms ever sought traders and employes, who administer to the have got will not secure capital for less than for the elevation of labor and to lighten the wants and wishes of the rich, and act the part from 25 to 50 per cent. This is admitted by burdens of the oppressed have always met with of advocates and supporters. In Russia, the our legislature, year after year, that all the opposition, and perhaps always will. The farpeace is maintained at the lowest point of phy-property of the state is not good enough secur-ming and laboring classes do not ask legislasical existence, on the coarsest food, by an all- lity to command enough money at 25 per cent. tion for any of their special callings, neither pervading and merciless military despotism, to pay the taxes, and with a ten per cent. add- for any special class, but they do ask an equal In Germany and Britain migration beyond ed on top of that, even now the reason is plain chance, in the race of life, with the rest of man-

The country, S. C.; E. R. Shankhard, Dubuque
The sensitive range quoted with prayer by the
Camplain.

"Gopties of the Bay."

"In very carry that my innessed little particular to present the country of ply their misfortune—they ought to have born inch. But when you propose to raise the tax on these corporations to anything like an equality, they raise an awful cry of distress that they are not now able to pay more than a your sons will not leave the farm. If they see it year by year growing into a thing of beauty as well as profit—growing more and more attractive as well as profitable, you need not fear their leaving it. five or six per cent. on their stock, and if the tax is raised they will have to suspend, etc. Who asks the farmer whetherhe is making five or six per cent. on about twenty times his essed valuation, before they decide as to what value to assess his property? And that is what is the matter—we are submitting to a communism a thousand times more odious and damnable than that suggested by Mr. Davis, because it is a communism of the rich against the poor, robbing them not only of their surplus earnings, but even consuming their actual property, that these communists may declare a dividend on their thrice watered stock.

sisters until the final conclusion is reached, then cheerfully yielding a ready obedience to the will of the majority.

This is plain duty, and the only road to success. We must not indulge ourselves in a factions, fault-finding spirit. This would be unmanly and unworthy of us. Let us get out of the old ruts, up into a higher place and a purer atmosphere, where our views can be enlarged, and have a wider scope for observation; get out of this little narrow, contracted selfishness, so that we can see things as they are, learn all we can by reading, thinking, listening and close investigation; teach all we can by making others happy.

This is the first of the national debt, and success. We must not indulge ourselves in a factions, fault-finding spirit. This would be quite to come of the national debt, and success. We must not indulge ourselves in a factions, fault-finding spirit. This would be quite to come of the national debt, and success. We must not indulge ourselves in a factions, fault-finding spirit. This would be quite and the principal. In France, the people are not much addicted to self expatriation, and the power of military despotism is thing to do is to address ourselves to the question of interest on the national debt, and the two will and are tampering with the two will and retampering with the swould not yield more than from six to ten per cent. At most, when he could have the two will and are tampering with the two will and retampering with the twort will and the transplanted it to America. Our soil is rich. should say,) that is now exacted, will be as dif- hair, but what matter to them? There are It grows freely, and begins to bloom. If we ficult a question as the other. We see already evils crept into our laws, they should be remedesire the fruit, which is forced submission un how some think it can be reduced. The bill died, and there is a remedy for every diseaseder despotism, migration beyond seas or French passed last winter exempting mortgages from Will the proper remedy be applied? We have communism, then let us nurture the tree. But taxation, was for that purpose, but that way no doubt but it is the policy of the buncomb will never accomplish one iota of reduction; members of the legislature to throw every ob-We neither can it be accomplished by the state in- stacle in the way of success of the reform have two systems. I have proposed to counsisting that from 35 to 50 per cent. is as low a members of the legislature, if this done it will rate of interest as money can be had for. We be done to influence the election next fall, and will not give our way at present, for no doubt to turn the popular tide now so strong in favor the fundamental principles of the Order, the we would be considered as crazy as Mr. Davis. of economy and reform in all pertaining to peaceful but mighty reform which they have Now we wish to use Mr. Lowe's illustra- State affairs. How can it be done, is asked betion, and with it we can make a horse of an en- cause the independent and farmers have barely

house can defeat if so disposed, the will of the abolished. Let most of the revenue officers be cept the whole story—the man with the \$1,- people. The question, will they dare do it,

to an intelligent, active and successful indus-try, instead of the dull routine of a life of daily

need not fear their leaving it.
You will not hear your daughters saying,
"well, I will never marry a farmer." On the
contrary, they will look upon the home farm
as the dearest spot upon God's green earth,
and when your work is done they will still,
look back to father's farm as one to be imitatde and improved upon instead of a timesome. ed and improved upon, instead of a tiresome place to go away from and forget.

ARE WE GOING TO RUIN?

Not There is a large class of people who think so, and who have taken alarm at the moral anarchy which prevails. This fact alone is sufficient proof that all honor, honesty and moral responsibility is not extinct. The alarm felt is evidence of the existence of salt enough

What We Can Accomplish.

If we judge of the future by the past, it is sale to assert that no previous efforts of the farmers through the instrumentality of clubs or other associations, has afforded a thousanth part as favorable prospects as that which the Order of the Patrons exhibits at the present time. Already pecuniary results have been secured, in ready pecuniary results have been secured, in the matter of buying and selling, that have greatly benefitted the farmer. Better rates of transportation have been secured, and still bet-ter ones will be. The members of the Grange are beginning to realize that social and edu tional advantages are being obtained which could not well have been brought about in any other way. The Grange is intended to supply a great social want of American farm life, and it is doing it. It is enabling the best men and it is doing it. It is enabling the best men and women in nearly every farming community to assemble together and discuss questions of local or national character. In times of calamity when crops in remote sections are destroyed, and Patrons in other sections have abundance, the helping hand of the latter has been cheerfully extended to their brothers in distress. Verily, this universal brotherhood and sisterhood that is now being manifested among the agricultural classes cannot but be productive of much good.

agricultural classes cannot but be productive of much good.
What we have already accomplished, however, is but a foretaste of what can be. If the prudence and wisdom already manifested have been productive of such good results, what may we not except in the immediate future? It is already becoming evident that we can accomplish what we will. If the Patrons of Husbandry continue to carry out in good faith inaugurated, will accomplish more for the world's workers than any measure of reform, except Christianity itself, that has ever been

The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES:

ne Insertion, 20 cents per Line, nonpareil type, ne Month, 15 cents per Line, nonpareil, each insertion, bree Months, 12 cents per Line, nonpareil, each insertion ne Year, 10 cents per Line, nonpareil, each insertion, pecial Notices, 25 cents per Line. No advertisement tak en for less than one dollar.

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

The seventh annual session of the National Grange met at St. Louis, with a large repre- to know where to get a half dozen Poland as of value to you, but hoping that a comparison of sentation from all parts of the country, as China pigs; another, from the west, wants a will be seen by an account of its opening young short horn bull; another wants sheep session, published elsewhere in this paper. another, chickens, etc. Every day we refer

MER we sent a special correspondent to re- for answers to such enquiries as the above.

the Order throughout the country, and our has a good circulation in other states, and of stock should not be encouraged. The fabulous valnext issue will contain a summary of all to advertisers there is no such valuable meimportant acts changes, etc., adopted by the dium in Kansas. Our circulation exceeds Grange, and pen pictures of some of the that of any other paper in the state, and we prominent members.

THE STATE GRANGE.

The Patrons will remember that the State Grange will meet in Topeka, February 18th. This will be an important meeting for the Order in this State. At the meeting of the State Grange at Lawrence, one year ago, there were four hundred granges represented. As there are now about 1000 granges in the State, some scribers and advertisers. The splendid subidea of the growth and importance of the order may be formed.

The election of a master to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Boling, and, also, the election of one member of the Executive Committee, the revis ion of the State Grange constitution, the consideration of the business agencies, county and district councils and many other impor tant changes and measures will come up for action. By reference to the Grange Depart ment, it will be seen that the State Agent has made provision for reduced rates on all rail roads in the State.

Representatives of Granges and Councils should be supplied with proper credentials signed by the secretary and bearing the seal of their grange. It is to be hoped that a full representation from every part of the State will come up fully informed as to the work to be done, and with a determination to make the Order in every way better and stronger by the meeting of the 18th.

FARMERS' STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSO-

Hon. John Davis, President of the Farmers' State Co-operative Association, has issued a notice of the adjourned meeting of the above association, to meet in Topeka, Thursday evening, February 19, 1874. The call was received too late for publication in full in this issue. Mr. Davis urges a full attendance. Delegates to the late annual meeting are entitled to seats in the adjourned meeting. Mr. Davis closes the call as follows:

But our work is not done. The future demands earnest attention. During the pres. Swine, which is inserted elsewhere, says;

BERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

In reply to enquiries received from various parts of the State, as to why members of the Legislature are not sending papers home to their constituents, we would answer: That the resolution giving 25 copies to each member, was voted down in both House and Senate, making it necessary for each member to pay out of his own pocket for all papers he might want to send to his constituents. It is only just, to say in this connection, that the meagre per diem allowed for services as members of the Legislature, not only forbids the indulgence of luxuries, but it is entirely too small to secure good business talent. Many men do, however, serve the State in the Legislature while their private business is suffer ing twice the amount per day during their absence. We may add that we believe with many others that a fair remuneration should be given, to secure our best business talent, and cut off all extras and perquisites. Not withstanding there is no allowance for news papers, many members are forwarding copies of the FARMER and supplements to their friends containing full reports of proceedings, which they pay for themselves.

NO SUPPLEMENT .- THE REASON WHY.

As the Legislature has not been in session

ceeding from the last day reported in the sup. plement of Wednesday 5th, so that our readers will be in possession of full reports.

BLIND INSTITUTION.

The Kansas Institution for the blind is open to to all persons in the State of Kansas, between the ages of nine and twenty-one years, who are prevented from securing an education in the public schools by reason of defective vision. The Institution affords the very best facilities for a full and thorough education, and all the pupils receive the sunny influence of a christian home. Board and tuition free. The name and post office address of every blind child in the State is desired. Please address the Superintendent at Wyandotte, Kansas. State papers please copy.

ADVERTISE YOUR STOCK.

In the interests of the readers of the FAR- correspondents to our advertising columns port for and represent the FARMER during Breeders who have stock to sell should adto them in the order you state them: the session of the Grange.

Breeders who have stock to sell should adto them in the order you state them: First: I am free to say that "horse racing," as such, The meeting is one of great importance to FARMER goes to every part of the state and aim to make the advertising columns valuable, by publishing nothing but first class, reliable advertisements. Our advertising rates are low, when the large circulation and character of the paper are considered, and from the published rates we do not deviate, nor keep advertisements standing to conducted upon strict business principles, with integrity and honesty towards its substantial encouragement thus far given the paper is considered an evidence of apprecia-

CONTENTS OF THE FARMER FOR 1874.

The weekly Kansas Farmer for 1874, will

150 columns of valuable original and select d articles upon Agriculture.

100 columns upon Horticulture. 150 columns upon Farm Stock.

50 columns upon Bee Keeping and Poultry 150 columns devoted to Patrons of Husband-

200 columns of Miscellaneous Correspond

ence and discussions of important public ques-

200 columns of Editorial Matter. 50 columns of Scientific Miscellany. 100 columns of State and General News. 50 columns of Meteorology.

50 columns of Market Reports. 200 columns of Literary and Domestic readng of the best quality.

Besides this we give the Stray List, and through our reliable list of advertisers, where and what to buy.

The large Legislative Supplement is furnished gratuitously to all subscribers, making in all over 2100 columns of reading matter, equal in size and amount to two large 600 page books.

forwarding his advertisement of Cattle and

proaching meeting, and may give rise to a great mass convention next summer in the interest of labor and financial reform."

| Appendix | Pourth: Pairs should not be conducted for the purpose of gain to the society or corporation managing forced into high condition. A good winter interest of labor and financial reform."

| Appendix | Pourth: Pairs should not be conducted for the purpose of gain to the society or corporation managing forced into high condition. A good winter for stock here, but little snow; mercury to zero only once this winter. Deputies kept busy organizing Granges. Very respectfully, see interested for the purpose of gain to the society or corporation managing for the purpose of gain to the society or corporation managing a mambition to make a paper of which all Kansans will be justly proud. We thank our contributors for their invaluable assistance.

| Appendix | Pourth: Pairs should not be conducted for the purpose of gain to the society or corporation managing and matter the pose of gain to the society or corporation managing for the purpose of gain to the society or corporation managing and matter the total pose of gain to the society or corporation managing for the purpose of gain to the society or corporation managing and matter the pose of gain to the society or corporation managing and matter to the purpose of gain to the society or corporation managing and matter to the purpose of gain to the society or corporation managing and matter to the purpose of gain to the society or corporation managing and matter to the purpose of gain to the society or corporation managing and matter to the purpose of gain to the society or corporation managing and matter to the purpose of gain to the society or corporation managing and matter to the purpose of gain to the society or corporation managing and matter to the purpose of gain to the society or corporation managing and matter to the purpose of gain to the society or corporation managing and matter to the purpose of which all the population of \$1.5 "My sales last year were 11 male calves and

We desire to call attention in another place We desire to call attention in another place in this issue, to the proceedings of a recent sum of net carnings be divided pro rata, whether such meeting of the new State Board of Agricul-dividend be one-half or double the sum named. The

Below we give an extract from the advance below we give an extract from the advance tem, and you relieve managers from the responsibility sheets of the Secretary's Report for 1873, emotion of a doubtful obligation to insure exhibitors against the secretary of the secretary is the secretary of the secretary of the secretary is the secretary of the secre bodying a correspondence between Capt. Geo. T. Anthony, who has since been elected Presilent of the Board, and Secretary Gray.

We are informed that the new Board is heartily in accord with the views expressed in this

The policy thus foreshadowed, together with the true business ring indicated by the proceedings referred to, insure confidence in and high hopes for the future usefulness of the Society. It will be run on business principles, and strictly in the interests of the producing classes of the state.

Horse Racing-Pedigrees-Competitive Awards Conduct of Fairs-True Province of a State Board of Agriculture.

OFFICE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

TOPEKA, Nov. 10, 1873.

CAPT. GEO. T. ANTHONY:—Dear Sir: There are sev eral questions of vital importance relating to the man-agement of our State Fairs, as well as to the general agement of our State Fairs, as well as to the general demonstrate existing wants and indicate rational remining a following the election of United States Senator, we have no report of proceedings to present our readers this week. The supplement of next week will continue the prospect of the state Board of Agriculture, in regard to which there is a great diversity of opinion on the participant of the state Board of Agriculture, in regard to which there is a great diversity of opinion on the participant of the state Board of Agriculture, in regard to which there is a great diversity of opinion on the participant of the state Board of Agriculture, in regard to which there is a great diversity of opinion on the participant of the state Board of Agriculture, in regard to which there is a great diversity of opinion on the participant of the state Board of Agriculture, in regard to which there is a great diversity of opinion on the participant of the state Board of Agriculture, in regard to which there is a great diversity of opinion on the participant of the state Board of Agriculture, in regard to which there is a great diversity of opinion on the participant of the state Board of Agriculture, in regard to the state Board

ficiency of the Society very much depend upon the a-doption of a well defined policy. In view of the im-steps by carefully wrought, well studied statistics. ficiency of the Society very much depend appears and option of a well defined policy. In view of the importance of the interests involved, of the earnest manners of the interests involved, of the earnest manners have united in the advocates of the various reforms mainments have united in the pranches of business have appearance of the salvocates of the various reforms maintain their positions, and of your large experience in matters of this kind, I would be pleased to have your views upon the following points, in regard to which there seems to be the most difference of opinion:

Finst-Horse Racing; Should it be recognized; if o, under what restrictions? SECOND-Pedigrees: Their value and importance in

etermining awards.

dental. FOURTH-How should a Fair be conducted to best promote the prime object of competitive exhibitions, and at the same time insure financial success?

FIFTH-The true province of a State Board of Agriculture. Yours, very truly, ALFRED GRAY, Sec.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 18, 1873. A correspondent at Council Grove writes highest results of such work. Doubting my judgment

ues of the few animals attaining great speed is as moralizing as visions of gold hunting and diamond digging. The field of agriculture is whitened with the The best results of an Agricultural Fair require no race track, no tests of speed beyond that required of a 'roadster' or a family horse.

As a matter of amusement, and to make up the sun of attractions necessary to secure a successful attend ance at our Fairs, trotting races may be resorted to Indeed, so general is the enjoyment of such sport that in the West few managers have had courage to ignore occupy space. In short, the FARMER will be them. That they are not repugnant to the moral sense of good men, and women too, is clearly shown by the sure and almost universal presence of this class, all ea-ger for a "front seat" when the "big race comes off." Heads in grey hair, and those in flaxen covering, are alike turned by the charm of such tests of speed.

Accepting existing facts as to taste and demand for this kind of amusement, I am not prepared to insist upon ruling them out; but I do insist that if admitted it shall be under ample protection from "pool selling" and other low devices of the gambler's art so often permitted to attend them. The purses for such races should never be made up from the earnings of the Fair, but provided for by voluntary contribution. There has seen much and altogether just complete in this regard.

Second: Pedigrees of breeding animals are in the na-

ure of titles to real estate, or negotiable securities They are evidence of ownership in property therein described, and should be guarded by protecting and penal statutes as much as are deeds, bonds and negotiable notes. To use or utter a spurious pedigree should place the offender with the maker and vendor of forged deeds or securities. The Board of Agriculture giving currency to a spurious, or even doubtful pedigree, by an award of merit to the animal described in such pedi gree, commit a grave offense, for which they should in some way be held responsible to the public. To justify an indorsement of a pedigree by an award to the an-imal, Fair managers must know the animal to be in blood precisely what its pedigree sets forth. Less than this makes them enemies instead of friends to the

Third: The prime object of competitive awards, as I understand it, is to encourage intelligence and method, and to awaken a spirit of emulation among producers. The award of merit is not upon the excellence of the an imal or article, but upon the intelligence of the man who reared or made them. It is brains, not things, for which we should offer prizes. The college diploma is not to the text-books, but to the student who has mas ered their problems and the sciences of which they treat. In like manner premiums should be given to exhibitors for a practical knowledge and mastery of the laws governing the creation and culminating in the perfection of the thing exhibited. In this way the pub-lic receives an equivalent for the premium paid on inelligence.

MR. CHAS. LOWDER, of Plainfield, Ind., in an honor to him. I look auxiously for the time when accidental excellence shall be barred from competition and the company of the The best animal, crop or article which is a mere ac in all our Agricultural Fairs. Better, by far, pay premiums on failures, when the exhibitor can show the cause of such failure, for next to a knowledge of how

tion, over and above the cost of a prudent managemen should be divided as premiums to exhibitors, and such THE NEW BOARD OF AGRICULTURE MEANS
When a society has grounds to be paid for or improved
When a society has grounds to be paid for or improved. let the premium list be the maximum, the remainde if any, to be applied to such payment or improvement parties in interest by this plan get all there is, and reasonable men can ask no more. Adopt this mutual sysweather and panies over which they have no control They would not resort to the culpable practice of rent ing booths for the sale of intoxicating drinks, immora exhibitions, and games of chance.

Fifth: The true province of a State Board of Agri culture is a question of to great import for exhaustive consideration in a correspondence of this nature. I be lieve the holding of fairs is no part of its legitimate duties, and hope to see your Board emancipated from such obligation before many years. It may be well enough for the present, as it has been an admitted necessity in the past. It must be apparent to you, nowever, that competition between the state and local airs works an estrangement incompatible with the re lation of confidence necessary to complete success in the chief duty of your Board—a thorough, systematic organization of the industrial interests of the state. By rganization, I do not mean a politico-agricultural one, ant purely and technically a business one.

Your Board should have the aid of individuals and organizations, that it may collect, collate and dissem-nate facts eliminated by the greatest possible breadth of experience. It should gather statistics of every naure, calculated to familiarize the people with the resources and relations of the stute. These will clearly

this work, until these branches of business proximated a science. All this time agriculture has stumbled along, unguided by such light, and suffered

the adversity inseparable from professional ignorance.

I fully appreciate the want of interest in "dry statistics," as they are called, yet I am no less assured that we must be educated up to an esteem for and confi-dence in them before the profession of agriculture can determining awards.

Third—The object to be gained by competitive arise to a position of dignity and power. This work is
mota popular one now, but will earn its reward in a
grateful appreciation when better understood.

Tables should be made, based upon the most reli-able data, showing average yield of the several culivated crops per acre; the rise and decline of acreage of each crop; the number of the various animals bred for profit, with annual increase or decrease of careful comparison of like facts in other states likely Snow is a most indefatigable collector, and to affect our market; the means and cost of transportation, with a digest of the legal and equitable the State.

ducing people, will have been solved. Very respectfully, yours,

GEO T. ANTHONY

FARMER'S INSTITUTE AT THE AGRICUL TURAL COLLEGE.

The annual institute at the Agricultural

upon "Best Education of the Farmer," which ually interesting. for force, breadth and power we have never heard excelled upon this vexed problem. Prof. Kelsey gave a lecture upon "Forest

Prof. Detmer's paper, upon the "Horse,' was all that could be expected from a scientific veterinarian, and was well received.

The discussions of the various papers and ectures by those in attendance; is one of the valuable features of the Institute, and which it defines as follows, giving names of elicited many practical facts from the expe rience of those present.

We believe that County Farmers Insti tutes, for the discussion of practical ques tions pertaining to all the various branche of the farm, to be held, say, quarterly would result in much permanent good.

Short, well prepared papers could be fol lowed by discussions, as in the College Institute, which would develope the every day experience of the practical farmers, breed ers, horticulturists, etc.

We promise our readers the publication of the most imporfant papers read at the College Institute, giving one each week.

OUR NEXT PAPER.-The FARMER for Feb. 18th, will contain many valuable papers, and will, we think, be an improvement upon all before it.

EDITOR FARMER:-The winter here has een very open to the present time, with very little cold but a great deal of rain, and several floods in the streams. One farmer who cultivated a small island in the Allegheny river, a few miles above this place, lost his entire few miles above this place, lost his entire and deadneading of every sort. But the forty third congress prefers to revive the monstrous corruption and extravagance of the past. Forestein December, the island being entirely under in December, the island being entirely under the firm of the past of the republican party, they want to "improve the time" water. Many others living along the river lost their hay and corn that was still in the fields. Farm produce is bringing goodprices here; corn is worth 75 cents; oats 50 cents; wheat \$1.60 to \$1.75; potatoes \$1.00 to \$1.15; Domindin, the wickedest preacher in Ohio, has wheat \$1.60 to \$1.75; potatoes \$1.00 to \$1.15; Domindin, the wickedest preacher in Ohio, has hay \$25 to \$28 per ton, and small marketing brings good prices. Winter grain looks well and fruit is not injured. Most of the grain of last season is still in the hands of the farmers, roads having been so bad that very little has been carried to market yet.

Many farmers in this part are improving their horses by crossing with the heavy English draft horses. The half English horses

News Items.

The Wichita Beacon states that several heavy tobacco growers from Virginia have bought land in that vicinity for the purpose of cultivating tobacco. They have had years of experience and say they are willing, from their knowledge of the necessary soil and climate, to risk raising as good an article here as the Virginia leaf.

The Lawrence Tribune, of the 25th, contains the valedictory of Rev. I. S. Kalloch, who retires from that paper to accept the pastoral change of the First Baptist church of the city of Leavenworth. No material change is proposed in the conduct of the Tribune.

The Kansas State University Museum has seed time and at close of each harvest year, with a and the collection is rapidly increasing. Prof.

Dean Sir: I am in receipt of your kind letter soliciting my views as to the legitimate work of a State Board of Agriculture, and the best methods for attaining the morning.

But, aside from the gain from this source to present residents, it is the means of conveying to the morning.

But, aside from the gain from this source to present residents, it is the means of conveying to the contemplated by this correspondence may result rurst, credit me with no less than an honest purpose in the writing.

Without quoting your several questions, I will reply to them in the order you state them:

First: I am free to say that "horse racing," as such, should not be admitted as a practical element of Agriculture. The breeding and training of this kind caltural Fairs. The breeding and t

KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The board of regents of the Kansas State Agricultural college have just adjourned. By a unanimous vote they retired Professors B. F. Muge, Fred. E. Miller and H. J. Detmers for insubordination. The board and faculty are now entirely harmonious in carrying out the new policy and the college will henceforth be a thoroughly practical school for the education of farmers, and other industrial classes. KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. The annual institute at the Agricultural be a thoroughly practical school for the education of farmers, and other industrial classes. attended, and the lectures and discussions attended, and the lectures and discussions attended, and the lectures and discussions are of much more than ordinary interest, have been well attended by the farmers from the properties and were more than us.

From the Topeka Commonwealth.

Prof. Kelsey gave a lecture upon "Forest Trees for the Kansas Prairies."

Jason Yurann, of Blue Rapids, gave an interesting paper upon "Sheep and Wool Growing."

Josiah Copley, of Jefferson county, presented an able paper upon the "Undeveloped Resources of Kansas."

The scientific paper of Prof. Kedzie, upon the "Relation of Chemistry to Agriculture," was specially considered by all present as an exceedingly valuable one.

The next problem that the Kansas legislature will be called upon to struggle with is that of congressional apportionment. Mr. Reasoner, chairman of the apportionment committee, has a bill ready, dividing the state into three districts, running east and west across the state. The northern district will comprise the counties of Leavenworth, Atchison and Doniphan and the counties lying west of them to the west line of Riley county; from there to the west line of the K. P. railroad.

The middle district, running east and west across the state. The northern district will comprise the counties of Leavenworth, Atchison and the west line of Riley county; from there to the west line of the K. P. railroad.

The middle districts, running east and west across the state. The northern district will comprise the counties of Leavenworth, Atchison and the west line of Riley county; from there to the west line of the K. P. railroad.

The middle district will take all the counties north of the K. P. railroad.

The middle district will take the counties of wyandotte, Johnson and Miami, the counties east, and the counties lying west of them.

east, and the counties lying west of them, with enough variation to as nearly as possible equal-ize the population of the districts.

The southern district will comprise all that portion of the start not convenient.

portion of the state not embraced in the other two districts.

The Leavenworth Commercial also has a plan

Ü	number of square miles:	
i.	Leavenworth. Atchison. Wyandotte.	32,44
	Wyandotte	25,50
В	Jefferson	10,01
8		12,52
Š	Brown Nemeha	18,96
۲,		6,82
		7,88
	Jackson	6,90
ŀ		6,05
	Washington	7,84
ŀ		4,08
v	Clay	2,94
7		
	Total1 Northeast—Square miles embraced1	31,53
U		1,92

1	
	Johnson. 13,68 Mfami 11,12 Linn 11,12 Bourbon 12,17 Crawford 15,07 Chorokee. 8,16 Labotte 11,03 Neosho 10,99
9	Neosho 9,97 Anderson 10,29 Franklin 5,22 Franklin 10,38 Douglas 30,59
	Total

The franking swindle is in danger of revival at the hands of the present Congress. Nothing better can be expected of it. It is the essence of the republican policy to make the Government saddle the people with the private expenditures of the party in power. It ought to be the ambition of an honest party to perfect the postal laws so that every service rendered by the postoffice should be paid for in advance by stamps, doing away with the costly and troublesome machinery of collection and deadheading of every sort. But the forty third congress prefers to revive the monstrous

THE OHIO TEMPERANCE WAR.

The temperance war is still progressing with marvelous success. Several saloons sur-

stheir horses by crossing with the heavy English draft horses. The half English horses have proved very fine workers and roadsters, being very large and strong and easily managed. They also bring very good prices, one pair having been sold here not long since for pair having been sold here not long since for \$625. Mr. W. Beale, of this place has several very fine horses of this breed, bought in Liverpool and imported by himself.

If any of the readers of the FARMER can furnish a good plan for a cattle barn we would like to have it in the FARMER.

COUNTRY LAD.

COUNTRY LAD.

COUNTRY LAD.

Swear they won't sell it.

A Gazette special from Ripley says the woman's temperance movement is fever heat in that town, and that sixteen out of the twenty-three saloon-keepers have signed the pledge and abandoned the business. It is taking a profound religious turn; men hold daily prayer meetings are crowded and religious interest manifested. Preparations are beginning in Dayton, and Dio Lewis is here now and is expected to make an effort to start the movement here. In all the southern half of the state the excitement is great and is spreading. South-western Indiana is affected considerably, John C. Van Pelt, a converted saloon-keepers and some they won't sell it.

A Gazette special from Ripley says the woman's temperance movement is fever heat in that town, and that sixteen out of the twenty-three saloon-keepers have signed the pledge and abandoned the business. It is taking a profound religious turn; men hold daily prayer meetings while the women visit the saloons; the meetings are crowded and religious interest manifested. Preparations are beginning in Dayton, and Dio Lewis is here now and is expected to make an effort to start the movement here. In all the southern half of the state the excitement is great and is spreading. South-western Indiana is affected considerably. John C. Van Pelt, a converted saloon-keeper heat in that two manifested. Preparations are profound religious turn; each of the women visit the saloons; t

GLEANINGS IN NATURAL SCIENCE.

SOILS

Some soils are naturally barren, but how few of our agriculturists are able, in regard to such soils generally, to say why; how few who possess the knowledge requsite for discovering the cause! Of these barren lands some may be improved so as amply to repay the outlay; some, from their locality or from other cause, claimable. How important to be able to distinguish between these two cases.

Some apparently good soils are yet barren such soils, practical men have no general rule who foretold the weather by certain rules with feel that after a period of nearly 25 years, we they can have none. They work in the dark which he was familiar, and hundreds believed at least should count a Million.

The city of San Francisco claims 200,000 like a man who makes expediments in a labor. in him. atory, without a teacher or without a book, till after many blunders and much expense, he disanalogous facts, flowing from a common, and probably well understood principle.

The application of chemical tests to such a must contain some noxious principle, (or, as ney having provided himself with an overcoat Prof. Johnson suggests, be deficient in some and a fan, an unbrella and a lightning rod, necessary element), which may be easily dis- with the probability that he would need them covered and probably easily destroyed. Are all before reaching his journey's end, would any of the salts of iron present, they may be such a scheme have been looked upon as chidecomposed by lime. Is there an excess of al- merical? The weather is too much for even a licious sand, the system of improvement must daily paper. It won't stay put while a paradepend on the application of clay and calcar. graph on the subject is being put in type; and eous matters. Is there a defect of calcareous matter, the remedy is obvious. Is an excess of vegetable matter indicated, it may be removed by liming, or burning. Is there a deficiency of vegetable matter, it is to be supplied by and no one feels like holding himself responsimanure.

BODILY WASTE AND SUPPLY.

Our bodies are at all times like the fire which was shown to the hero of the Pilgrim's Progress in Interpreter's house, which had water poured on it on one side of the wall against one tissue is burning like fuel, and there anmicroscopic wind-furnaces converting into caract of Congress a small appropriation was bonic acid, water, vapor and other products of made to apply to the expenses of meteorologic combustion, all the combustible elements of all observations apon the lakes and seaboard. ducing the starch and sugar of the food, and charge of officers of the engineer corps. At the sulphates and phosphates of the body, into all of these, observations were taken at the inflammable oils and other fuels, which are finally transferred to the wind furnaces and was telegraphed to the headquarters at Washburned there. Burning, and what we must ington. call in contradistinction, unburning, thus proceed together; the flame of life, like a blowpipe flame, exhibiting an oxidizing and a reducing action at points not far distant from

Treatment of Erysipelas.—Dr. Kaczorowski in a Berlin medical journal, reports a new mode of treating erysipelas, since the introduc mode of treating erysipelas, since the introduc-tion of which into several of the hospitals at Posen no fatal case has occurred. The affected parts of the skin are gently painted over every three hours with a mixture of one part of car-bolic acid and three parts of oil of turpentine; and the same is rubbed somewhat more ener-centically into the adjacent parts. Compresses

S. Wills, writing from Barbadoes to the London Medical Times and Gazette, gives the following cause of bearing additional evidence to the treatment of delirium tremens:—

"J. G., a warder in the military prison, had a violent attack of delirum tremens on the afternoon of August 6. When I say a violent attack, your readers will know what I mean without further description. His bowls being constipated, I ordered a brisk purgative at once, and sixty grains of chloral to be taken at 9.30 P. M. He continued delirious and outrageous all night, except from 10 till 10.30 P. M., when he appeared to sleep. I saw him at 8 A. M on the 7th, when he had to be held down by two men. I then ordered him thirty grains of powdered capiscum, in bolus, every third hour. After the second dose he fell asleep and slept for five hours, and my evening visit he was failing, but still raving, having taken sixty grains of capsicum. I ordered thirty grains more to be taken at 9 P. M., soon after taking grains of capsicum. I ordered thirty grains more to be taken at 9 r. M., soon after taking which he fell asleep and slept about seven hours, waking perfectly conscious and quiet. From this date he had no recurrence of the delirium, and made a rapid recovery."

What is Meant by a Horse Power?

The power of prime movers is measured by and it is probable that 25,000 foot is a fair min-ute's average work for a good animal. It would require five or six men to do the work of a strong horse. Watt's estimate has become, by general consent among engineers, the standard of power measurement of all purposes.—
Scientific American.

Meteorology.

For the Kansas Farmer

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

Old Probabilities and His Prognostications.

ties, printed at the signal office in Leaven, worth and distributed by mail to over four hundred stations in this State, Missourl, Iowa and Nebraska, are being perused with great interest by the majority of ous readers. The interest by the majority of ous readers. The sell tickets to the carnival at reduced rates.

REDUCED FARES FOR THE MEMPIHS CARNIVAL.

The Louisville, Nashville, and Great South-of this Nursery offers 200,000 No. 1 Apple Root Grafts Little Rock, and Iron Mountain railroads and for sale on terms of one and two years, if 100,000 or more are taken in one lot. Hedge Plants at wholesale or retail, Nursery Stock of all kinds very low. Send for catalogue and price list.

E. R. STONE, are in the present state of our knowledge irre- made concerning the weather, is not within the memory of this generation. The old farmer believed in "what the Almanac said" as implicitly as he did in the family Bible, and ev in a high degree. In endeavoring to improve ery village and neighborhood had its oracle, such soils, practical men have no general rule who foretold the weather by certain rules with

The intelligent classes, however, would have laughed to scorn the man who asserted covers some fact, to himself new, but to others that the day would come when the weather long known, and forming only one of many would be prognostigated, coming storms announced and atmospheric changes foretold, and that upon correct and scientific principles. Especially in this western country, to the pesoil, says Sir Humphry Davy, is obvious. It destrian who starts out for half a day's jourthe man who starts off in the morning wrapped in an overcoat and a muffler, is as likely to come home to dinner in his shirt sleeves and with his vest unbuttoned as any other way, ble for anything controlled by the weather.

This is the way we have all felt until very lately, and the way a great many view the matter at the present day.

Yet it is true that even this coy and capri cious maid has been conquered, and that in accordance with the laws of science. Little more than three years ago the idea of establishing which it blazed, and oil on the other. Here signal stations in various portions of the country was conceived, and the subject was laid be other is becoming the depository of combusti- fore Congress. The primary object was to aid ble matter. We have as it were, millions of in the advancement of science, and by special the body; and millions of blast furnaces resame instant, three times a day, and the result

It required but a few months observation to demonstrate the fact that storms were governdemonstrate the fact that storms were governed by certain laws, and could be predicted with almost unerring certainty days in advance of their coming, and that the weather signal service could be made useful to navigators in a practical way. A system of storm signals or warning signals was established at various points along the lakes and sea coast. and al-adonted, thanking the people of England for and crews of vessels, and passed unheeded at many. first, there were a few who felt inclined to try the experiment and heed the signals. There-

CAPSICUM IN DELIRIUM TREMENS.-Mr. C. asters by storm more than two-thirds, to the indeed, the utilitarian value of this compara-"J. G., a warder in the military prison, had tively inexpensive branch of the public service

From Malton, in Yorkshire, we are informed, on the 21st, that only on three days of the month any rain at all is recorded-0.04,0.03, 0.04, or a total of 0.11 inch in twenty-one days. The thermometer twice reached 57°, varying 48° in three days—i. e. from 14° on grass on The power of prime movers is measured by horse power. Watt found that the strongest London draft horses were capable of doing work equivalent to raising 33,000 pounds one foot high per minute, and he took this as the unit of power for the steam engine. The horse is not usually capable of doing so great a quantity of work. Rankine gave 26,000 foot pounds as the figure for a mean of several experiments, and it is probable that 25,000 foot is a fair minute's average work for a good animal. It the night of 13th, to 57° at 4 feet above ground on the morning of the 16th. The barometer was never lower than 30.35 inches between the 1st and 15th, and a gale of unprecedented the 1st and 15th, and a gale of unprecedented and offerted every lower than 30.35 inches between the 1st and 15th, and a gale of unprecedented and offerted every lower than 30.35 inches between the 1st and 15th, and a gale of unprecedented and offerted every lower than 30.35 inches between the 1st and 15th, and a gale of unprecedented and offerted every lower than 30.35 inches between the 1st and 15th, and a gale of unprecedented and 1st a have snow before October is out. They have hard white frosts, but the wheat is looking of wonderfully well. They are fifteen days in succession without rain in November and sixteen in December."

General Aews.

CONGRESSIONAL AID FOR THE CENTENNIAL. CONGRESSIONAL AID FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

In the Massachusetts house of representatives to-day a resolution instructing representatives in congress to give the Philadelphia Centennial exhibition their aid was tabled. The daily synopsis and weather probabili-

ties, printed at the signal office in Leaven-

GROWTH OF CALIFORNIA.

California now claims a population of 700, 000 people, and while we can note a steady increase of a first class people now, who came with their families and with means, we still

The city of San Francisco claims 200,000 inhabitants, and as the Metroplis, it is the great depository of wealth and the great mart of trade.

The shipping in the port of San Francisco at this time is thirty-one Ships, eleven Barques, three Brigs and four Schooners, the nationality of them is as follows:

Ships 15 Francisco

Ships, 15 English, 15 American, 1 Dutch. Barques, 4 British, 3 French, 2 American, 1 German, 1 Russian.

Brigs, 2 American, 1 Russian. Schooner, all 4 American.

Schooner, all 4 American.

Thus it will be seen, that of 49 Vessels, only 23 are Americans; where are our Ship-builders.

The estimated value of property in our State is in round numbers \$530,000,000 of which the City of San Francisco has \$215,000,000, a rich and influential city.

With the vast resources of our State, its unsurpassed climate, its great fertility of soil, we should hope we may now look for a more rapid increase of population, and a still greater development of our resources, to this all important end we look to a wise Legislation, hoping much from the present session which gives much from the present session which gives promise of practical good.—California Farmer.

SNOW IN CANADA.

Owing to a heavy snow storm, Western trains are eight hours behind time.

MEXICO.

The weather throughout the republic has een unusually cold. Ten Indians were frozen to death in Pachuea.

Two hundred men, headed by a priest, have ronounced against the government of the state

A party of Catholics in the city of Zacatecas attacked a Protestant minister named Philips. A duel between two women, in which one of them was killed, took place in Sinaloa.

GREAT BRITAIN. In the parliamentary electione to-day, in nine constituencies eleven Conservatives and three Liberals were returned, four of the Conservatives being for seats occupied by Liberals in the late parliament. Arthur E. Guinness, Conservative, and Brooks, Home-Ruler, are elected to represent Dublin. elected to represent Dublin.

points along the lakes and sea coast, and al-though these were ridiculed by many masters their recent expression of sympathy for Gerthese reports, the editor of the Kansas Farm.

the experiment and heed the signals. There sand the same is rubbed somewhat more energetically into the adjacent parts. Compresses dipped in lead ointment are then applied, and lastly, according to the extent of the disease either an icebag is laid upon the part, or the whole limb is wrapped around with cloths dipped in lee-cold water; and these must be promptly changed for fresh ones as soon as they become at all warm. When adynamic symptoms are present, Hungarian wine is given and camphor mixture. The bowels should be kept open. The parts rubbed with the mixture become very red and even blistered; but the epidermis soon dries and the skin appears as if tanned. The progress of the disease is arrested in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, and no relapse occurs.—Boston Journal of Chemistry.

The experiment and heed the signals. There sult was so satisfactory that now no skipper sult was constituted and interested in the experiment and heed the signals. The resident has nominated General Van Buren for the consulship at Kanagawa, and it is name is hanging in doubt in the Sen the view now removed from the head of the American Commission at Vienna, as the public understood, tor one of three things—dishonesty, connivance at Vienna, as the public understood, tor one of three things—dishonesty, connivance at Vienna, as the public understood, for one of three things—dishonesty, connivance at Vienna, as the public winderstood, for one of three things—dishonesty, connivance at Vienna, as the public winderstood, for one of three things—law to remove the head of the American Commission at Vienna, as the public winderstood, for one of three things—law to remove the hea The President has nominated General Van will therefore be seen that the system of cautionary signals adopted by the Signal Service has in three years reduced the number of disasters by storm more than two-thirds, to the unquestionable salvation of commercial propthe Government in the vienna matter was outrageously unjust, and that men like Mr. Jay, Mr. Theodore Roossvelt and Mr. W. T. Blodgett, were grossly deceived after an elaborate examination of the charges made against General Van Buren. The Senate ought not to confirm him without clearing the matter up: and we ough not to commin min without clearing the matter up; and we may add, that although no appointment from the White House now surprises people, Mr. Fish can hardly afford to have appointments of this kind fathered on him.—New York Nation.

CURES ALL KINDS OF CATARRH.

So successful has Dr. Pierce's Golden Medi-So successful has Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery proven, as a constitutional treatment for Catarrh, when coupled with the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, applied locally by the use of Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche (the only Method of reaching the upper and back cavities of the head,) that the proprietor of these medicines has long offered a standing reward of \$500 for a case or Catarrh which he cannot cure. The two Medicines, with instrument, for \$3 by druggists.

A SPECIMEN OUT OF THOUSANDS

and effected cure, so that it has not troubled me for two years.

S. WHEELER.

STEALING OUR THUNDER.

People should beware of those impostors who copy Dr. Pierce's original style of advertising, by offering various sized rewards for cases of Catarrh and other diseases which they can not cure. Those who do not possess sufficient intelligence to write an original advertisement likely to have made great and valuable. are not likely to have made great and valuable discoveries in Medicine.

Business Notices.

FOR RENT OR LEASE.-In Rice county Kansas, a good improved farm, with groves of timber and living water; close to church and school. A rare chance. Address, P. G. CARTER, Peace, Rice co., Kan.

Topeka, Kansas.

TO AGENTS OF THE KANSAS FARMER.

Persons who have been empowered to act as gents for this paper, will please to bear in mind that no subscriptions are to be taken except at the rates and upon the terms published in the paper and circulars, The "Hard Pan' offer which is 25 copies, one year, for \$25.00, only applies where the number and amount is sent at one time, in one order. The subscriptions may be taken for any post office and in any number over 25, but must be sent in one order. Additions can only be made to the same club afterwaeds by sending ten or more

same club afterwaeds by sending ten or more at one time. Beyond this special offer for large culbs, there are no rates except given in our clubbing list with other payers which will be found very liberal. We have adopted uniform rates not only for subscription but also, for advertising, which will be strictly adhered to.

OUR MAMMOTH WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT.

We present our readers to-day with a supplement containing the proceedings of the Legislature. We do this in obed ence to the expressed wish of many members of the farmer family, from all parts of the State. At no preuious time in the history of the State has there been so great a desire on the part of the nonless of the part of the public issues. They are watching with interest and anxiety the course of this Legislature. This supplement will be sent free to all subscribers during the session. As the new feature is added at very considerable expense, we A newspaper in Puebla says sixteen murders, instigated by priests, were committed in Puebla the past-year. its merits may recommend.

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED POSTER.

To any friend of the FARMER who will find place to tack up our large, beautiful illustrated poster-such as a store, shop, station, or other public place—will confer a favor by sending us his name. We will send sample copy

Persons desirous of purchasing any agricultural works, published in this country or Eng land, can do so through our agency.

Our mamoth weekly supplement is made up from the daily Commonwealth and printed for the writer, for the FARMER. For the opinions these reports, the editor of the KANSAS FARM-ER wishes it distinctly understood he is not responsible. The reports are given as news, and not intended as an expression of the poli-

and Grangers' Supplies. Specialty orders from any part of the State, will receive prompt attention. First door south of the Post Office. KEITH & BILLINGSLEY.

WANTED-A partner, experienced in the nursery business, A rare chance. Address, P. G. Carter, Emporia, Kansas.

Beekeeper's Directory.

BEES, QUEENS, HIVES, HONEY EXTRACTORS AND Aplarian supplies. Send for Circulars and Price List to NOAH CAMERON, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Breeders' Directory.

B. GILMORE & E. H. NICHOLS, Millersburg, Illinois Breeders, and Dealors in Improved American Merin Sheep. We dely competition. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited,

B. STEVENSON, BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF Pure Bred Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale. Address J. B. STEVENSON, Jan7-ly Address J. Berty Stock, Glenwood, Kan. U. jan7-1y YSANDER W. BABBITT, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IO-WA, Breeder and Shipper of pure Chester White and Poland China Hogs. Send for Circular and Price Jan-ly

Nurserymen's Directory.

ORMAN & INGHAM,
Hutchison, Reno Co., Kansas,
Dealers in Forest and Fruit Trees and Garden Seed
in bulk,

LLEN'S NURSPRIES, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI ALLEN BROTHERS, Proprietors. We are now pre pared to furnish a full supply of Trees, Shrubs, Roses &c., at wholesale.

ANSAS CITY NURSERIES, GOODMAN & SON PROPRIETORS, Southeast corner of Twelfth and Cherry,
Streets, Ransas City, Missouri. Green-house and Bedding Flants, Nursery Stock very low. sepi5-1y-93

LATHE NURSERIES, JOHNSON COUNTY, KAN A General Assortment of Fruit and Ornamenta Nursery Stock. Nursery and Office, three hundred yards south of the Depot. E. P. DIEHL, Proprietor.

DILOT KNOB NURSERY. D. C. HAWTHORNE, PRO-FROR. Choice stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens and Greenhouse Plants. Wholesale and Retail

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER, TOPERA, KAN. Feb. 11, 1873. Topeka Money Market.

icifie Gold Sevens, Mar and Nov.
icifie Gold S., L'd Gr. Jan'y, June
icifie Gold Sixes, June and Dec.
icifie Gold Sixes, June and Dec.
icifie Gold Sixes, Feb., and August
icifie Income Sevens, No. 16,
Topicka & Santa Fe First Mortu's

LOCAL SECURITIES. Kansas 7 per cent Bonds 98 | City Script
Kansas 6 per cent Bonds 90 | Isk. School Ronds 89955
State Warrants, par
County Warrants par
County 7 per cent railroad Bonds 50 | Isk. School Ronds 89955
Money on ap'd sec. 114
County 10 per cent 114
Improven't B'ds, 225

LAND WARRANTS.

GRAIN MARKET.

WHE VF—Fall No. 2, \$1,55; No. 3, \$1,1561 20 No. 4,\$100 Conn—White, No. 1,50e in bulk; Yellow and Mixed, 45. RYE—Soc. 1, 25c in bulk. RYE.—50c.

RAYE.—50c.

RAYE.—50c.

RAYE.—50c.

RAYE.—10c.

RAYE.—1

Leavenworth Market.

LEAVENWOETH, February 11.

PLOUR AND GRAIN.

BABLEY—NO. 1, \$1 00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 85c.
CORN—Shelled, 50c; Yellow, 40c; Ear, 45c.
IYE—No. 1, 60c; No. 2, 55c.
WHEAT—No. 2 Fall, \$1 30; No. 3, \$1 20; No. 4, \$1 10;
Rejected, \$1 00; Spring, 70680c.
FLOUR—Choice Family, per sack, \$3 50; XXXX, \$3 50;
XXX, \$4 30; XX, \$2 70; X, \$1 70. Ryc, \$2 50 per cwt.
CORN MRAL—\$1 15 per cwt.
BRAN—90c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CALTER—Supply limited and demand good for fat cattle Native Steers, 3564c; Cows, 5c; Texas Steers, 3634c. Hous—Receipts light and demand good at extreme range 1 light, 4464.

BUTTER-Choice, 20c; Firkin, 33c; Cooxing, 14c

BUTTER-CHOICE, 200; FIGURE 100; EGGS-220. BEANS-Whije Navy, \$2 50. POTATOES-Early Rose, \$1 40; Peachblows, \$1 50.

Kansas City Market.

Kansas City Market.

KANSAS CITY, February 11.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

FLOUR-XXXX, persack, \$3.9564 25; XXX, \$3.256.35

XX, \$3.26, Hye, per cert, \$3.9564 25; XXX, \$3.256.35

APPLES-MIXED, per barrel, \$3.0067 00; Choice, \$4.65.

BUTTER-Cloid, per barrel, \$3.0067 00; Choice, \$4.65.

BUTTER-Cloid, per barrel, \$3.0067 00; Choice, \$4.65.

BUTTER-Cloid, per barrel, \$3.00 Medium, \$1.5062 50;

Common, \$1.50. Castor, \$1.50.00 Medium, \$1.50.02 50;

BROOM CONN-\$1.000 per ton.

CONN MEAT-Bolled, in sacks, \$1.50 per cwt; Kiin dried per barrel, \$2.90.30 00.

EGOS-146.15c.

WHEAT-Fall, No. 2, \$1.5061 60; No. 3, \$1.2061 30; No. 4, \$1.25. Spring, No. 1 white, \$1.25. No. 2 red, \$1.12.

CONN-Yellow and Mixed, 47c; White, 50c.

CONN-Yellow and Mixed, 47c; White, 50c.

HAY-Baled, \$7.00 per ton.

HAY-Baled, \$7.00 per ton.

PROVISIONS-Hamp, canvassed, 11c; Breakfust Bacon, 11c; Clear Rib, 8c; Clear Sides, \$3.6c; Country Sides, 7c; City Shoulders, \$5.6c. Country Sides, 7c; City Shoulders, \$6.65.3c; Country Shoulders, 54.6c.

CATTLE AND HOGS

CATTLE AND HOGS. CATTLE—Native Steers, \$4 50@5. Fat Oxen \$4 25@150 ' Fexas Steers are Cows mixed, \$3 45, Hogs—\$4 30@5 00.

St. Louis Market.

WHEAT—Spring No. 2, \$1 25@1 25½; Fall No. 3, \$1 45@ 149; No. 2, \$1 65@1 67; Conn—N4, 2 mixed, 62c65c. Oars—N4, 2 mixed, 62c65c. Oars—N4, 2 mixed, 634c6-46c. BALLEY—Kansas, \$1 552; To. BALLEY—Kansas, \$1 552; To. Pork, \$4 5065 fo. Hous—\$5 30@3 40; Light Shipping, \$4 85@5 00; Cartike—Good to Choice Native, \$5 25@5 75 Good to Prime Texan and Indian, \$2 75@350.

Chicago Market. WHEAT-No. 1 Spring, \$1 25; No. 2, \$1 20@1 25 No. 3. CORN—No. 2, mixed, 55@60c OATS—No. 2, 42c ByE—No. 2, 80@82c OATS-No. 2, 420

RYR-No. 2, 50G;52C.

BARLEY-NO. 2, \$1 95G 2,00; No. 3, \$1 62@1 70.

PARTIESY-834G697C.

BARLEY-NO. 22@13 50; No. 3, \$1 62@1 70.

BULK MR.TS-Shoulders, 54@6; Short Rib, 74c, loose.

HAMS-84469-Shoulders, 24c; Short Rib, 7c.

New York Market.

ACW YORK Market.

NEW YORK, February 11

67 00; Good to Choice, \$5 506 20; Common to Good, \$5 7

\$5 0066 Good to Choice, \$5 506 7 00; White Wheat Extra

WHEAT—No, 2 Chicago Spring, \$1 506 156; Iowa Spring

\$1 5461 57; Northwest Spring, \$1 50,

\$1 5461 57; Northwest Spring, \$1 60,

BARLEY—Western \$1,

Conn—Western mixed, \$56; New mixed, \$80,890.

OATS—Western mixed, \$36,616.

FORK—New Mess, \$16 525,616 65; Prime Mess; \$15 00;

LARD—Frime Steamed, 95c.

Atchison Market.

ATCHISON. February 11

CORN -40@45c. WHEAT-Spring, \$0 95@1 00; Fall, \$1 15@1 40; CORN - Spring, 40 WHEAT-Spring, 40 WHEAT-Spring, 40 CORN - Spring, plain hains, 12c; sugar cured, 12%c; 40 lb cans, 3c; 20 LARD—Cholee winter, in therees, 3%c; 40 lb cans, 3c; 20 (b cans, 9%c; 25 cos; 25 cos; 26 cos; 26 cos; 27 cos; 27 cos; 28 cos;

Junction City Market.

Junction City Markes.

JUNCTION OFFT, February 11

CONN-356,40c.

OATS-2766,30c.

RYE-506,55c.

RYE-506,5c.

RY

GRADATIM.

BY J. G. HOLLAND.

Heaven is not reached at a single bound; But we build the ladder by which we rise From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies, And we mount to its sammit round by round.

I count this thing to be grandly true;
That a noble deed is a step toward God—
Lifting the soul from the common sod
To a purer air and a broader view.

We rise by things that are under feet;
By what we have mastered of good and gain
By the pride deposed and the passion slain,
And the vanquished ills that we hourly meet.

We hope, we aspire, we resolve, we trust,
When the morning calls us to life and light,
But our hearts grow weary, and ere the nigh
Our lives are trailing the sordid dust. We hope, we resolve, we aspire, we pray, And think that we mount the air on wings Beyond the recall of sensual things, While our feet still cling to the heavy clay.

Wings for the angels, but for the men!
We may borrow wings to find the way
We may hore, and resolve, and aspire, a
But our feet must rise or we fall again.

Only in dreams is a ladder thrown From the weary earth to the sapphire walls; But the dreams depart and the vision falls, And the sleeper awakes on his pillow of stone.

Heaven is not reached at a single bound; But we build the ladder by which we rise From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies, And we mount to its summit round by round.

ONE NOTE WRONG.

Blue bends the sky above— Blue runs the stream below— Earth quiet as a dove; Would that my heart were so!

Nor leaf nor shadow falls, On all the green hill-side; Even to the cuckoo's calls Echo but half replied,

So lazy goes the hour, The very dragon-fly, Perched on the dozing flower, Moves neither wink nor eye.

Birds, blossom, branch and stream, All quiet as the air; And lying, as in a dream, Earth seemeth passing fair.

Highten the uncessing to the control passing late.

Oh, what a hymn divines control passing late.

Oh, what a hymn divines control passing late.

A KANAN IN EUROPE.—No. 4.

DIAMMEN.

A KANAN IN EUROPE.—No. 4.

DIAMMEN.

In this letter we will take the reader through the north of Scotland, which has been madesto the little town of a limbe the early morning train from disagons, a two hourst run brings as to the little town of Ballock at the foot of Loch Lomond, here we take as analystem foot of Loch Lomond, here we take as analystem foot of the head of the lake, and after the protected, hough prolifery and customer of the head of the lake, and after the protected, hough prolifery and customer of the head of the lake, and after the protected on deck and excellent of the head of the lake, and after the protected on deck and excellent of the head of the lake, and after the protected on deck and excellent of the head of the lake, and after the protected on deck and excellent of the head of the lake, and after the protected on deck and excellent of the head of the lake, and after the protected on deck and excellent provided in the form of sellotted the protected on deck and excellent provided in the form of sellotted the protected on deck and excellent provided in the form of sellotted the protected on deck and excellent provided in the form of sellotted the protected on deck and excellent provided in the form of sellotted the protected on deck and excellent provided in the form of sellotted the protected on deck and excellent provided in the form of sellotted the provid

intendemen iron bridge spanning the citifu above
it. The bay and iake together make a pano
rams which is above worth a trip across the
Allancito one.

Alter refreshing ourselver with a cold disner or bunch, the stage adverses the horid down
and weak the stage is a bortle the control of the stage is a bortle the college
and which is should be a pendler wagon with 4 sease
on, the top to hold 2 persons. Our stagegeis aboved into the box beauth, and climbing
is aboved into the box beauth, and climbing
into the box beauth, and climbing
into the box beauth, and climbing
into the box beauth and the box beauth and the box beauth and t al of the ladies made pencil sketches of this far famed poetic abode of the Lady of the lake A mile further on weland at the head of the lake and again take stages, and pass through the delicate snow-crust, or sinking in lake and again take stages, and pass through a valley or canon of two miles in length thick made which fit each foot, and which never well of the soft snow where nothing from this and find ourselves on the northern border of Loch Veenochar. The western end of this lake is a shorad and pretty sheet of war ter, but narrows down to a long neck-shaped. As you approach the ear a few hundred yards in width, we are pointed to the old Coilan-

THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Silent Cap.

The Silent Cap.

The Silent Cap.

The Silent Cap.

There was at Amadaa a celebrated academy. The first rais was framed in shift with the control contact. We arrive at California and individual textures and individual that to be supposed to the search of the capture of the search o 3.00 Chronicle, Ossign Colfy, Felescope, Belleville, Ledger, Longton, News, Alma Traveler, Arkensas City. Patriot, Atchison, Champion, Atchison, Republican, Baxter Springs, Republica, Belleville, Julon, Humboldt, Inion, Junction Cadvocate, Kalida, ournal, La Cygne, tandard, Lawrence cacon, Wichita, lepublican, Troy, hief, Troy Republican, Chief, Troy, Republican, Washington, Telegraph, Waterville, Reporter, Wathena, Eagle, Wichia, Telegram, Winfield, OTHER NEWSPAPERS.

Rural Home, Rochester, and Farmer, for 2.75 4.50 2.50 3.00 3.00 2.50 2.25 2.25 2.50 3.00 3.00

2.75 3.50 3.00 2.50 3.65 3.00 3.50

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

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 expression of 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 no file in his office for the benefit of the people of the county.

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 dies, without the fall to the taker-up, he shall not provided in civil cases, commanding the officer to take the stray into his possession, and summons and writ, as is the wind may have thus violated in civil cases, commanding the officer to take the stray into his possession, and summons and within 10 his possession, and summons and writ, as is the wind may have thus violated in civil cases, commanding the defendant; within 10 his passes, who shall is the thas vibe on pleace, under the take in the same in the first and the stray must proceed to post the animal twithin 10 his possession. And loss of the same in the first and the stray must provided in civil cases, commanding the defendant; within 10 his possession. And animan 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.

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 householder, and enters into bonds, with sufficient surctice, to the state of Kansas, for 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 filled and preserved by such justice.

SEC. 7. If any animal, Ilable 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 im-

of such premises falls 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.

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

Szc. 9. If such stray shall not be claimed and proved at the expiration of the 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 afidavit, 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, and that the marks or brands have not been altered since, to his knowledge.

Szc. 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 appraisement.

Szc. 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 appraisement they shall reduce to writing, to which they shall append their affidavit that the same is a true description, and a fair and impartial appraisement, which shall be filed by the justice, and recorded by him in a book to be kept for that purpose.

Szc. 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 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 delivered to t

up by him, with care and moderation, if he does not injure or abuse it.

SEC. 15. The owners of any stray swine may, within two months, and the owner of any other kind of stray stock, 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 time such proof is made.

SEC. 16. The clerk shall make an entry of the fact stated in such 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 cannet agree as to

shall cancel all lien the county may have apply the stray.

Szc. 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.

Suppose puny, blaze have, within the long tail, it hands high, 8 or 10 years old, Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Jas Masterson, Reading tp, Nov 25, 1873, one bay mare, 4 years old, black mane and tail, no hild and left fore foot white, 13 hand high. Appraised \$21.

PONY—Taken up by G R Soule, Center tp, one bay mare Pony, star and stripe in face, flax mane and tail, left may have had of such stray.

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, falls to comply with the provisions of this act after the time of taking up, and the taker-up shall have proceeded according to law, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up.

arter the time of taking up, and the taker-up shall have proceeded according to law, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up.

Szc. 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 pay into the county treasury, 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 in default of such payment, the county shall hold a lien on such stray, to secure the payment of such moiety to the county.

Szc. 20. If any person shall sell or dispose of any stray, or take the same out of this state before the title thall have vested in him, he shall forfeit and pay to the county doubt he value of such stray, and may also be punished by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, and imprisonment in the county jall not to exceed thirty days.

Szc. 21. If any person unlawfully takes up any stray.

so be punished by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars and imprisonment in the county Jall not to exceed thirty days.

Sec. 21. If any person unlawfully takes up any stray, and falls to comply with the provisions of this act, or uses 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 acquires a title to it, he shall forfeit 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 the real estate of any description that may be liable to execution, belonging in any way to him, in the manner provided by law for the levy and sale of real estate on execution; and such stray shall in all cases be subject to the lien held by the county, as provided in this article, and the county commissioners may order the sheriff to selze 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 pensities and fines against persons who may be guilty of such violations; and it shall be the duty of any county officer who knows of a violation of this article to report the same to the nearest justice of the peace of the county.

may be guilty of such violations; and it shall do duty of any county officer who knows of a violation of this article to report the same to the nearest justice of the peace of the county.

Szc. 24. Upon the affidavit of any citizen of the county wherein such strays may be held or so taken up being filed with any justice of the peace of the county wherein such strays 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, or 8 years old, no marks or brands. Appraised \$16.

services, except that in no case shall he receive mileage.
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. 33. If any county cleik or Justice of the peace
fails to perform the duties enjoined upon him by this
article, he shall torfeit 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.

THE STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1907, section I, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds tendollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days etter ceeding a certified description and appraisement, to receiving a certified description and appraisement, to receiving a certified description and appraisement, to receiving a certified description and complete description or said strays, the day at which they were taken up, they said strays, the day at which they were taken up, they are they were the taken up, to The Kansas Fannen, and residence of the taker up, to The Kansas Fannen, and they were the together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

Stray List for the Week ending February 11.

Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk. HEIFER.—Taken up by W M Bain, Iola tp. one Helfer, ears old, light roan, red cars. Appraised \$14.

years old, light roan, red ears. Appraised \$14.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.

HEIFER-Taken up by JF Babbit, Hiawatha tp, one Heifer, I year old, mostly white, red ears, some red on the neck. Appraised \$15.

COLT—Taken up by John Gray, Hiawatha tp, Jan 5, '74, one light bay gelding Colt, about 2 years old, large star in forelead, indicate white on both fore feet, black tall and moor, a very lind feet both white about 6 inches up from hoof, a very lind feet both white about 6 inches up from mane. Appraised \$5.

COLT—Taken up by WH Heffner, Kobieson tp, Jan 6, 1874, one horse Colt, about 1 year old last spring, medium size, white spot in forehead, and white stripe on nose, tght hind foot white up to the ankle, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$30.

Cherokee County — Ed. McPherson, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by J S Alexander, Lowell tp, Jan 7 74,
one Cow, maken up the cop and underbit off left ear, under
slope off right crack, crop and underbit off left ear, under
belly, brush of tall while to ordered, some white under
belly, brush of tall while to order white spots on legs, very
thin in flesh. Appraised \$12.

Cowley County—M. G. Traup, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by TJ Park, Tudale tp, one white
Texas Steer, shout 4gr years old, black spot on each
side of neck, black spot of right fore leg, crop off left car,
Appraised St.

STEER—Also, one red Texas Steer, about 6 years old,
mottled face, crop and underbit in left car, branded H on
right hip. Appraised \$20.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by W. W. Goodwille, Lane tp, one
peckled hald faced Steer, 3 years old past, heavy horns,
appraised \$25.

Appraised \$25.

STEFI.—Taken up by A W Scott, Janesville tp, one Texas Steer, blackspeckled, 2 years old, point of left horn broken off. Appraised \$14.

FILLY—Taken up by Eliza Ramsey, Janesville tp, Dec (20, 1573, one sorrel Filly), I year old past, branded L on right shoulder, star in forehead, all the feet white. Appraised \$23.

Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by Alex Smith, Alexandria tp, Jan 12,
1874, one red and white spotted Cow, erumply horns, upperbli and smooth crop on left ear, upperblit on right ear.
Appraised \$15.

cad, one norn on, about y years old. Appraised \$15. COW—Taken up by H Meinken, High Prairie tp. one ed Cow, about 4 or 5 years old, spot in both ears, both orns broken. Appraised \$10.

Linn County—F. J. Weatherbie, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by R R McMillan, Blue Mound tp, Oct,
1873, one medium sized bay Pony, about 8 years old,
lack man and tail, some white on forehead, left hind
ind for the det white, agar on right hip, saddle marks, no
rands. Appraised \$20.

brands Appraised \$20.

STERR—Taken up by David Cattle, Liberty tp, Jan 3, 1874, one yellow Texas Steer, 5 or 6 years old, right horn turns in towards the forchead, dim brand on left side. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Joseph Wade, Valley tp, Dec 24, 1874, one small light bay Mare, 3 years old past, both hind feet white, small white stripe in face, small white spot on right fore foot. Appraised \$25.

COLT—Taken up by Sam'l Miller, Potosi tp, Jan 7, 1874, one dark bay mare Colt, spot in forchead, about 2 years old, heavy mane and tail. Appraise, \$15.

Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by W. L. Traylor, Jackson tp, one
bay horse pony, blaze face, both hind and one fore foowhite, long tail, 14 hands high, 5 or 10 years old, Appraisec.

mare Pony, star and stripe in face, hax mane and tail, left hind foot white, branded A on Fight shoulder, 13 hands high. Appraised \$25,

—FILLY—Taken up by Wm Grimsley, Americus tp, Jan 15 1874, one bay Filly, 2 years old, branded B on left hind foot white, small size. Appraised \$25.

COLTS—Taken up by S P Elliott, America, pp. Jan 14 1874, two horse Colts, light bay or sorrel cole, 20 month old, both hind feet of one white, other has some white of left hind foot, both medium size. Appraised \$23, and \$23 respectively.

MARE—Also, one bay Mare, black mane and tail, le hind foot white, small white spot in face, and on end conose, 4 years old, small size. Appraised \$17,

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Joseph Kamp, Madison tp, Jan 27, 1874, one Cow, strawberry roan, silt in lett car, no brands, about 16 or 18 years old. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by M Monahan, Grant tp, one dark red Steer, small size, 2 years old, no marks or brands. Appraised \$14.

Marion County—T. W. Brown, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by J D Riggs, Nov 15, 1873, one large shite Steer, 10 years old, branded H on right side. Ap-raised \$41.

Marshall County—J. G. McIntire, Clerk, HORSE—Taken up by J W Curry, Vermillion tp, one sorrel roan Horse, 6 years old, left hind foot white, about 16 hands high. Appraised \$55.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk,
HEIFER—Taken up by W P Dorrey, Middle Creek tp,
Jan 6, 1874, one white Heifer, 2 years old, crop off each ear
red head and neck. Appraised \$12.
STEER—Also, one white Steer, 1 year old, crop off each
ear. Appraised \$11.

Nemaha County — Joshua Mitchell, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by Caleb Rawson, Rock Creek tp, Dec 22, 1873, one bay mare Colt, white spot in forehead, 1 year old. Appraised \$23, PONY—Taken up by B D Graham, Home tp, Jan 27, 1874 one bay horse Pony, 8 years old, star in forehead, white spot on left fore foot, white spot on right hind foot. Ap-praised \$20.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by David Miller, Superior tp., Oct 29,
1878, one mare Colt, iron gray color, 2 years old past, a
brand in shape of letter O on the right shoulder, a sear on
right thigh, star in fore head, scar like a burn on left side
of neck. Appraised \$40.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by N M Johnson, one white Cow, red
streken-slit in each ear, about 7 years old. Appraised \$20.
STEER—Also, one red Steer, 3 years old, underbit on
right ear, crop off left ear, Appraised \$20.

STEER—Also, one light red or roan Texas Steer, me dium size, 7 or 8 years old, no marks or brands. Apprais ad \$14.

dium size, 7 or 8 years old, no marks or branch. Appraise ed \$13.

Wilson County—G. E. Butin, Clerk.

SHEEP—Taken up by 8 Lesley, Noodesha tp Dec 27, 73, 97 white and 1 black sheep. Appraised \$198.

HEIFER—Taken up by N 8 Prigg, Verdgris tp. Jan 24, 1874, ene red Helfer, 2 years old past, wallow fork and underbit in left ear, white forchead. Appraised \$11.

MARE—Taken up by John W Dean, Verdigris tp. Jan 14, 1874, one roan Marc 4, years old, about 183, hands high, flax mane and tall, both hind feet white, white hairs roto of tall, white stripe in forchead, Appraised \$33, MARE—Also, one dark bay Horse, 2 years old, star in forchead, long mane and tall. Appraised \$3, MARE—Also, one chestnut sorred Marc, 2 years old, star in forchead, whitespot on left hind legs, flax mane and tall. Appraised \$3, MARE—Also, one dark bay Marc, biazo in face, 1 year old, both hind feet white, light in the hank, heavy tall and mane. Appraised \$5.

Woodson County—J. N. Halloway, Clerk.
STALLION—Taken up by Smith Wilhite, Toronto tp
Jan 28, 1871, or roan Stallion, 2 years old last spring, ne
marks or brands. Appraised \$20.

Stray List for the Week ending Feb. 4, 1874.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk STEER—Taken up by J M Killer, Reeder tp. Jac 10, on a later of Steer, about 3 years old, no marks or br Also, one deep black Steer with some white spots u better the steep of the steep of the steep of the steep both appraised \$50.

Both appraised \$50.

COLT—Taken up by P B Stoiz, Lincoln tp, Dec 10, 1873 one mare pony Colt, about 1 year old past, dark roan with legs, white spot in forchead, no marks or brands. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by H T Hill, Washington tp, Dec 16, 1873, one ilyear old Steer, roan with white face, drooping horns, indistinct brand on right hip, no other brands or marks. Appraised \$22.

STAG—Taken up by J V Wilhite, Putnam tp, one pale red Stag, 2 years old, white under belly, little white on tup of tail, no marks or brands percleyable, Appraised \$11.

Leavenworth County,—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by A C Horner, Alexandria tp, Dec
3, 1873, one black and white Helfer, 1 year old, crop off
eft ear. Appraised \$13. Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by J Grant, Emporia tp. Dec 27, 1873
me sorrel mare Colt, about 2 years old, white stripe on
ace, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$25.

COW-Taken up by J. M. Hyde, Emporia tp, Dec 19 873, one red and white speckled Cow, rep on sides, line anne, dark face, 8 years old, no other marks or brands Appraised \$15. FILLY—Taken up by J H Thomas, Pike tp, Jan 19, 1874, one light sorgel Filly, small star in forchead, 1 year old past. Appraised \$20.

PILLY—Taken up by Samuel Hesse, Jackson tp. Cec 29, 1873, one brownish bay Filly, 2 years old, white stripe on both hind feet close around hoofs, heavy tall, part pony, no brands. Appraised \$25.

COW—Taken up by C E Priest, Center tp. Dec 25, 1873, one bright red Cow, white belly; end of right horn broken oil, underbit in right and swallow fork in left ear, branded on right hip and side with a circle four inches in diameter on top of a perpendicular bar five inches long, 5 years old. Appraished \$17.

Sumner County—C. S. Brodbent, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Morgan Blackshes, Falls tp, Jan 6, 1874, one pale red Steer, about 4 vears old, branded bri-dle bit and M on right hip, diamond on left side. Apprais-ed \$15.

Wilson County—G. E. Butin, Clerk,
STEER—Taken up by Joseph Risinger, Prairie tp, Dec
25, 1873, one red roan Steer, 2 years old, crop off right car,
underbit and swallow fork in left ear. Appraised \$16.
COW AND CALF—Taken up by S. K. Ogle, Fall River
tp, Dec II, 1873, one Cow and Calf, cow pale red, crumply
horns, swallow fork in each ear, about 4 years old the
lefter, red sides white on back and belly. Appraised \$20.
HEIFER—Taken Wm W Whiteside, Fall River tp, Dec
4, 1873, one Helfer, red roan, silt and underbit in each ear
1 year old last spring. Appraised \$44.
STEER—Taken up by S Z Sexton, Prairie tp, Jan 5, 1874
one red and white 3 year old Steer, crop off left ear, under
bit and upperbit in right ear, no brands. Appraised \$30.

Wyandotte County—A. B. Hovey, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by Sarah Dyer, Wyandotte City, one
bay horse Colt, about 3 years old, 13 hands high, no marks
or brands. Appraised \$14.
COW—Taken up by G F Espentaub. Shawnee tp, one
deep red Cow, star in forehead, about 3 years old, no oth
er marks or brands. Appraised \$20.

Strays for January 28, 1874.

Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk. STEER-Taken up by W F Waggoner, Deer Creek tp. ne white yearling Steer, under part car red. Appraised

HEIFER—Taken up by George Esse, Geneva tp. on white, 2 year old Heifer, point of right horn broken off crop off right ear. Appraised \$11. STEER-Taken up by Allen Bryant, Geneva tp. on white Steer, red cars, 2 years old last spring. Appraises 20.

.co. COW—Taken up by C N Weller, Iola tp., one Texan Cow ed and white, lite back, 3 years old, branded W O N on ight side, left car cropped, piece out under side right ear. Appraised #12.

Appraised \$12.

Bourbou County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by W T Ramsey, Maunaton tp. one
white and red speckled Cow, 4 years old, half crop off left
ear. Appraised \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by T Wheaton, Scott tp, one light
red Helfer, underbit in right ear, crop of left ear, 3 years
old past. Appraised \$15.

COLTS—Taken up by H Cummings, Scott tp, 3 bay Colts
2 years old, white spot in fore head of each, one colt has
white spot on left hind foot. Appraised \$15 each.

COW—Taken up by R Rougess, Drywood tp, one white
Cow, red ears, crop and two splits in left ear, supposed to
be 4 years old past. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by P German, Freedam tp, one red
Steer, some white on belly and legs, white spot in forehead, split in nose, crop in left ear, swallow fork in right,
about 1 year old past, no marks or brauds. Appraised
\$14.

\$14.

STEER—Taken up by B F Orr. Osage tp, one strawberry roan Steer, 2 years old, split in left ear, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$17.

COW—Taken up by W Dutro, Mauaton tp, one red and white Cow, or units or brands perceivable, about, 7 years old. Appraised \$13.

STEER—Taken up by G L Griffith, Marion tp, one Tex as Steer, 3 years old, mixed red, black and white, upper and underbit in left ear, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$12.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Adam Shmitt, Padonia tp, Dec 23, 373, one 1 year old Steer, 1ed line backed, smooth crop on oth ears, both hind feet white. Appraised, \$13

Chase County—S. A. Breese, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by J T Pratt, Diamond Creek tp, Dec
List3, one Cow, white with red neck, branded T E on
oth bips, 5 years old. Appraised \$20

Cherokee County-Edward McPherson, Colt.—Taken up by M. Burr, Reutral City tp, Nov 16, 1873, one chestnut sorrel Colt, teft hind foot white, blaze in forehead, 13 hands high. Appraised \$12, COLT.—Taken up by M. Ashmore, Pleasant View tp, Oct 22, 1873, one Colt, star in forehead, snip on nose, both hind feet white. Appraised \$10. MARE-Also, one mark about 15 years old, white face, both hind and one fore feet white. Appraised \$30.

Coffey County—A. Crocker, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by M C Welle, Liberty tp, one Heifer, 1 year old, brush of tall white, uo marks or bra Appraised \$11.

FILLY—Taken up by J E Stenson, Pleasant tp, light sorrel Filly, white star in forchead, saddle marks

back, about 3 years old. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Jno Norton, Liberty tp, one sorred lay, hands high. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Jno Norton, Liberty tp, one sorred lay, hands high. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Also, one iron gray Mare, 2 years old, all feet white, light stripe running from near the eyes to point of nose. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by LW Crawl, St, George tp, Dec 15, 1873, one black and white yearling Helfer. Appraised nose. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by LW Crawl, St, George tp, Dec 15, 1873, one black and white yearling Helfer. Appraised size.

MARE—Taken up by S, W, Dedge, Burkley and MARE—Taken up by John Ekblad, Shannon tp, No-COLT—Taken up by S H Dodge, Burlington tp, one black horse Colt. 14 hands high, 2 years old. Appraised \$35.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk, COLT—Taken up by I Srienberger, Appanoose tp. 20, Nov 1873, one bay Mare Colt, about 6 months old, star In forehead, hind feet white to pastern joint, no other marker brands. Appraised \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by JC Scott, Hays tp., one spotted Heifer, I year old, pale red and and white. \$10.

HEIFER—Taken up by F G Babcock, Peoria tp., one brown Heifer, 4 years old, medium size, white spot in forehead, white spot in forehead, white spot in forehead, white spot in fore praised \$15.

COLTS—Taken up by W Batdorf, Franklin tp, Nov 1873, one iron gray mare colt, 2 years old, small star forchead, eder find foot white, right hind foot white on side, no other marks or brands. Also one sorrel hor Colt, 1 year old, both lind feet white, no other marks brands. Alpraised \$80.

STREET—Taken up by F Bowker, Cutler tp. Nov 16, 187; one dark red Texas Steer, crop off right and underslop off left ear, bob tall, about 5 years old. Appraised \$18. PHLY—Taken up by J C Hughs, Centrepollis tp. No. 19, 1873, one hay Filly, about 2 years old, about 14 hand high, little white on right hind foot. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by C E Dadis, Ohio tp, Dec 22, 1873 one horse Pony, 14 hands high, bay, 7 years old, black tal and mane, white spot in forehead and nose, left hind foo white, an old brand on each shoulder, could not be mod out. Appraised \$20. out. Appraised \$20.

MULE—Taken up by T Carter, Dec 20 1873, one iron gray mare Mule, collar and saddle marks, head stall on, about 14 hands high, about 7 years old last spring. Appraisec 800.

STEER—Taken up by James McLinden, Williams tp, one pale red Steer, small size, 2 years old, slit in r ear, cut out lower edge left ear, little white on end of no other marks or brands. Appraised \$12.

or, cut out lower edge left aer, little white on end of tail other marks or brands. Appraised \$12.

PONY—Taken up by W. L Delanno, Ottawa Ip, Nov 6, 1873, one dark bay mare Pony, about 10 or 12 years old, 18 lands high, white spot between eyes, two small white spots on right hip, saddle and collar marks, a little sway backed, iame in left fore leg. Appraised \$18.3.

STEER—Taken up by Wm Fugrate, Ohlo Ip, Nov 19, 1873 one pale red Steer, 2 years old, branded on left hip with the letter D. Appraised \$20.

COLT—Taken up by ST Wheatley, Franklin tp, Nov 8 1873, one dark fron gray horse Colt, 1 year ald, blaze face, both hind feet white, imp under left eye, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by J C Connett, Centropolis tp, one 2 year old Steer, red and white spotted, red roan head, needlinm size. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Also, one 4 year old Steer, spotted red and white, white face, small size, both marked with swallow lork in both cars, underbit in right cars. Appraised \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by C Curtis, Center tp, one 2 years old Hoffer, brown some white on back, no other marks of brands. Appraised \$14.

COW—Taken up by A Holloway, Cutler tp, one red Cow, small bell on, small spot on right thigh, crop off and hole in left ear, underbit in right car, about 3 years old. HEIFER—Saken up by A S Blackstone, Harrison tp, one Helfer, 2 years old by one sentence of the proper sentence of the Helfer, 2 years old by one sentence of the pole sentence of the Helfer, 2 years old by one sentence of the Helfer, 2 years old year one sentence the means of the pole o

Appraised \$14.

HEIFERS—Taken up by A S Blackstone, Harrison tp., ne Heifer, 2 years old, red ears swallow fok in right ear, tole in left ear. Also, one yearling roan Heifer, underbit n right ear. Also, one red and white yearling Heifer, underbit in right ear. 1st appraised \$14. 2, and 3, apprais d \$10 each.

Jackson County—E. D. Rase, Cterk.
PONY—Taken up by M Blar, Jefferson tp, one iron gray
mare Pony. Appraised \$20.
COW—Taken up by Thos Hunnahan, Washington tp, one
d Cow, 3 years old, white on belly, some white on head
ppraised \$5.

Appraised \$15.

'PONY—Taken up by A Bibb, Liberty tp, one 2 year old biy mare Pony, about 12 hands high. Appraised \$12.

PONY—Also, one 2 year old roan mare Pony, yne fore and one hind foot white, white face, 12 hands high. Appraised \$15.

praised \$15,

STEER-Taken up by E Bower, Grant ip, one pale red yearling Steer, small white spot between fore legs, horns straight, white on end of tail. Appraised \$12.

COW-Taken up by Thos Mills, Netawaka up, one dark red Cow, 6 years old, left horn broken off, short tail, had sucking red heifer Call. Appraised \$16.

MARE-Taken up by C Bowser, Cedar tp, ene dark brawn Mare, 2 years old, left hind toot white above the Appraised \$15.

Appraised \$40.

STEER—Taken up by Mrs Clements, Grant tp., one red and white speckled 2 year old Steer, swallow fork in right car half croy in left. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Also, one red 3 year old Steer, white on end of tall, some under belly, half crop in right car. Appraised \$40.

\$20).

MARE—Taken up by J W Wilson, Cedar tp, one bright bar 2 year old Mare, small white star between the eyes, legs darker than body. Appraised \$40.

COW—Taken up by I J Tolin, soldler tp, one black Texas Cow, white belly and flanks, both hind feet white branded on both hips, slit and crop in right ear, swallow fork and underbit in lett. Appraised \$11.

COW—Also, one cream colored 3 year old Texas Cow, crop in right ear underbit in lett, branded same as above. Appraised \$11.

PONY—Taken up by Chas McNieve, Washiagton tp, one dark bay horse Pony, 3 years old, white feet and face, 3 white spots on side. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by C Bowsee, Cedar tp, one bark.

white spots on side. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by C Bowsee, Cedar tp, one bark brown Mark, 2 years old, left hind foot white, whise or gray hairs in forchead, mixed gray hairs in tall. Appraised \$25,

Leavenworth County—0. Diefendorf, Clerk, COW—Taken up by R S Administer, Fairmount tp, Jan 1874, one black and white muly Cow, 5 or 6 years old, no arks or bands. Appraised \$15. Riley County — Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk. COW—Taken up by J Dugean, Mayday tp, one light red w, 6 yoars old, line back, no marks or brends. Apprais

Marion County—Thomas W. Brown, Clerk, COW—Taken up by R O'Gara, Doyle tp, one black and rhite Cow, about 4 years old, branded S and A on right ide. Appruised \$\$2.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk STER—Taken up bp Maria Gibbons, San 10, 1873, one ed and white speckled Steer, 2 years old, no marks o rands visible, taken up in Osage township. Apraise

\$15.

COW—Taken up by J P McDaniels, Maryville tp, Jan 5, 1874, one dark red Cow, 9 years old, line back, white belly, crumpled horns, hole and underslope in left car, right eye blind no marks or brands. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Wm Ketler, Miami tp, Jan 9 1874, one brindle Texas Steer, some white in face, crop off both cars, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$14.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by H H George, Burlingame tp. eccii, 1873, one yearling roan Heifer, no marks or brands. ppraised 81.

raised \$35.

COLT—Taken up by J Ringey, Louisvill tp, Dec 12, 1873,
no I year old marc, mouse chestnut, sorrel, about 10
ands high, ball face, white on right hind leg above fetbek, small white spot on left fore foot. Appraised \$15. PONY—Taken up by Ann Wabbnam, Emmett tp, Dec 4 1878, one 3 year horse Pony, sorrel, blaze face, right hind foot white, half way to hock, left fore foot little white rope marks on left fore leg, about 13 hands high, paces

Appraised \$25.

COW—Taken up by Wm Clark, Center tp., Nov 17, 1873, one white Cow, red ears, both horas broken off, slit in the right car, about 4 years old. Appraised \$18.

COLT—Taken up by T Dekat, Pottowatomie tp., Bec 20, 1973, one 2 year old horse Colt, sorrel, part gray, bald face right fore foot and hind legs white, sliver tail, split in right ear. Appraised \$20. PONY—Taken up by RScott, Pottowatomic tp, one dun olored mare Pony, about 8 or 9 years old, right hind foot chite, star in forchead, no other marks or brands. Ap-raised \$30.

white, star in forefiead, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$30.

BULL—Taken up by I W White, Green tp, Dec 27, 1873, one Bull, I year old past, small size, red brindle, some white in bush of tail, little white on belly, no marks or brands. Appraised \$40.

HEIFER—Taken up by A Moore, Center tp, Dec 30, 1873, one red or red roan Heifer, about I year old past, white spots, white in forehead, splittin right car, small size. Appraised \$41.50.

COW—Taken up by A J White, Center ty, Dec 23, 1873, one Texas Cow, about 10 years old, white, head neck and hips black, swallow fork in both cars, brand like letter J on left hip, short tail, medium size. Appraised \$40.

IJCOW—Taken up by Ship-zhe-wans, Emmett tp, Dec 22, 1873, one 10 or 12 years old, white, red spots on sides, red, jaws and ears, red on both sides of neck, Appraised \$46.

HEIFER—Taken up by I, W Crawl, St, George tp, Dec HEIFER—Taken up by I, W Crawl, St, George tp.

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

#85. COLT—Aiso, ond dark iron gray Cold, 1 year yid, light mane and tail, star in forchead, no other marks or brands Appraised #15.

Dayls County—C. H. Trott, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Joseph Cumins, Dec 24, 1873, one light bay Mare, 2 years old, black mane and tail, white spot in forchead. Appraised #15.

**MARE—Taken up by Joseph Cumins, Dec 24, 1873, one light bay Mare, 2 years old, black mane and tail, white spot in forchead. Appraised #39.

**MARE—Also, one road Mare, one year old, black mane and tail, white spot in forchead. Appraised #30.

**HEIFER—Taken up by G. W. Marvel, Pottowatomic ty, become be a proposed with the control of the country of

HEIFER—Taken up by Whangare, Wolf River tp, Dec 9, 1873, one Mare and cold, mare light, short tell, light mane, 11 years old, no brands. Appraised \$25.

BULL—Taken up by John Corbet, Jan 4, 1873, one two year old Bull, white, black cars and nose, slit in right ear, stumy tall. Appraised \$15.

GOW—Taken up by Gand J Laugan, Nov 21, 1873, one two year old Bull, white, black cars and nose, slit in right ear, stumy tall. Appraised \$15.

GOW—Taken up by Gand J Laugan, Nov 21, 1873, one dark red Cow, 8 or 9 years old, swith light red calf, about 2 months old. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Wm Springer, Dec 19, 1873, one black Mare, about 3 years old, some white on both hind feet, it shands high. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Wm McIntosh, Jan 3, 1874, one dark and constant of the constant

nead. Appraised \$20,

COW—Taken up by James Mullins, Centre tp, Dec 30,

1873, one brindle Cow, white back and belly, some white on legs, underslope in right ear, and underbit in left, supposed to be 10 years old. Appraised \$12.

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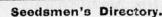
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