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

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER :

AGRICULTURE :- How to Make Farming Pleasant an tract from Report of President Anderson, 17. HORTICULTURE: -- How to Plant an Orchard, 17-New

Method of Preserving Grapes, 17—Miscellancous Notes, 17.

FAIN STOCK—Protection against Dogs, 18—Letters, 18

Should Horses were Plinders 18

Should Horses were Plinders 18 Should Horses wear Blinders, 18—Itch in Sheep, 18 The \$40,000 Cow, 18-Rare Animals, 18-New Use for Tobacco Stems, 18—The Preservation of Timber 18—Brown Paint for Iron and Steel, 18.

POULTRY NOTES, 18. BEE CULTURE :- Wintering Bees, 18.

BEE CULTURE: --WINICING BECS, 10.

FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS: --Patrops of Husbandry,
18-Extravagance, 19-Mr. Davis on Taxation, 19
Mortgage Exemption, 19-What We Want, 19-Patrons of Industry. 19-Uncertainties of Farming, 19-Grange Movements in Business. 19—Labor, 19.
EDITORIAL:—Annual Meeting State Board of Agricul-

ture, 20—Farmers' Co-operative Association, 20. News ITEMS, 21—GENERAL NEWS, 21.

What they say of the Kansas Farmer, 21 MARKET REVIEW, 21.

LITERARY AND DOMESTIC: Unfinished, 22 - The Dreamer, 22-Frost Pictures, 22-Floral Decorations, 22-Recipes, etc.

STRAY LAW, STRAY LIST. -CLUB LIST. -ADVERTISE MENTS, 24.
PRESS NOTICES. ADVERTISEMENTS.

Agriculture.

HOW TO MAKE THE PAINTERS VOCATION.

PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE.

in their successful operation, and pay for them when purchased, can, almost without exception, make their vocation both pleasant and profitable; because, being out of debt, they can take advantage of the markets, and post-can take advantage of the markets as a policia to the arts. Webster draws the line between the liberal and mechanical or industrial arts in the possesio able to pay for at the time of purchasing, consequently they have to run in debt for farm, stock and implements, and procure an insuffered and insuffered and insuffered and insuffered and implements, and procure an insuffered and insuffered and implements, and procure an insuffered area on the border of the State and along the Arkansas river. This is a new county and one of things forced the clergy, Sele ing on time they are obliged to buy at an adof the finest for agricultural purposes in this
vance upon actual value, and pay a high rate
of interest on the purchasing price. These
obligations to pay soon mature, duns and their usual accompaniment, "pay immediately and ments made the past season. Thirteen bales education of men skilled in the principles and save cost," come with post haste, and the poor of prime middling cotton, containing three precedents of law. Increased knowledge farmers must run into market as soon as their crops are in barely marketable condition, and the St. Louis market, besides a large proportal, of competent teachers. These avocations too often at unfavorable prices. This takes tion that has been kept at home for home con-away all the pleasures and profits which they sumption. The cotton seed was not received "the professions." It certainly is emphatically away all the pleasures and profits which they sumption. The cotton seed was not received away all the pleasures and profits which they under more favorable circumstances might enlast spring until about the middle of May, so in their practice is mental. As compared to the middle of May, so with the farmer, the preacher, the lawyer, and policy is the desire of cultivating too many planting. acres with an insufficient supply of implements and help for good tillage and clean culture,

profitably cultivate 160 acres, is no reason why Mountains) as we have in this at this season another, who has only one-half as much means of the year. as he had can do so on the same number of

vantage of a double outlay in freightage, in paying to have their produce carried to distant markets, and their machinery and merchandise brought back to them. To overcome this defect the farmers must give more encouragement to the establishment of manufactories in their midst—even engage in them themselves.

Many who are now engaged in unprofitable manufactories and manufactories in their midst—now engaged in unprofitable manufactories in their midst—now engaged in unprofitable manufactories in the manufactories in the mind of the manufactories in their midst—even engage in them themselves.

Many who are now engaged in unprofitable manufactories in the mind of the manufactories in their midst—even engage in them themselves.

Many who are now engaged in unprofitable manufactories in the mind of the manufactories in the mind of the manufactories in and, as each section contains 640 acres, there is therefore, 760,320 acres of land, all of an excellent quality; and but a very small per cent. of the mind of the manufactories in the mind of the manufactories in and, as each section contains 640 acres, there is therefore, 760,320 acres of land, all of an excellent quality; and but a very small per cent. of the mind of the manufactories in and as each section contains 640 acres, there is the mind of the manufactories in and as each section contains 640 acres, there is the more highly endowed, in order that the mind of the manufactories in and as each section contains 640 acres, there is the mind of the manufactories in an who labors and sweats for his own bread that people may become their own representatives, even in the halls of the nation." [Feb. 1, 1850.]

vantage, engage in some kind of manufacturing, and thereby assist in bringing about a
more equal balance between these different
useful, pleasant and profitable industries.

If every neighborhood would co-operate and
establish a shop in which, by concentrating
their means, they may procure the necessary
machinery and material to manufacture some
of the less complicated machineries, furniture,
goods, etc., during the winter months, and at
the same time reduce their farming operations

waste land. It is watered by some of the industries
treams of running water in the State, the
broadest pathway to mental power and culture.
Whatever long experience had proven to be
valuable in the education of the professional
classes, Congress designded that agricultural
that I have said applies to the whole county
as well Avon township.

ZENITH.

Wasterian Word "liberal" Congress marked out the
broadest pathway to mental power and culture.
Whatever long experience had proven to be
valuable in the education of the professional
classes, Congress designded that agricultural
that I have said applies to the whole county
as well Avon township.

ZENITH.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF PRESIDENT
ANDERSON. during the summer; and by so doing avoid the present system of overwork in summer and the rust out of winter, so making themselves cultural College: the rust out of winter, so making themselves more comfortable, their lives more agreeable. and better equalize their incomes and outlays.

Another serious drawback is the great lack of making use of the means of intellectual and esthetical culture, which are necessary to make any vocation pleasant and happy, Under the going into debt system farmers must forego all efforts in that direction to make their labors financially profitable. It may as truly be said of individuals as of nations, that individuals or nations become so exclusively devoted to money-making, whether for the ecessaries of life, or for the sake of hoarding, There have been many able articles published in the newspapers from time to time setting forth the pleasures and profits of farming. Under favorable circumstances there is much profit and pleasure to be derived from it, but there is, nevertheless, a darker picture to very many of those who have adopted farming as their occupation. Many find it a hard road to their occupation. Many find it a hard road to which should engage the attention of intelligent and progressive men.

The men who can purchase their farms, and all the necessary implements and stock needed in their occupation, and pay for them their occupation, almost without exception of their means and their of their occupation, and pay for them their occupation, and pay for them their occupation, and pay for them are not the same and the cultivation of taste. They should not be content with delving in the carties in their occupation. When there is, nevertheless, a darker picture to very many of those who have adopted farming as their occupation. Many find it a hard road to the fine arts then they would realize that it is gent and progressive men.

The men who can purchase their farms, and the cultivation of taste. They should consider it their duty also to devote a portion of their means and time to the cultivation of refined literature, science and the fine arts then they would realize that it is gent and progressive men.

The men who can purchase their farms, and all the necessary implements and stock needed in their occupation, and pay for them the very many of the heart that makes the individual and the cultivation of taste. They work of the worst form of American slavery might be deemed libery. A man who was "no slave" was called "liber." In those days more than the slave. Hence the condition of the slave. Hence the condition of the slave. Hence the condition of the slave and the slave. Hence the condition of the slave and the that they thereby neglect the proper cultiva-

There was several hundred bushels of case tor beans raised and exported from this counand thus their farms run down and overrun ty last season, and next spring will witness with noxious weeds, which exhaust the soil the planting of large fields of cotton and cas and crowd out the crops; and in this way tor beans, besides the usual amount of grain they again lose all the pleasures and profits of and vegetables. This has also proved to be one of the finest winter wheat countries east of the Rocky Mountains, both as to quality and studies; liberal education, that is, such as is extended beyond the practical necessities of well worked. Throw out enough earth to farming.

To make farming pleasant and profiable one of the finest winter wheat countries east of the Rocky Mountains, both as to quality and these defects must be overcome by an opposite quantity, and the flour manufactured from course. Farmers must not overreach their wheat grown here is of a superior quality, and course. Farmers must not overreach their wheat grown here is of a superior quality, and means in the commencement. They must be content to till only as much land as they can and our neighbor, Cowley county, is very large the phrase "liberal education" in the proper pressing it firmly about the roots. The plant was a content to till only as much land as they can and our neighbor, Cowley county, is very large to the content to till only as much land as they can and our neighbor, Cowley county, is very large to the content to till only as much land as they can and our neighbor, Cowley county, is very large to the content to till only as much land as they can and our neighbor, Cowley county, is very large to the content to till only as much land as they can and our neighbor, Cowley county, is very large to the content to till only as much land as they can also a content to till only as much land as they can also a content to till only as much land as they can also a content to till only as much land as they can also a content to till only as much land as they can be content to till only as much land as they can also a content to till only as much land as they can be content to till only as much land as they can be content to till only as much land as they can be content to till only as much land as they can be content to till only as much land as they can be content to till only as much land as they can be content to till only as much land as they can be content to till only as much land as they can be content to till only as much land as they can be content to till only as much land as they can be content to till only as much land as they can be content to till only as much land as they can be content to till only as much land as they can be content to till only as much land as they can be content to till only as much land as they can be content to till only as much land as they can be content to till only as much land as they can be content to till only as much land as they can be content to till only as much lan purchase and properly stock without running and I never saw as fine a prospect for winter into debt, and thereby keep clear of the wheat in any country (and I have been in some Because one man can purchase and of the finest wheat countries east of the Rocky

Profitable, 17—Letter From Summer County, 17—Ex- rural pursuits had better, no doubt to their ad- waste land. It is watered by some of the finest

THE ORGANIC LAW.

The act of Congress endowing agricultural their labors financially profitable. It may as colleges, prescribes that their leading object truly be said of individuals as of nations, that shall be "to teach such branches of learning as where wealth accumulates, men decay; when in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the sev-eral pursuits and professions in life."

1. WHAT IS A LIBERAL EDUCATION AS PRE

the doctor are relatively exempt from toil. Hence an education designed professions would naturally be called "liberal" and until quite recently, no other pursuits have been deemed worthy of the educator's

It is in this light, glinted to us by the bil lows of many centuries, that we are to read as soon as you get them, bury them in moist Webster's definition of liberal, i. c., "Befitting earth, taking out only as wanted for planting.

as he had can do so on the same number of acres. The better policy would be for him to concentrate his labor and means upon 80 acres.

Much of the pleasure and profit of farming, here in the far West, is the great disproportion between the producers and consumers of breadstuffs. Farmers are at the great disad
Times are hard and money scarce; corn and minds of the masses, those whose interest it is plant two or three inches deeper than the trees that the laboring men of the country should be uneducated and dependent, that their sweat and toil may be used to advance the interest, and promote the happing and ridge up to them leaving dead furrows surplus produce. Our greatest wants are an that she is now more largely represented by adult white people who are unable to read they will stand deeper than the trees beignorant, should be uneducated and dependent, that their sweat and toil may be used to advance the interest, and promote the happing and ridge up to them leaving dead furrows and ridge up to them leaving dead furrows surplus produce. Our greatest wants are an that she is now more largely represented by adult white people who are unable to read they will stand deeper than the trees deeper than the trees deeper than the trees and not well drained plant almost on top and ridge up to them leaving dead furrows and ridge up to them leaving dead furrows surplus produce. Our greatest wants are an that she is now more largely represented by adult white people who are unable to read they will stand deeper than the trees deeper than the trees and not well drained plant almost on top and ridge up to them leaving dead furrows and ridge up to them leaving dead furrows surplus produce. Our greatest wants are an that she is now more largely represented by adult white people who are unable to read the plant almost on top and ridge up to them leaving dead furrows and ridge up to them leaving dead furrows and ridge up to them leaving dead furrows and ridge up to them leaving and not well drained plant almost on top and ridg

There can be no doubt that by use of the word "liberal" Congress marked out the

ANDERSON.

To the board of Reyents of the Kansas Agricultural College:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report; and the radical changes in the policy of this institution seem to require greater detail than will hereafter be necessary.

The Presidency was tendered to me July 30th, 1873, and I accepted September third, the fall term beginning September eleventh.

THE CRIANCLAM.

THE CRIANCLAM.

Sequence of American liber-ty leading to American liber-ty. He possesses a liberal education who has learned that which is known or believed of the cuttural College:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report; and the radical changes in the policy of this institution seem to require greater detail than will hereafter be necessary.

The Presidency was tendered to me July 30th, 1873, and I accepted September third, the fall term beginning September eleventh. which Congress expressed by the word liberal; their scope is equally wide; their aim is far-reaching; their rule thoroughness; and their only limitations such as are imposed by the youth and poverty of the college, or the students lack of ambition, time or money. I havedwelt at such length upon this point in order that the line which divides these from the industrial denartments may be more sharp.

order that the line which divides these from the industrial departments may be more sharp-ly drawn, in order, by contrast, to throw into bolder relief the further idea which Congress expressed, by using the word practical—"a lib-eral and practical education."

sider carefully what we will plant, and where and how we will plant to bring the best re-

valuable in New York, Ohio or some other Guerrero, in Mexico, in May, 1873.

Select, if possible, the highest ground on the farm for your orchard site and have it naturally or artificially drained so that water will never stand about the roots.

The soil should be well prepared by a thorough and deep plowing the fall before plant-

Having the ground selected and prepared for the orchard, go to the nearest reliable nursery and get the trees fresh from the ground. If not convenient to go to the nursery, make up a club with your neighbors, and select the trees or send your orders to some reliable man. If you cannot find any better way to get your trees, buy of a pedlar rather than go without, though it is much the better way o buy direct from the man who grows them.

Do not expose the roots to sun or air, and as soon as you get them, bury them in moist well worked. Throw out enough earth to give the roots ample room to set out your trees in and fill up carefully with fine mellow earth pressing it firmly about the roots. The plant ing should be done when the ground is in and accepted sense.

A single extract from the speech of Senator Harlan, of Iowa, in reply to Senator Mason, of Virginia will suffice.

"There may be those who are not disposed to give the means for the devopement of the minds of the masses, those whose interest it is plant two or three inches deeper than the trees that the laboring men of the country should the nursery. If the soil is tenacious in the nursery in the nursery. If the soil is tenacious in the nursery in the nursery in the nursery. If the soil is tenacious in the nursery in the nursery in the nursery. If the soil is tenacious in the nursery in the nu

In alight, sandy well-drained soil plant five six inches deeper than the trees grew.

My experience teaches me that the best time to plant is in the spring, before the growth starts, but it will do to plant until the buds are

New Method of Preserving Grapes.—A French vine-dresser preserves grapes through the en-tire winter, their freshness, beauty and savor tire winter, their freshness, beauty and savor remaining unimpaired, even until the month of April. He for a long time kept secret the process but has lately given it to the world. The grapes are left upon the vine as late as possible, care being had, however, to cut them before the first frost. The bunch, in cutting is not detached from the stalk or cane, but the latter is cut so that the cluster has attached to the first frost. latter is cut so that the cluster has attached to it, after cutting, two or three knots and joints below the cluster and two above. The upper end is then covered with wax, to prevent the evaporation of the fluids contained within the pores of the wood. All grapes, not absolutely healthy, are capefully removed from the cluster, after which the lower end of the stock is thrust through the hole in a perforated cork, and down into a bottle filled with water. In the water is a little wood-charcoal, which prewax around the stalk, so as to close the bottle.
water and air tight. The bottles are then
placed upon tables or shelves in a dry chamber, in which the temperature never falls below the freezing point. The bottles are supported in any convenient way, so as to prevent
their being tipped over by the weight of the
clusters, and are placed at such intervals that
the bunches do not come in contact with each
other. The bunches must be, from time to
time, carefully examined, and such single
grapes as show symptoms of spoiling, must be
removed.—American arrisem.

American Azaleas.—The Gardener's Chronicle says Azalea growing" has reached as high perfection of growing in America as with us." This is given by way of compliment, in special reference to the magnificent display of Azaleas in bloom at Mr. Sargent's, in Brookline, Mass. The queen of the collection is the variety called Azalea indica decora, a dome shaped plant, of about five feet high, 16 feet in circumference, and the mistakes it may take years to find them out and many years more to correct them. We should, therefore, contained the correct them will plant and where

New Double Poinsettia.—A new variety has

Hathaway Excelsior Tomato.-We believe Hathaway Excelsior Tomato.—We believe this originated in America, but know not its precise source. Nevertheless it has found its way to England, and Gardener writes to the Gardener's Chronicle, that "it is the most acceptable Love-apple in cultivation; it is of moderate growth, flowers early, and extremely handsome, probably the handsomest of all the tomatoes, being plump and quite round, devoid of all sutures."

A Fine Ginkgo Tree.—In the Botanical Garden, at Pisa, Italy, is a Gingko tree, Salisburia adiantifolia, which has attained the height of nearly ninety feet, and at three feet from the ground is nine feet seven inches in pround is nine leet seven inches in circum-ference. It was received from England, and planted in 1788. It is a splendid tree, and very remarkable for the rich golden color which the leaves assume before falling.

Plant for Rockwork.—An interesting plant for rockwork is recommended by the Gardener's Chronicle, to be "Scabiosa Parnassae." It grows in "hummocks" and has heavy foliage and pale flowers, succeeded by a feathery pappasalike calvs, which gives the plant a pappus-like calyx, which gives the plant a very distinct aspect.

A fine Coral Tree. - In a Nursery at Dorking,

growers from the ravages of the wolves and have paid a big price, and because I bred them at a little distance from my house, on broken land of little value for other purposes, but upon which I could give them unlimited range, I lost more than half my stock, destroyed by the curs of my neighbors, who openly asserted that they made their dogs hunt for their own support.

If a dog is valuable, why should not his owner pay a tax on him, as much as I should on my sheep or swine. If he is keeping one or five worse than worthless brutes that he neither feeds nor derives any benefit from, why has caused.

The points to be embraced in a law to be of any real benefit would be: 1. Taxation for all; your side of the continent, to know that the 2. Give any person the right to destroy all dogs found running at large without a master; 3. Make it a misdemeanor for any person to allow a dog to run at large when it shall have of prices. I have the word of the first either of prices. I have the word of the first either of the first either of the side of the continent, to know that the 2. Give any person to the continent, to know that the 2. Give any person to the first either of the first either become adicted to rambling and trespassing upon other's premises.

As the law now stands it is very risky for a person to kill a dog, although he may be caught in the very act of trespassing or doing damage to you. And again, there is no ade-quate protection against vicious and danger-ous dogs. In Leavenworth county alone there tea-cup of water. Another remedy is to cleanse damage to you. And again, there is no adeous dogs. In Leavenworth county alone there has been nearly or quite a dozen cases where women and children have been attacked and seriously bitten, and in no case have the courts if practicable, with a dry bandage. Three or extended any certain remedy, nor can they un. der the present law. Leavenworth Co., Kan. HARD SCRABBLE.

LYNN CREEK, KAN. EDITOR FARMER:-Will you be kind enough

KENNEBEC, KAN., Jan. 13, 1874. EDITOR FARMER:-We have been constant readers of your paper, and like it much, and hope it will greatly help the people of Kansas in your hands, and also prove profitable to you. The great drawbacks to this county, Rus louse on her or her chickens."

I can possitively assert that she came off clean, with seven fine patridge cochins, and not a you. sell, are Texas men and cattle, who run over the settlers to that extent, that if continued, we must give way to them, as they seem to think we have no rights they are bound to respect, and are doing more to keep out settlers than any other cause. They denounce this as a most miserable country, and publicly threaten to compel the farmers to leave. They are a detriment to any community. In places where they establish their headquarters immorality result being an evolution of acetic acid, and prevails, and the sabbath becomes a holiday. prevails, and the sabbath becomes a holiday. Besides, they pay no taxes, as they come after the assessment is made, but if in time for assessment, by the time the taxes are collectible when first treated, the timber is so softened to the sabbath becomes a holiday. To have early swarms it is important that by time, and which appears to materially interested they have a good supply of honey, as well as been bread, this encourages an early increase of the material. When first treated, the timber is so softened bees. Rye flour mixed with bran is a good

gitimate business without molestation. L.L.

lay in a horse's eye, that should make it neces-sary to cover it up, and shut out its owner from at least two-thirds of his rightful field of vis-ion. The poets say that old age look backward; but we never heard such an idiosyncrasy charged upon the horse. The theory that a horse is less apt to be frightened when shut out from everything behind him, we suspect to be a fallacy else saddle-horses and war-horses would be dully blinded. Every horse is as familiar with his own carriage as with his own tail, and, as far as his "personal" fortitude is concerned, is no more disturbed at being pursued by one than by the other. As for other scarecrows that come up behind, they are mostly so familiar to the animal, that, the more fully the horse can perceive them, the more quietly does he submit to their approach. Then it is such a pity to cover up one of the most brilliant features of this most brilliant creature. The horse has borne such a hand in the civilization of this should be as neutral as possible. lacy else saddle-horses and war-horses would be has borne such a hand in the civilization of this rough-and-tumble world, that it seems not so much a cruelty as a discourtesy, as well as a disgrace to hide his form with embarrassing toggery. No wonder we estimate the force in the world as horse-power; no wonder the Romans and the Germans, each in their own languages, designated their aristocracy as riders; no wonder their descendants made thivally a synonym for their highest virtues. Let the horse be given his due, and unblinded. The check-rein is another nuisance in harnesswear which has almost entirely disappeared from England, the army having at last given has borne such a hand in the civilization of this from England, the army having at last given the shuttle, as honestly pays for the cloth he it up by order of the commander-in-chief, Sir wears as he who gathers the snowy cotton George Burgoyne.— Webster Times.

PROTECTION AGAINST BOGS.

EDITOR FARMER:—I see in your paper, just at hand, an item in regard to protecting woolgrowers from the ravages of the wolves and coyotes. This is all right, but only a small part of the protection wool-growers and others are entitled to. I venture the opinion that for every sheep killed by wolves, three are killed by worthless dogs. If it is just to tax the wool-growers and others of the more thickly

the size of a fawn; some curious ducks, from the Dalilia Spinicanda (never before brought to Europe) to the Melopiona paposaca of Micronesia; a swan which looks likes a floating leg, thence called Dendrocyenal arcustu; some tufted partridges; a Cryptonyx Cristalus, whose eyes are half covered with a red eyelid; quails from Coromandel, the Cothurnix Coromandelica, &c.—Am. Sportsman.

should he not be made to return some equiva-lent to the community for the annoyance he has caused.

The Rabbit Fever.—We are indebted to Mr.
S. B. Pike, of San Francisco, California, for the information which we give in the extract which

ollows:
"It may or not be news to the fanciers, on the may or not be news to the fanciers, on the fanciers, of prices. I have the word of the first officer of the steamer, Great Public, that he saw twelve hundred (\$1,200) Mexican dollars counted down upon the ship's deck for one rabbit! How is that for high?" Poultry Bulletin.

Scratches in Horses .- A writer recommends

New Use For Tobacco Stems.—James H. Fry, of Pilatka Fla., in a communication to the POULTRY BULLETIN, says: "I noticed in your June number a communication from E. G. La-EDITOR FARMER:—Will you be kind enough to answer the following questions:

Can a man with a farm, moderately improved, afford to pay twelve per cent. interest on money to invest in young native cattle, say from four to goe hundred dollars, and give a mortgage as security, on three to five years time?

What do you think prices will be for the next five years, and the safety in such investments?

J. R. M.

J. R. M. ashes, &c., I tried with very little satisfaction, until it occurred to me to use tobaccco stems, mixed with a little hay, and to test it more thoroughly I removed a hen that was litterally covered with lice, and in a few days would have had to run. I cleaned the eggs and put her in a fresh box, and to-day, June 14, I can possitively seent that the care of clear.

The Preservation of Timber. - Engineering

they and their cattle have gone, and we have to pay the taxes.

We wish this cattle question properly presented to the legislature, that the cattle range may be removed west of this county, that the farmers may be enabled to attend to their legislatures without molestation.

James are collectable when first treated, the timber is so softened to give it an even surface or its form can be altered considerable substitute for pollen until the appearance of by pressure, and it can thus be moulded to many forms, which are at present only productible by the action of cutting tools. The forms thus given to the timber in a soft state are retained permanently. As far as can be gitimate business without molestation.

July well are to prove that the appearance of flowers.

Bees need sunshine and pure air as much as other animals. What would you think of a person shutting up his pigs or calves in a judged from experience gained on the North-derivative of the proventies of the considerable substitute for pollen until the appearance of flowers.

Bees need sunshine and pure air as much as other animals. What would you think of a person shutting up his pigs or calves in a judged from experience gained on the North-derivative of the considerable substitute for pollen until the appearance of flowers.

thority of the Chronique de l'Industrie, the fol-lowing is an excellent mixture to protect iron and steel from rust: Dissolve in four parts of

Loultry Notes.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

The symptoms of this disease, which has during the past few years become quite prevalent in our poultry yards during the hot months, are by no means uniform, and in several in-stances do not present a clear cholera character. pentine, or in these proportions if a less quantity is needed. After the diseased sheep is shorn of its wool, as well as all the sound ones, prevery sheep killed by wolves, three are killed by worthless dogs. If it is just to tax the wool-growers and others of the more thickly settled sections of the State for protection against wolves and coyotes, is it more than just for us to ask to be protected from the raids of half-starved, worthless dogs, that not only kill and maim sheep, but in numberless ways annoy and damage others as well as wool-growers. I have some choice poultry, for which I have paid a big price, and because I bred them Rare Animals.—The Paris Jardin d'Acclimatan and an early stage of the disease, every three tation has just received a large consignment of rare animals from the Coromandel Coast, Polynesia and South America. Among them are four young Patagonian hares, which grow to the size of a fawn; some curious ducks, from the Dafilia Spinicanda (never before the coronal spinicanda (never bef

That there are numerous good breeds of hens no one disputes. Some have one virtue, and some another. I have tried many breeds with varied success, and at last have discarded all but the Partridge Cochins. I have no fault to find with other breeds, but the Partridge Cochins reproduce themselves so correctly that I like them best. Now, the Buff Cochins, the Dark Brahmas, the light Brahmas, and many other varieties I might name, are fine birds, with many excellent qualities—but in none of the chickens do you see such uniformity as the Partridge Cochins. They are all true to a feather. You don't have to discard a third or fourth, as not being up to the standard. With the other varieties you do. As for layers, I have never seen better—they have lain all this the other varieties you do. As for layers, I have never seen better—they have lain all this winter. The eggs hatch out nicely, the hens make good mothers, and they are hardy and healthy. I really think they are a going to take the lead. Their color is good, something like the Partridge, and the cocks are the showlest high of any variety I have yet seen. iest birds of any variety I have yet seen.
AUNT SARAH,
In Colman's Rural World.

Cooked Ment For Fowls, -Fowls, as well as dogs become quarrelsome if fed on raw meat. Besides, cooking makes it more nutritious. When raw, it is rather hard and crude, compared with the mild natural diet of worms and grubs, which are for the most part soft, and easily dissolved by digestion.

and easily dissolved by digestion.

Occasionally, for variety, a little raw ment may be given. Fish, when plenty, is more conveniently given boiled, because in that state the fowls easily pick every morsel from the bones, and no mincing is required. Chandler's scraps have the advantage of being already cooked, and on that account as well as many

WINTERING BEES.

When the bee-keeper has only a few stocks he may winter them successfully in a dry well ventilated cellar, that can be kept per fectly dark, to prevent the bees from leaving the hives. By this process he may save a few pounds of honey. But if your cellar is damp and filled with impure gasses arising from de cayed fruit and vegetables, the combs will mould and the bees become diseased. Cases mation, have lost most of them, and, becoming discouraged, conclude they have " no luck."

The bees after long confinement are less prosperous in the early part of the season.

judged from experience gained on the Northern Railway of France, on which line sleepers save a small quantity of food? If they lived
treated by this process, have been down for
some time, Mr. Blythe's system of treatment is
an effectual preservative, while it has the great
before, where all conditions are favorable, a
advantage of enabling green timber to be seasary to cover it up, and shut out its owner from
the ast two-thirds of his rightful field of visto the heart wood in durability and powers of
the process of the told are look backward.

The rocks were as a small quantity of food? If they lived
throughthey would be of little value afterward.
It ried in-door wintering, and as I have said
advantage of enabling green timber to be seasoned in a tew hours. In fact, the sap wood,
fire pounds of honey may be saved. This is
when "carbureted," appears practically equal
to the heart wood in durability and powers of
the only argument been put forward in support of the practice so far as I am apprised. save a small quantity of food? If they lived Subordinate Granges, while attending the port of the practice so far as I am apprised. My opinion is that the most successful mode of wintering bees is upon summer stands. Brown Paint for Iron and Steel .- On the au- Give plenty of honey and good upward venti-

Bees cannot be frozen in this latitude, if they have sufficient honey and are kept dry, open holes in the top of the hive and fill up with straw contracting the entrance.

The excessive doctoring of bees has a tendency to throw the business into the hands of a few persons who have leisure and means to make it pay, thereby erecting a monopoly Just think of asking 25 or 50 dollars for a single at Greenbrier, Fauquier county, Va. queen. A Mrs. F-p believed as she strove to teach others, that in door wintering was best. Why did she bury her choice queens and im ported stocks last winter when with her house, was burned her bees. Since the time that Sampson discovered them in the carcass of a defunct lion, bees have naturally done well, until the cupidity of man sought to coin money from their culture, The curse still holds good

Karmers' Organizations.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

National Grange—Business Officers :-

MASTER-Dudley W. Adams, Wankon, lowa. SECRETARY-O. H. Kelly, Georgetown, D. C.

Kansas State Grange-Business Officers :-

Kahsas State Grange—Business Officers:

Mayter—M. E. Hudson, ox officio, Mapleton, Bourbon co Secretary—Geo. W. Spargeon, Jacksonville, Secretary—Geo. W. Spargeon, Jacksonville, Carata Agex—Jon. G. Otis, Topeka, The Dumbauld, Jacksonville, Exactive Committee Fill. Bumbauld, Jacksonville, W. P. Popene, Topeka, General Deputy—J. A. Cramer, Lawrence.

New Deputies—W. S. Mathews, Sencea, Nemcha county; U. M. Morgan, Jarbalo, Leavenwith co.; T. S. Floyd, Sedgwick City, Harvey co.; F. G. Herron, Huron, Atchison, county; III. Bradshaw, No. Ceder, Jackson co.; W. P. Popene, Topeka, Shawnecco.; U. H. Fliebury, Manhattan, Riley co.; J. H. Hilbury, Manhattan, Riley co.; J. H. Hilbury, Manhattan, Riley co.; J. F. J. L. Zimmerman, Wichila, Sedgwick co.; J. F. Hilches, Garnet, Anderson county; Peter Brandon, Burlington, Coffey co.; J. F. Hilches, Garnet, Anderson county; Peter Brandon, Burlington, Coffey co.; J. F. Hilches, J. J. Silton, Eldorado, Butler co.; A. Palmer, Topeka, Shawnec co.; W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Franklin co.; T. E. Tabor, Lawrence, Douglas co.; J. F. Holowell, Colmbus, Cherokee co. E. A. Hodge, Marion Centre, Marjon co.; J. F. MeDowell, Colmbus, Cherokee co. E. A. Hodge, Marion Centre, Marjon co.; C. Baker, Appleton, Bourbon co.—

J. N. Ineley, Oskaloosa, Jefferson co.

State Board of Agriculture-Officers :-

State Board of Agriculture—Officers:—
PERSHIENT—Thomas Murphy, Atchison.
TREASURER—Geo. W. Veale, Topeka.
SECRETARY—Affred Gray, Wyandotte and Topeka.
MEMBERS—J. K. Hudson, Wyandotte.
S. T. Kelsey, Ponnons.
Geo. L. Young, Topeka.
James Rogers, Burlingame.
Martin Anderson, Holton.
William Martindsle, Madion.
William Martindsle, Madion.
Geo. T. Anthony, Leavenworth.
R. P. Edgington, Eldorado.
George Noble, Lawrence.
Thos. A. Osborn, Gorernor.
W. H. Smallwood, Sec. of State, Sec.

Farmers' Co-operative Association PRESIDENT-John Davis, Junction City, VICE PRESIDENT-J. K., Hudson, Topeka, CREASUREH-Henry Bronson, Lawrence, ECRETARY-Alfred Gray, Topeka, DIRECTORS-J. S. Van Winkle, Pleasant Hidge, John Mings, Burlingaine, J. R. Smith, Lawrence, J. W. Bill, Manhattan,

State Horticultural Society-Officer PRESIDENT—Wm. M. Housley, Leavenworth.
VICE PRESIDENT—D. B Skeels, Osage Mission TREASURER —F. Wellhouse, Leavenworth.
SECRETARY—G. C. Bracket, Lawrence.
TRUSTREE, Gale, Manhattan.
E. Van Derman,
B. L. Kingdury, Buylington.

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

Northern Kansas District Fair Association : PRESIDENT—Geo. W. Glick. ECRETARY—Nelson Abbott, Atchison. Comprising Atchison, Brown and Doniphan counties.

Kansas Agricult'l and Mech'l Association :-PRESIDENT—M. S. Grant. BECRETARY—C. W. Chapin, Leavenworth. Comprising Leavenworth and part of Jesserson counties

Kansas and Msssouri Fair Association :-

PRESIDENT—B. F. Helper. SECRETARY—J. B. Campbell, Fort Scott. Comprising Aourbon and Crawlord countles, Kansa and Barton county, Missouri.

From the State Deputy.

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

W. P. POPENOE, State Deputy. ***

The attention of members of Subordinate Granges directed to Article 3 of the State Constitution, which

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

W. P. POPENOE, State Deputy.

From the Grand Secretary.

The Worthy Master of the State Grange having resigned his office on the 15th of November, 1873, all communications intended for the Master should be ad dressed to the Overseer, M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bour bon county. G. W. Spungeon, Sec. Kansas State Grange.

To Deputies

The various Deputies will greatly oblige us by send ing lists of Granges, when organized, for publication

Notice to Subordinate Granges ;-There is no authority requiring the State Grange to pay embezzlements have become so common that the expenses of mileage of the Masters of the meetings of the State Grange, and there never find the cause of this trouble, to tell why men was any such authority. The assumption of hitherto prompt and honorable in the disthis expense by the State Grange at its last charge of their business obligations, now, susmeeting, has left that body largely in debt; and the prompt payment of all dues will not it under the definition of the word at the head accumulate funds enough in its Treasury to pay of this article—extravagance. even the Delegates expenses chosen in accordance with the provisions of Article 3d of the Constitution, which is only one delegate for every eight Granges in a County. (Sea Constitution.) And all other Masters and Past Masters who wish to attend the next meeting of the State Grange in February, will have to pay their own expenses.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE STATE GRANGE,

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

O. H. KELLY, Secretary National Grange,

Price List, No. 4.

From the oilice of the State Agency, is being sistent by their very frequency. prepared, and will be issued in a few days.

Circulars No's 1 and 2 are all out, and No.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

BY W. S. HANNA, STATE DEPUTY

This is eminently a farmers' social organization, composed of both sexes, who shall meet once month as members of the same family, for the purpose of social and intellectual enjoyment, which is one of the most desirable features in a new State where we seldom truly know our own neighbors, are to a great extent deprived of true social and intellectual culture. The reading room, the farmers' library, the secret price list, the beautiful ceremonies of initiation, and the music of the grange room, add a charm to the granges which the club seldom possesses, and the universal satisfaction it brings to thousands of farmers' homes is a sufficient proof of its meeting a long felt want. Every secret organization is stronger than any open organization, hence all our necessary business is done in secret session where sharpers, political shysters, and those whose interests conflict with the farmers' interest cannot come. Should inexperienced deputies admit such, the organization has power to control them, or expel them, but great care is usually taken to keep them out. In the Club there is no bond of unity except that which is purely speculative, while we are bound together "as with a band of iron whose application is as gentle as the silken thread that binds a wreath of flowers." The Grange has a treas ury worth having, kept by itself, and under its own control, around which all naturally cling. It is ready at a moment's notice to employ an active agent of their own choice, or to apply it as stock in any manufacturing or any other enterprise as their interest may seem to demand.

"That which is nothing, costs nothing," is true in any undertaking, and we venture the assertion that no other secret society ever intended to convey one half the benefit to its members for the same amount of money expended in sustaining that the Order of Patrons of Husbandry does. The Patrons represent a complete organization, National, State and Subordinate, (and experience teaches us that we have hardly money enough invested in this State to carry out the great plans of the organization. Yet by economy, we are preparing plans that will eventually save the farmers of Kansas thousands of dollars, the same as in Iowa, where the last grange reports a saving of five thousand dollars on two kinds of sewing machines, and a reduction on supplies of from 15 to 20 per cent. Their Executive Committee report that their agents have bought and sold

\$5.000.000 worth of machinery. The Patrons all work under the same charter, the same constitutions and by-laws peaceably and in order, and they work systematically and harmoniously, and with a unity of purpose that makes them the most powerful farmers' organization in the world. Avoiding party politics or sectarian discussions in the work of the order, they are moulding political parties who now are ready to work for the farmers interest, to respect their petitions and enact just laws for his benefit. Our object is to exercise a moral sussion over members, prevent cruelty to animals, nurse the sick, instruct the youth, establish wholesome reading, encourage the cause of education, expose humbugs, and protect by all available means, the farmer's interests. May we not ask every true farmer in Kansas who can see good in his fellow man, who has a generous heart and open hand to help the needy, raise the fallen, and are to help make the labors of this life cheercheerful to unite with the noble army of Patrons.

Emporia, Kansas, Jan., 12, 1874

EXTRAVAGANCE.

What every body says is conceded to be true, and every body says "the times are out of joint." If every body knew, and would tell. just what joint in the anatomy of time is so sadly dislocated we might set it right again.

But this is just what nobody knows. They are loosing what they have and the poor just holding their own-nothing. A scowl is on every face and a growl on every tongue. And what is worse still, defaults and confidence is scarcer than money.

Now, Mr. Editor, if I were commissioned to pend, default and embezzle I would look for

It has been well said: "He that is extravagant will quickly become poor, and poverty will tempt corruption."

First extravagant, then poor, and finally corrupt. Who has not known the victim of three steps which lead to a rain out-side the circle of hope? Who does not now know a multitude treading the first, and tempting the logical acceptance of the other fatal steps?

We have so generally fallen into the habit of purchasing to supply our vanity instead of necessities that the most startling evidence of wicked waste commands no attention. To see diamond jewelry and mortgaged homestead, an elegant carriage and ruined credit, fast horses and loose habits, a small income and large outgoes, all in posession of the same party is so common as to excite no remark. Such glaring inconsistencies are made con-

Look in upon one of our Western Fairs, where it is expected to meet the simple, and 4 is intended to embrace a complete list of pri-frugal and the faithful of mankind, a class of from their culture, The curse still holds good that, "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat that, "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat ces, so far as arrangements have been perfect people as untouched by ambition for vain that, "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat ces, so far as arrangements have been perfect people as untouched by ambition for vain the business roll of show as they are destitute of means to gratify the Agency will receive a copy as soon as out. it. The show itself is understood to be an ex

great cities, no old estates, no families of large wealth to tempt an exhibition of any article

At these farmer's and mechanic's Fairs, as

or mechanic in the State who think he lives comfortably.

where money is never less than double New gal grab once every year; that takes all they England interest, and often four times that can rake and scrape for taxes. I say emphatirate, that there should be even an occassional cally, come right down to business, and settle For the Kansas Farmer. customer for such goods. But purchasers are this one question of taxation at the lowest found here in our midst for these and every notch that will answer the purpose, and the style of the most costly fabrics and articles problem of our prosperity is more than half made or imported.

Defaulting cashiers, embezzling clerks, stock-watering railroad officers, suspended bank managers, corrupt officials and professional gamblers buy them. A great multitude of fools make themselves poor counterfeits of the classes we have named and buythem. And in the end honest, poorly clad and poorer paid mania of extravagance has bewildered the pop | Exemption Law passed last winter. The gen ize the good time coming.

For the Kansas Farmer.

MR. DAVIS ON TAXATION.

things from the pen of John Davis, but I think it is time for some one to admonish him that ing to say that in all probability we never will. until he gets an idea that he is a sort of idol of have. certain class, and determines to ride into office by flattering and humbugging that chass, whose cause he assumes to champion, his usefulness is in a great measure destroyed.

Leaving out whatuver good there may be in what he says in your issue of the 7th inst, his fling at the merchants and bankers, and his remarks concerning "farmers" bonded warehouses and connected banks, where products may be stored until needed by consumers, money advances at low interest till sales are the people, and quiet the prejudices that reason made, of prices which cover the entire cost of cannever remove. Prejudices are sometimes products, unheeding taxes, interest on invest- as hard to remove as to beat down the pyrament, etc, will, just as he says, "be branded as mids with a wooden mallet. No amount of visionary and impracticable," and unlike reasoning can make people believe that it is 2. Repeal of 50 per cent. penalty on taxes unvisionary and impracticable," and unlike reasoning can make people believe that it is what he says, always will be. And more, such ideas will at once be classed by every sensible farmer as they deserve to be, as the ravings of a politician who, however, honest he may have near as possible to making taxation equal and interest an intended to be month ago, when he branched just.

issue by some cock and bull story.

that the merchant has no advantage over the found, they are sure to be savagely handled. farmer. There are more merchants than the This year they find mortgages exempt from country can support, and goods are being sold taxation; they find that a representative of every day for less than cost, and merchants are capital, from which a considerable sum has breaking up all over the country by reason of been realized for the support of government, the unprofitableness of their business, In the has at once been freed from taxation and the face of these facts what nonsense to say that whole burthen of taxation has been thrown the farmer has to pay the taxes or other ex-upon actual values in land, merchandise, etc., pense of the merchant. Every thing in the without any provision for an equitable and commercial line is governed by supply and equal taxation.

position of intellectual skill, persistent indus- for farmers to elect their best men to office, value of property is returned by the assessor, quite well as mechanic and farmer— told me pure moral atmosphere must prevail. There position of intellectual skill, persistent incus to retrieve their best men in the sum of taxes would be no greater than that he had never varied from his ten hour try and strict frugality among a class of people particularly to the State Legislature, and it is the sum of taxes would be no greater than that he had never varied from his ten hour reference to the subject is allowed. We tolerately the sum of taxes would be no greater than that he had never varied from his ten hour reference to the subject is allowed. We tolerately that he had never varied from his ten hour reference to the subject is allowed. We tolerately that he had never varied from his ten hour reference to the subject is allowed. We tolerately that he had never varied from his ten hour reference to the subject is allowed. We tolerately that he had never varied from his ten hour reference to the subject is allowed. We tolerately that he had never varied from his ten hour reference to the subject is allowed. We tolerately that he had never varied from his ten hour reference to the subject is allowed. We tolerately that he had never varied from his ten hour reference to the subject is allowed. We tolerately that he had never varied from his ten hour reference to the subject is allowed. We tolerately that he had never varied from his ten hour reference to the subject is allowed. We tolerately that he had never varied from his ten hour reference to the subject is allowed. devoted to the development of a new country time that we instruct these members to attend now. The owner of a larm who now pays of the development of a new country time that we instruct these members to attend now. The owner of a larm who now pays of the development of a new country time that we instruct these members to attend now. The owner of a larm who now pays of the country time that we instruct these members to attend now. The owner of a larm who now pays of the country time that we instruct these members to attend now. The owner of a larm who now pays of the country time that we instruct these members to attend now. The owner of a larm who now pays of the country time that we instruct these members to attend now. The owner of a larm who now pays of the country time that we instruct these members to attend now. The owner of a larm who now pays of the country time that we instruct these members to attend now. The owner of a larm who now pays of the country time that we instruct these members to attend now. The owner of a larm who now pays of the country time that we instruct these members to attend now. The owner of a larm who now pays of the country time that we instruct these members to attend now. The owner of a larm who now pays of the country time that we instruct these members to attend now. The owner of a larm who now pays of the country time that we instruct these members to attend now. The owner of a larm who now pays of the country that the coun ture competence and comfort. We have no limiting taxation, so that corrupt city and perty, worth \$3,000, would then pay only one complish as much average work each year as country governments cannot take from us in per cent. on \$3.000. Presuming then that we his neighbors, who, when they did labor, work-trades union. and are anxious to gather all taxes, every dollar we can make and more too. have property assessed at its actual value, let deform daylight to dark. I feel, therefore, brow—all working men and working women wealth to tempt an exhibition of any action of actio at our last State Fair, we find Axminster Carling banker or merchant to blame for it? You A has a farm worth \$10,000; B has \$5,000 in careful consideration of the political side of the at our last State Fair, we find Axminster Carling banker or merchant to blame for it? You A has a farm worth \$10,000; B has \$5,000 in careful consideration of the political side of the morselessly as ever tyrants revelled in the pets costing more per square yard than good seldom see one of this class in the Legislature money; total, \$15,000, on which taxes should farmers movement. That resolution was prehearts' blood of their victims. Before they Ransas land under cultivation cost per acre.

A single Camel's Hair Shawl, the price of which would buy a good eighty-acre farm, with a comfortable house, and took and tools to operate it. There were bits of lace there hardly farmers have to blame ourselves, and the sooner of the series of the sooner of the series of the sooner of the money in his possession borrowed of the sooner of the money in his possession borrowed of the series of the sales where the country and law gives a mortgage on his property. When the embodied in the first resolution of the series, gress, our membership will vastly outnumber that "all country officials [be] paid by a fixed that "all country officials [be] paid by a fixed that "all country officials [be] paid by a gress, our membership will vastly outnumber that "all country officials [be] paid by a fixed that "all country officials [be] paid by a gress, our membership will vastly outnumber that of any other class or party in the land; for as you may satisfy yourself by a glance at the census membership will vastly outnumber the tillers of the soil in the cases in the negislature of the soil of the s larger than your two hands worth more than we realize this fact and select men with brains B-or, if he has invested it in personal proper- ly have thought the following one worthy of the dwelling and furniture of many a farmer and honesty properly advised by our Granges ty, he is assessed for that—and B is assessed attention, it is as follows: etc, as to our needs, the sooner we shall cease for the amount of the mortgage, \$5,000; thus

MORTGAGE EXEMPTION.

The last two numbers of the Spirit of Kan toilers have the bills to foot. In short, the sas contain articles discussing the Mortgage ular brain, and until we are brought to our sens- tlemen discuss the question wholly in the light ery Grange in Kansas and Missouri be heard, ture repairs and election expenses (tobacco and es by adversity, and get right down to the of present existing laws, usages and customs, es by adversity, and get right down to the of present existing laws, usages and customs, and speaking in tones of earnestness, their bed rock of rational economy, we shall not real and while on the one side condemning, and on voices will be heard and heeded. We wish

If any one will read the duties of the County influenced by extraneous circumstances to a not realand while on the one side condemning, and on
G. T. A. the other approving the law exempting mort
to call attention to the manner that one of our
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EDITOR FARMER; I am a constant reader has engaged the wisest heads of every age and of grain unless the shipper agrees to have it acter, integrity and good sense, should be is impossible to foresee or guard against. And of your paper, and have read many very good nation, and we have not yet established a systored in elevators at St. Louis, and if not so placed in such a position, or can be placed hence in all ages the art of agriculture has been stamped with the character of uncertainty. tem that is perfect, and it is not very encouragwhen a man has been flattered by his friends However, we ought to make a close approxifor some good thing that he has said or done, mation to a more perfect system than we now

have.

The question for the repeal of the law exempting mortgages from taxation will no doubt come up quite prominently before the legislature this winter, and it is a question of great importance. Let us hope that our legislature that the product of storage commissions in elevators at head by the tenure of public whim, which in the product of the law exempting mortgages from taxation will no doubt come up quite prominently before the legislature relief in the same direction.

"Well," says one, "the railroad gets no benefit of storage commissions in elevators at held by the tenure of public whim, which in the product of farming here embraces at least three distinct divisions—the culture of fruits of fruits and the feeding of cattle.

Now a comparison of these will show as a general thing, that the uncertainties have been held by the tenure of public whim, which in the product of farming here embraces at least three distinct divisions—the culture of fruits of fruits and the feeding of cattle.

Now a comparison of these will show as a general thing, that the uncertainties have been held by the tenure of public whim, which in the feedistinct divisions—the culture of fruits of fruits and the feeding of cattle.

Now a comparison of these will show as a general thing, that the uncertainties have been held by the tenure of public whim, which in the feedistinct divisions—the culture of fruits of fruits and the feedistinct divisions—the culture of fruits and the feedistinct divisions—the culture of fruits and more or less expens—the culture of fruits and more or less e great importance. Let us hope that our legis- benefit of storage commissions in elevators at held by the tenure of public whim, which in

if there are not favored interests that are not No man knows better than John Davis, Esq., taxed for their full proportion. If any are

demand, from buying or selling a bushel of The capitalist loaning money is reaping the potatoes to the largest transactions, and there full benefit of the law, and is exempt from taxation. The rate of interest is no lower, or an always buy as low as the merchant can afford to sell, and often lower. I have yet to see a common-sense, practical farmer who thought the banks exerted a damaging influence upon farming, or that there was antagonism between the two. The trouble is that there are too few banks and too little money in our new country. But this saise man arrays himself and the thin the rate of interest is no lower, and that power is different from the dead truly a farmers' movement, in its social culture phase. There can be no question of the not unfrequently, behind it as just ment and not unfrequently. Although the Order of the Patrons of Industry is just ment and not unfrequently. Although the Order of the Patrons of Industry is just ment and not unfrequently. Although the Order of the Patrons of Industry is just in that their occupations, but that they are ment and not unfrequently ment and not unfrequently more fatiguing than later to it is not without power; and that power is greater than the casual outsider may judge, and it is not without power; and that power is greater than the casual outs farming community against everybody and creased taxes which the real estate owner

to drive from the State, money, bankers, man- we have A taxed \$15,000 and B, \$5,000; total, ufacturers, mechanics, laborers, farmers and \$20,000. We have thus created a fictitious or letter more than \$1,000 for his services.

solved. This is what I call practicable.

P. B.

Leavenworth, Kan., January 12, 1874.

grange organization?" said a merchant to me taking to create General Deputies in each State that the work of organization may be rapid and son, for an ordinary family of five it would be son, for an ordinary family or five it would be son, for an ordinary family or five it would be son, for an ordinary family or five it would be son, for an ordinary family or five it would be son, for an ordinary family or five it would be son, for an ordinary family or five it would be son, for an ordinary family or five it would be son, for an ordinary family or five it would be son, for an ordinary family or five it would be son, for an ordinary family or five it would be son, for an ordinary family or five it would be son, for an ordinary family or five it would be son, for an ordinary family or five it would be son, for an ordinary family or five it would be son, for an ordinary family or five it would be son, for an ordinary family or five it would be son, for an ordinary family or five it would be son, for an ordinary family or five it would a few days ago, with a scornful and contempt uous smile, "why you do not know the first principles of business, etc." Well, we will not stop now to argue that point, we have \$50 a year, thus leaving one hundred and nine with us, and all inquiries as to the organizing with t not stop now to argue that point, we have pour year, thus leaving doctors of Local Lodges will be promptly answered.

work to perform, we will not stop to fight ty dollars to pay for wood, clothing, doctors of Local Lodges will be promptly answered.

J. H. Bnown, sneers at present, but go right over them and bills, newspapers, (the poor fellow could only ask our brothers and sisters of the Order to take the FARMER) pew in church, life insur work, yes, work is the word. Our Legislature ance, for the dear wife and children, should is in session, we must ask and demand some father be suddenly stricken down, christmas relief from them; the time is short and let ev- presents for the wee ones, school books, furniand speaking in tones ol earnestness, their such being ruled out in the new departure). any clear path out of the difficulty of taxing grain and to which immediate action by our fully complied with and even then demanding grain and to which immediate action by our fully complied with and even then demanding grain and to which immediate action by our fully complied with and even then demanding grain and to which immediate action by our fully complied with and even then demanding grain and to which immediate action by our fully complied with and even then demanding grain and to which immediate action by our fully complied with and even then demanding grain and to which immediate action by our fully complied with and even then demanding grain and to which immediate action by our fully complied with and even then demanding grain and to which immediate action by our fully complied with and even then demanding grain and to which immediate action by our fully complied with and even then demanding grain and to which immediate action by our fully complied with an even grain action grain grain and the grain grain and the grain grain action grain grain grain grain and grain grai grain and to which immediate action by our lifty complied with and even then demanding grounded hopes of the farmer are liable to be legislature is necessary. The Missouri Kansas the assistance of a deputy, he will see that no ond Texas railroad will not ship one particle one but a good book-keeper and a man of charward weather, and a hundred other causes which it To contrive a system of equitable taxation ond Texas railroad will not ship one particle one but a good book-keeper and a man of charstored they to pay for such storage, We de there, with safety to the tax payer. And such nounce such a business as nothing less than a man can command permanent employment in s highway robbery, and all paid for ignorantly, and comes off the producing classes. To be sure, the relief would only be for our State, not be-at a salary of \$1,500 to \$2,500 a year.

columns, and our force will be felt. Yours, J. Q. W.

Miami County, Jan. 12, 1871.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS.

EDITOR FARMER: I have been, I think a continuous subscriber to the Kansas Farmer from vol. I, No. 1, down to the present time, subscriptions all paid; and occasionally have inflicted upon its readers my whims and fancies, sometimes in advance of popular sentiment and not unfrequently, behind it as just

try. But this wise man arrays himself and the the rate of interest to correspond with the in the need among all laboring classes in Kansas -whether in town or country-of more home farming community against everybody and everything that ought to work in harmony with the development of our best interests. Such a bundle of impracticable ideas as John Davis consists of, ought to have very little to say about "the State Executive," Senators, etc. When he gets into the United States rowed capital as before. Now. to distribute Davis consists of, ought to have very little to say about "the State Executive," Senators, etc. When he gets into the United States Senator of the Gubernational chair, I suppose the burden of taxation as evenly as possible, we farmers may expect such a revolution in our favor that we shall no longer have to depend upon the merchants for goods, the cities for a market or the bankers for money.

This kind of nonsense has been preached in the grange and other farmers' organizations. It is time for some one to long enough, and it is time for some one to lead to the fact, that it is not all of life to delve, whether in field, shop, store or office, delve, whether in field, shop, store or office, well and thoroughly.

All of our work is secret, and many of our work is secret, and many of our formoney; but that there are social pleas the burden of taxation as evenly as possible, or money; but that there are social pleas the burden of taxation as evenly as possible, or money; but that there are social pleas the burden of taxation as evenly as possible, or money; but that there are social pleas the burden of taxation as evenly as possible, or money; but that there are social pleas the burden of taxation as evenly as possible, or money; but that there are more who need to be awak end to the fact, that it is not all of life to delve, whether in field, shop, store or office, well and thoroughly.

All of our work is secret, and many of our work is secret, and

a true servant of the people-

Let us see first, what \$1,000 a year will do for any ordinary man's support, in the larger towns of the State. House rent cannot be put swer. Prominent men in various States are at less than \$240. and cheap table board is the Order, and steps are being the first towns of the State.

lature will approach the subject with care and circumspection, as the whole principle of equitable taxation is at stake.

To repeal the mortgage exemption law is perhaps best, as it will satisfy the majority of the people, and quiet the prejudices that reason the people, and quiet the prejudices that reason and laborers to petition our Legislature for lace to the grain growing interest; which the grain growing the past has as often ejected a man for doing right as for failure to properly discharge his at the same price he does his neighbor. It had by the tenure of public whim, which in more generally attached to the grain growing interest; which fruit growing, but more generally attached to the grain growing interest; which is fruit growing, and incidental interests, the past has as often ejected a man for doing right as for failure to properly discharge his at the butter and cheese dairy, have been more duties. No man can afford to serve the public which to legislate is limited, we would urge at the same price he does his neighbor. It also be the first growing and incidental interests; while fruit growing, but more generally attached to the grain growing interest; while fruit growing and incidental interests, while the past has as often ejected a man for doing right as for failure to properly discharge his at the base of time in the past has as often ejected a man for doing right as for failure to properly discharge his at the base of the grain growing and incidental interests; while fruit growing and incidental interests; while fruit growing and incidental interests, to make the public objects with care and cheese dairy, have been more at the same price he does his neighbor. It also be a proposition for \$1,500 a year than a proposition for \$1,500 a year t and laborers, to petition our Legislature for relief from many of our obnoxious laws and or an elective one for \$1,500 a year culture to be engaged in, in the immediate or an elective one for \$1,800. The element of future of California:—Pacific Press. would recommend the following laws to be re- hope for promotion from a discreet employer, with perhaps, one or two exceptions. 6. Com. had four different county clerks, a new one at

"There is a principle at stake" and the only newspaper expenditure of the Legislature each sixing of 4,400 tons of as fine a quality of way to sustain ourselves is to move in solid year costs more than half of all the salaries wheat as ever left our port in a single cargo. paid to the governor and other heads of the State departments—these cost \$15,500 a year state of just pride of the while the papers cost in 1872, fifty-one thereof, and in 1873 within a fraction of sixty per cent. Was this letter not so long I would mention a number of the useless county expenditures; and in a future communication I will refer to some such, and also to the plan and prices I would recommend for county officials.

THE PATRONS OF INDUSTRY.

has heaped upon us, and what remedy lies in all the horrors of ennui. Gambling and other the votes of the People. We abide by all reprehensible dissipations are all owing to the laws, good or evil, until we can change the fact that human nature cannot support a state

rob us of our earnings and comforts, as re Inited States, and, in fact, throughout the civilized world.

attention, it is as follows:

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

If it be replied, this resolution is only for conquest of all is feeling of security the greatest conquest of all is feeling of security that the greatest conquest of all is feeling of security. A lady's outfit from that case of goods would represent more money value than the merchants, with wealth and population we so much need.

I say, fix the limit of taxation in both city population.

The supply of goods is sufficient evidence that there is a demand for them, yet it seems incredible that in a new country like this may know that they cannot be robbed by a le incredible that in a new country like this may know that takes all they.

I say fix the limit of taxation in both city gage one-half of his farm. It is in the creation of an unreal value of \$5,000, and A pays a tax on \$415,000, when practically he has sold by morting gage one-half of his farm. It is in the creation of an unreal value of \$5,000, as well as placing one of the large counties, I have no response, but the smaller counties, I have no response, out the smaller co

per week. We have now—Oct, 30th—over two hundred that the work of organization may be rapid and inexpensive. I am daily in receipt of letters

Sec. National Lodge, Patrons of Industry. P. O. Box No. 1,839, N. Y.

THE UNCERTAINTIES OF FARMING.

It is true that success in farming is an un-Daily experience shows us that the best

But while this is strictly true as a

GRANGE MOVEMENTS IN BUSINESS.

intended to be month ago, when he branched out with the "farmers' movement" has become out with the "farmers' movement" has become so warped and corrupted in trying to lay a foundation to lift himself into some coveted office, that his opinions are no longer reliable, and what he says should be well sifted. In short, the article referred to is the thinest piece of demagoguery imaginable.

I want to see men who aspire to be leaders have the good sense to tell us the truth, and not try to attract our attention from the main issue by some cock and bull story.

Just.

In presenting a few thoughts upon the subject of the poplation of the foundation, find with presents a day of no small literest to the commerce of each turn of the political wheel.

No, Mr. Editor, there is no economy in cheap to the public and the reliance of the political wheel.

No, Mr. Editor, there is no economy in cheap to the public and present and proper the public and or to come out of land of the mortgages as now is the case.

That taxation is a burthen to the people, and grievous to be borne, is a fact which presents itself to the people each November and January and the annual growl is given with great regularity. The tax-payer looks around to see itself to the people each November and January and the annual growl is given with great regularity. The tax-payer looks around to see itself to the people each November and January and the annual growl is given with great regularity. The tax-payer looks around to see itself to the people each November and January and the each turn of the political wheel.

No, Mr. Editor, there is no economy in cheap to the public salters of volution of a day of no small literest to the common of wheat to the common of the public and proper the public and farmers of our coast, and a pleasant cause for congratulation to the Patrons of Husbandry everywhere?

> Labor.—It is a mistake to suppose that labor is an unplasant condition of life. It is a matter of experience, that there is more contentment in attending to any kind of an occupa-tion than there is in looking for some occupation. Attend therefore to your business, and regard your business as being worthy of all your attention. Working men are apt to con-

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE. One Copy, Weekly, for one year, One Copy, Weekly, for six months, Three Copies, Weekly, for one year Five Copies, Weekly, for one year, Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year,

isertion, 20 cents per Line, nonpareil type, outh, 15 cents per Line, nonpareil, each insertion, Months, 12 cents per Line, nonpareil, each insertion, ear, 10 cents per Line, nonpareil, each insertion. 1 Notices, 25 cents per Line. No advertisement tak-r less than one dollar.

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS. In the Breeders', Nurserymen's and Seedmen's Directories we will print a eard of three lines for one year, for \$5 This will give a circulation to the eard of nearly 20,000 copies during the year, the best offer ever made by a first-class weekly paper.

TO AGENTS OF THE KANSAS FARMER

Persons who have been empowered to act as Persons who have been empowered to act as agents for this paper, will please to bear in mind that no subscriptions are to be taken exmand that no subscriptions are to be taken examples of the property of th cept at the rates and upon the terms published many others in and out of the State. 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 only applies where the number and amount is sent at one time, in one order. The subscription of delegates to the State Grange is near at none—it has been the fault of the Board, and not Mr. tions may be token for any post office and in hand-first Tuesday in February. I hope a any number over 25, but must be sent in one wise selection may be made. Let each county order. Additions can only be made to the strive to send its very best men, regardless of same club afterwaeds by sending ten or more everything else; lay aside locality and person-particularly call attention to the receipts and expendi at one time. Beyond this special offer for ality, and send men who are heart and soul in tures of the Board for the years 1871, 1872 and 1873, place of meeting to-day. large culbs, there are no rates except given in the work; men of undoubted loyalty to our The Agricultural Society started in 1862, and paid all our clubbing list with other payers which will beloved Order; men whose familiarity with be found very liberal. We have adopted uniform rates not only for subscription but also, wake wise and wholesome laws. Let them to form rates not only for subscription but also, make wise and wholesome laws. Let there be ka paid up in full the subscription made by them, as of grain production in the west and its market small islands in its immediate vicinity, it forms convene at Topeka on the third Wednesday of

OUR MAMMOTH WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT.

We present our readers to-day with a sup plement containing the proceedings of the Legislature. We do this in obedience 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 oe the part of the people to be thoroughly informed upon all 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 ask, on the part of our friends such exertions in extending the circulation of the FARMER as its merits may recommend.

The week has been one of unusual activity The meeting of the State Co-operative Asso ciation, a review of which is unavoidably crowded out; the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, the organization of the Leg islature, Senatorial concussion, &c., &c., have all afforded the visitor at the Capital an extended view of affairs in our State. We have been compelled to go to press without having room for articles upon the reports of odr various State institutions, Governor's message, &c., which will be presented in the next

CHEEK.

among eastern publishing houses, a large portion of them at least, by which they secure an immense amount of advertising for a small amount of money. They send an advertisement of half a column with the request that by President Murphy. it be given one or more insertions, give month ly notices of their publications, sending them marked copies of the same, postpaid, for all of name on their exchange list. This class of lib. found to have complied with the law, and enrs we refer to our advertising rates, with the information that their advertisements, if not containing objectionable matter, will be inserted at our lowest cash rates. Asking a paper to insert a twenty dolokse County-I. T. Stowell. Coffey County-S. J. Carlar advertisement for a three dollar magazine ter-Clay County-R. Wake. Crawford County-Wm is first-class cheek.

have on hand some volumes of the FARMER for 1870, bound in paper covers, which we will forward to any address, postpaid, for 50 cents This volume contains much valuable information, and is worth preserving.

Topeka Times,-Senator V. P. Wilson har assumed editorial control of the Topeka Times. The Senator is a gentleman of culture and large editorial experience. His views upon public affairs will be decided and valuable, and represent the most advanced reformatory

THE number of entries under the forest tree act to January 1st, 1874, were, Saliua district, 210 : Wichita district, 134.

FARMER last fall, on "What to do with our Lawrence, Douglas county. Wheat," has benefited the State tens of thousands of dollars. As you have hundreds ry of State, W. if. Smallwood of readers of the weakly FARMER who never saw the article, and as it is not yet too Gray, a committee was appointed to examine tics, why not republish it for the benefit of office. AMICUS AGRICOLA:. your late recruits.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

The KANSAS FARMER will give from the practical farmers of the State, letters giving full and varied information upon crop matters and such discussions of public affairs as they may be pleased to present. To all who have an interest in seeing the FARMER the most valuable paper in the West, we ask to send us the last Fair, vouchers and other papers in the office of their contributions of thoughts, theories and experi

Among those who have become familiar to the read ing public who will contribute in the various depart ments of the FARMER, the coming year, we name : Dr. Jno.A. Warder, of Ohio, author of American Po

R. S. Elliott, of Missouri, Geo. T. Anthony, for many entior of the Farmen: Dr. Chas. Reynolds, of Fort Riley; Prof. W. K. Kedzie, of Kansas Agricultural College; Dr. Stayman; Judge Hanway; Josiah Copley;

S. T. Kelsey; Mrs. Cora M. Downs; "Juneberry;" could be repaid.

Another motion was made that a committee of five be appointed to visit the college and report at the next annual meeting.

Another motion was made that a committee.

Another motion was made that a committee of five be appointed to visit the college and report at the next annual meeting. S. T. Kelsey; Mrs. Cora M. Dottes; "Juneoerry; contide repaid.

We would further report that, from our examination of the books, papers, vouchers, etc., in the Secretary's office, we are fully satisfied that the Secretary, Alfred Gale and Mudge, of same College; Prof. Snow, of the following the paper on the books, papers, vouchers, etc., in the Secretary's office, we are fully satisfied that the Secretary, Alfred Gale and Mudge, of same College; Prof. Snow, of the following the paper on the committee culture, (pending the return of the commit-

SEVERENCE, KAN., Jan. 16, 1874. EDITOR FARMER :- The time for the elec-

February as would do credit to any law mak-W. L. RIPPEY, Lecturer County Conneil

FROM COFFEY COUNTY.

BURLINGTON, KAN., Jan. 15, 1874. EDITOR FARMER:-At the regular annual meeting of the Coffey County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association the printed by the State. following officers were elected for the ensuing

President, John P. Chess; Vice President, S. H. Buckles; Treasurer, Job Throckmorton; Recording Secretary, Eugene Bacon; Corres oonding Secretary, B. L. Kingsbury.

The annual report of the Secretary shows the following as the financial condition of the

ing pr	on single entry tickets	
book	of tickets sold, leaving cash account \$220	
**	on trotting horses 28	
**	on pacing horses 10	i
**	on walking horses	
**	on thoroughbred cattle	

200 00 27 90 \$653 15 610 39 Leaving now in the treasury \$12.76

The Society enters upon the new year with the determination to excel in interest and importance any previous year.

B. L. KINGSBURY, Cor. Sec.

There is a time-honored practice prevailing THE KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICUL.

At the meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, held at the Capitol Building, January 15th, the Board was called to order

Proceedings of last annual meeting read and approved.

A committee on Credentials was appointed, which they promise to place your distinguished and the following counties and delegates were titled to representation in the Convention:

Allen County-A. G. Jones. Alchison County Agri. State report the names and postoffice cultural and Mechanical Association—Geo. W. Glick.

Alchison County—Joshua Wheeler, Anderson County

-Thomas Gowdy. Buller County—M. D. Ells. Cher.

of Jacksonville, Neosho county, Kansas. H. Warner. Davis County-John Davis. Franklin County-Wm. H. Clarke. Greenwood County-J. W. H. Warner. Dates County—John Davis. Francian County—Wm. H. Clarke. Greenvood County—J. W. their respective counties at the coming meeting of Johnson. Harvey County—A. G. Richardson. Jack-the State Grange, on the third Wednesday of Februaon County-A. L. Stevens. Labette County-C. M. Bound Volumes of the Farmer for 1870 .- We Monroe. Lyon County-M. J. Flery. Linn County-James Shinkle. Leavenworth County-H. M. Aller. Miami Coenty—J. C. Cusey, Marshall County—Rob't Osbornic, Montgomery County—L. A. Walker, Ottawa County-E. Hollingsworth. Osborne County-S. B. Farwell. Pottawatomie County-Almon Benton. Republic County-I. O. Savage. Reno County-J. II, Lawson. Rooks County-A. R. Taylor. Shawnee Co. -W. H. Popenoe. onner County-Charles Tilton Smith County-M. E. Wells. Woodson County-R. F. Eagle. Wyandotte Caunty-J. P. Root. Wabaunse. County-Wm. W. Cone. Wachington County-G. M.

Parks. The Board proceeded to an election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following

result: President-Geo. T. Anthony, of Leavenworth.

Vice President-John Davis, of Junction City Treasurer-J. C. Wilson, of Atchison. Secretary-Alfred Gray, of Topeka.

Executive Committee-(Elected at this meeting) oshua Wheeler, Pardee, Atchison county; M. D. Ellis, Eldorado, Butler county; C. D. Brodbent, Wellington Summer county; S. J. Carter, Coffey county; well, Cherokee county; J.O. Savage, Bepublic coun-Our Wheat.—I heard a gentleman of observ. ty; Levi Wilson. Leavenworth; W. P. Popence, Toation say, a few days ago, that the article in the peka, Shawner county. (Members holding over).—S. T. Kelsey, Hutchinson, Reno county; Geo. Noble,

Ex Officio Members-Gov. Thos. A. Osborn; Secreta

At the request of the Secretary, Hon. A.

The following is the report of the committee:

the Secretary.

urer, Col. Veale, we find them correct in every particular, and that he has paid out for the benefit of the Another motion was made that a communication.

On motion, the sever We would further report that, from our examination make up their reports. ted himself not only with honor to himself, but to the for advertising, which will be strictly adhered to.

Such a representation from all over the State an inducement to get the Board to locate the State at the seaboard. Said that Congress should to.

Said that Congress should Fair at Topeka for 1873, and had the Board collected make at least the two great commercial can. paid all expenses.

mium lists alone cost \$2,427 82.

Section 5 of the same law alse provides that the num- different sections of the country, and the Legper of copies printed should not exceed three thousand islature of the State to prevent high or unjust ive hundred.

As directed by this law, the Board have made their eport for 1872, and have had the same printed and

cal blanks required by chapter 37, laws of 1873, and the printing for the Academy of Science, required by the we further report that section 4, chapter 137, laws of government, so far removed from the people, 1875, required all printing of the Board to be done by and beyond their control. He thought that ote Printer. Joshua Wheelen, Ch'n.
L. A. Walken. Isaac, O. Savage.

WM. II. CLARK CHARLES TILTON.

The following is the statement referred to n the above report :

Amount of vouchers issued in 1871 \$17,065 41 Amount of vouchers paid in 1871, 14,634 37 Deficit for the year 1871 14,634 37 Amount of vouchers issued in 1872 \$16,673 65	*9 .121 0	
Amount of youchers paid in 1879 18 418 40		- 11
Deficit for the year 1872	\$8,260 £	5
Amount of youchers paid in 1873. 12,866 29	\$894 1	8
Due Society from Mesers. Crawford & Mc- Cabe, sale of privileges at the fair of 1873.	\$500 0	0
Balance due on subscriptions from various citizens of Topeka	\$416 0 \$5,669 4	0
Liabilities over assets	\$9,000 4	3 1

All Members of the State Grange in Shawner ounty are requested to meet at the office of the State Agent, on the first Tuesday in February, at 10 o'clock, A.M., for the purpose of electing delegates to represent Shawnee county at the regular annual meeting to be held in Topeka, on the third Wednesday in February,

It is requested that all Granges within t address of their

It is also requested that each delegation from every county report the names and postoffice address of the Masters and Secretaries of the Subordinate Granges of the Masters and Secretaries of the Subordinate Granges of the Subordinate G ry next. G. W. SPURGEON, Topeka, Jan. 14, 1874. Sec. State Grange

FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

This body met in Union Hall, yesterday, President Davis in the chair. Mr. Baldwin o Leavenworth, acted as Secretary.

A resolution was offered, permitting mem bers of the legislature to deliberate with the Association, which occasioned a long discus

Ex-Gov. Robinson moved that any delegate may appear by proxy. Carried.

The list of committees was handed President for revision.

Another long discussion took place upon motion to recommit the report of the committee on credentials, and which motion was sent

Maj. J. K. Hudson declined to act as Secreary. C. S. Brodbent, of Sumner county, was elected and served.

late to profit by its carefully prepared statis the records and accounts of the Society in his lege. That by Mr. Christopher was an ex-

To the State Board of Agriculture :- We, the under- Board of Regents, and the removal or resigna signed, appointed a committee by you, at your meeting of yesterday morning, to examine the books of the Treasurer and Secretary of the Board, would respect. Treasurer and secretary of the Board, would respect fully report that we have made a thorough examination of the same, together with the proceedings of the of the same, together with the proceedings of the Board, including the books of awards of committees of education.

R. W. Jenkins moved that a committee o A compiled statement of the present financial condi- five be appointed to select such parts of the A compiled statement of the Present manufacture of the Board is herewith submitted as a part of this report. From this statement you will see that at present the bills payable of the Board exceed the bills receivable in the sum of \$5,669 42.

The chair appointed to select such parts of the plant appropriates, disposing of the water to suit its own exigences, making no use of the same, when consolidated, to the legislature for action. The chair appointed R. W. Jenking of the same, when it sleeps, but drinking it in at every pore as soon as day-From our examination of the books of the late Treas- kins, J. N. Linbocker, C. M. Monroe, W. B

State University: Dr. Howsley; John Davis; Mr. Gray, has honestly, and to the best of his ability, per-tree culture, (pending the return of the commitmost in the supplies it. As for the ammonia, no additional device is needed to furnish it for the Botany; Popenoe, in Entomology: Wellhome; Love; office has been immense, and we think he has acquitmost important facts connected with tree culture in plant. The animal supplies it, as well as in

Gray. We would say that, in our opinion, the Board committee of the Association for the ensuing verted into carbonic acid, water and ammonia, has been rather extravagant in some of its expendi-year, and upon motion the Secretary was in- and leaving its inorganic salts in the soil to be year, and upon motion the Secretary was in- and leaving its inorganic salts in the soil to be structed to so cast the vote of the Association. appropriated by the roots of the plant, ascends

The committee on transportation was the ence between plants and animals. from McCabe and Crawford the \$500 due on sale of privileges on the fair ground, the fair of 1873 would have ters, St. Louis and Chicago, as accessible to the ocean as the wharves of Boston or New the lemurs of Madagascar, comprising seven We also made an examination of the printing bill of the Board for 1873, and found the cost of printing orthered by the Board amounts to \$3,090 64, of which pre-ticable water transportation from the west to the lemurs of Madagascar, comprising seven to the lemurs of Madagascar, comprising seven to the Board of the Printing of Madagascar, comprising seven to the Board of the Printing of Madagascar, comprising seven to the Board of the Printing of Madagascar, comprising seven to the Board of the Printing of Madagascar, comprising seven the Board of the Printing of the Board of the Printing of the Board of the Board of the Printing of the Board of the Boa the east and southwest; that the railways of erto no fossil remains of these Madigascar spe-Section 4, chapter 37, Laws of 1872, made it the duty the country are public highways, and should cies have been known to exist, but M. Delforof the Board to make an annual report of its proceedings of the previvious year to the Legislature, embracing also a report of the State Horticultural Society, bet says the public interests and demands. and also certain other matters, which reports shall be best serve the public interests, and demands of the Department of Lot, an almost complete of Congress, cheap transportation between the skull of an individual of this lemurine family. discrimination within the State.

The report was the supject of considerable nois, Gov. Robinson and others. Mr. Green The printing of these reports, and the reports of the State Agricultural Society and State Horticultural So. was opposed to the phase "demanding national ciety, from their organization to 1871, as directed in legislation for railway regulation." He was section 4, chapter 37, laws of 1872, and also the statisti- in favor of the Illinois mode of regulating railsame law, together with the necessary printing of the that railroad companies were anxious to have Soard for 1872, amounts to the sum of \$21,520 72; and the matter placed in the hands af the general the action of the several States, when they found that the Illinois law would be sustain ed, would accomplish more than was demanded of Congress. He was not in favor of hasty and unconsiderate action upon a subject of so much importance as this, and the convention should be cautious how it acted. Mr. Robinson viewed the subject differently, and thought the transportation subject was one of the legit imate subjects of congressional legislation; that if congress would not make such laws as were necessarily required, the farmers must continue to press the subject until the matter was settled in the interests of the producing classes; that the farmers of the country are in a condition to demand legislation in their ined of Congress. He was not in favor of hasty Statement of the Financial Condition of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the years of 1871, all 1873.

ticed in regard to freights from Chicago, St. Louis and other foreign points.

The resolutions were adopted as reported, and then the association adjourned:

Recolved: That the policy of the General Govern-ment in excluding civilization and railroads from the of the interior of the continent to the Gulf of Mexico is ity of Kansas, and a practical exclusion of her agricul taral products from the Texas markets and sh to the markets of the world from the Gulf ports. We call upon Congress to take such action as will result in opening the said Territory to settlement, and in renoving all obstructions to cheap transportation from Kansas to the Gulf of Mexico.

Resolved : That we request our Legislature to amend the tax law so as to provide for the semi-annual paynent of taxes.

Resolved : That we condomn the present system of assessing railroads, and request the Legislature to provide for their assessment by law as other property is

Resolved: That as a measure of economy we request

we request his immediate prosecution according to law and his impeachment by the Legislature. Resolved: That it is the duty of the producer to en ourage as far as practicable, the establishment of home

nanufactories, to the end that we may escape expens ive transportation over long lines on the raw material and bulky articles of food, and returning over the same lines manufactured articles.

Scientific Miscellany.

GLEANINGS IN NATURAL SCIENCE.

The oxygen which the animal breathes is

onverted into carbonic acid and water, and re turns as such to the atmosphere. These the plant appropriates, disposing of the water to light awakes it, taking from it its carbon and returning its oxygen to the air. There is no accumulation, then, of carbonic acid in the atmosphere, which would kill the animal, for the plant destroys'it as soon as it forms. Neither is there accumulation of oxygen, which would ultimately slay both plant and animal, for the latter consumes that gas as quickly as the forlasting benefit of the State. The books, papers, vonch-lar, etc., of his office show for what purpose every dol-lar has been expended, and they further show that ev-ery expenditure has been made under the direction of ery expenditure has been made under the direction of him for going that distance for it.

Kansas, and showed conclusively that a farm-part, the carbonic acid. During life the ani-er can better afford to raise his own timber than haul it five or ten miles, if it were given him for going that distance for it. J. S. VanWinkle, Gov. C. Robinson, J. A. on the vegetable during life, it leaves it its Beam and R. Wake were appointed executive flesh, blood and bones as a legacy, being con-Odd Fellows' Hall was announced as the into the air, and feeds it through its leaves. There is, therefore, a constant mutual depend-

> Sir Charles Lyett, in his Geology, speaking of Madagascar, says, that, with two or three a zoological sub-province, in which all the spepeculiar. He singles out for special remark,

MIGRATION OF INSECTS.

The following sketch will give an idea eport; for 1872, and have had the same printed and of the enormous magnitude sometimes attainsound as directed, which reports cost the State the
discussion indulged in by Mr. Green, of Illied by migrating swarms of insects. After the defeat of Poltava, while retreating through Bessarabia, Charles XII.,s army was marching through a defile, when suddenly the men and borses were brought to a halt, being blinded by a living hail precipitated from a thick cloud which intercepted light of the sun. The coming of the locusts was heralded by a whiz-zing sound like that which precedes a storm of wind, and the noise of their wings and of their hodies as they clashed teachter was great their bodies as they clashed together was greater than the roar of breakers on the sea-shore! General Levaillant saw, at Phillipville, Algeria, a cloud of locusts twenty to twenty-five miles in length, which, when it descended to to the earth, fromed a layer over an inch in thickness.

classes; that the farmers of the country are in the wind changed, the stench of their putrefya condition to demand legislation in their interests; it is their right and duty to demand
it, and no longer should there be any unjust
discrimination in legislation.

Col. Jenkins gave a lucid account of the unjust discrimination of railways in Kansas practiced in regard to freights from Chicago St.

10 A was rayished by them and the sur and na was ravished by them, and the sun and moon were obscured. Wherever the alighted the finest and richest crops were instantly de-voured and the fields left bare; even the contents of the barns were to a great extent con-sumed by them. The people fied in alarm to the mountains. In the submerged districts, ment in excluding civilization and railroads from the Indian Territory south of Kansas, and the location of savage tribes of Indians in the direct and natural line of cheap transportation from the agricultural regions of the interior of the continued to the Gulf of Maxico is season of frost and snow.

Mind and Brain.—Dr. B. G. Wilder, in a pa-per read before the American Scientific Association, criticises the methods of studying the relations between brain and mind. The phrenological method is defective, because anatomy does not show any definitive correspondence whatever between the folds and fissures of the brain and the outer surface of the skull, and because the most expect phrenologists oft en fail to define character by the head. for the pathological method, which compares brain-lesions with mental phenomena observed during the life of the individual, there is good reason for supposing that peculiar mental con-Resolved: That as a measure of economy we request the Legislature to provide for the calling of a Constitutional Convention at the carliest practicable moment.

Resolved: That if it is a fact that the State Treasurer has violated the law in relation to the deposit and use of the State funds, as reported by Auditor Wilder, to law regregest his immediate prosecution according to law perimental method, which investors of determined. perimental method, which irratates or destroy certain cerebral regions in living animals, merely demonstrates the existence in the brain of centres of action for different sets of muscle of centres of action for different season makes, it necessarily produces abnormal action, and fails to show the relation between brain and mind. Dr. Wilder would follow the example of phrenologists, but employing brain itself for comparison, instead of the skull, using elected and served.

The Association then adjourned until half past one o' clock, p. m.

ATTERNOON SESSION.

Upon assembling, the President reported the regular standing committees revised.

Two reports were read from the committee appointed to virit the State Agricultural Colappointed to v skull, using

News Items.

Dr. Wm. H. Warner, of Girard, is spoken of as one of the men to fill a vacancy in the Board of Regents of The Agricultural College. The appointment would be in every way appropriate and satisfactory to the State.

The Paola Spirit estimates that the shipment of hogs from Misma county for the present season amounted to 1,500,000 pounds.

C. B. Peck, General freight Agent of the L., L. & G. R. k. has issued a circular to the farmers along the line of his road, calling their attention to the profits of the hog business. He offers to transport stock hogs to the farmers at half rates, and points out to them points at which hogs can be purcased at low prices. That's the way to he'p business, both for the poeple and the company.

The profits of the hog business at which hogs can be purcased at low which was purchased some years ago by the War Department. Of course Mr. Cushing was not confirmed Chief Justice, though there is no doubt of his legal competence. The President withdrew his nomination.

The Leavenworth Commercial says: "Rev. I. S. Kalloch preached in the First Baptist Church last Sabbath, both morning and evening. The people were on tiptoe to hear this silver-tongued orator. He is a favorite and always has been with the people of Leavenworth. It matters little what subject he is announced to speak on, the people will come out to hear him. In this instance, added to the usual interest, there doubtless a little curiosity to hear him in his reconstructed estate.

The large Babtist Baptist Church, the large set Church in the city, was full to overflowing

The large Babtist Eaptist Church, the largest Church in the city, was full to overflowing at both services. We cannot do justice to the sermons by any report we could give. Suffice it to say he filled the expectations of all present. The audience listened with wrapt attention throughout, and were often called completely away by the outbursts of elequence.

Col. Hall writes that a construction Co, is organized, to proceed with the construction of the Paola, Garneet and Fall River R. R., and that the prospects now are that they will soon be on with the cash to pay up all indebtedness and to resume the work of construction. The iron is bought. As we view it the outlook is very promising, and we expect soon to be permitted to announce that everything is favorable, that the work is moving right along, and that all debts have been fully satisfied. It is sufficient to say that in the construction company are heavy New York capitalists. Col. Hall expresses the hope that none of his creditors will sacrifice their accounts against him, for he expects soon to settle every dollar. It is but a question of time now, and we think the time will be but short, before all things are adjusted satisfactorily. Col. Hall writes that a construction Co, is are adjusted satisfactorily.

This has been a field day in the Senate. Three sessions were held and the whole time was devoted to the discussion of the backpay was devoted to the discussion of the backpay business. The principal question was on an amendment offered by Senator York to the main resolution, which amendment denounced President Grant for signing the backpay bill. Senator York led the fight in favor of the amendment. Messrs, Butler, Moonlight, Simpson, and O'neil, spoke on the same side. Speeches against the amendment were made by Messrs. Price, McFarland, St. John, Edwards, Crichton, Winter, Johnson, and others. A vote was reached about 10 o'clock to-night and resulted in six for the amendment and twentyone against. Those voting in the affirmative were, Butler, Judd, Moonlight, O'Neil, Simpson and York. The resolution was adopted by the same vote. The resolution condemns the voting and taking of the back-pay. It commends the same vote. The resolution condemns the voting and taking of the back-pay. It commends the present Congress for repealing the back-pay bill and reaffirms its faith in the Republican party. The vote to-day was understood to be a test vote as to the political standing of the Senate. The resolution now goes to the House, where an amendment similar to Mr. York's will be offered and a contest of same purport, and with the same object will ensue in that body.

An Austin Tex.special to the *News* says: Matters here very quiet, and the governor's and secretary of state's are virtually turned over to the new officers. Probably Governor Coke will send to the senate to-day the name of the attornerney general for ratification. When this is done the proper officers, the governor, attorney general and secretary of state will proceed to count the votes for other state officers and constitutional amendments, which will be completed on the proper of the same of the same object will ensue in that body.

The following is the call which was signed by the Reform members in the Legislature as the basis for the organization of the Legislative Reform caucus: "We, the undersigned members of the Legislature of the state of Ksnsas hereby unite in a call independent of the claimes of the political parties to which we have heretofore and now belong, for the purpose of securing harmony of action in such measures of Reform as we may deem necessary." This call was signed by sixty-nine members of the House and four Senators.

The Fort Scott Foundry brings into the city over \$10,000 a month from the lead mines of Joplin, alone, besides the other work embraced within the radius of a hundred miles. Mr. F. J. Nutz, the Superintendent, was the only mechanic who succeeded in getting up a pump of sufficient power and adaptability to free the chanic who succeeded in getting up a pump or sufficient power and adaptability to free the lead mines of water, and the Foundary has been turning out one complete pump a day, and as each pump is worth \$300, it is easy to see that this foundry is fortunate in having a man able to get up, and equally so in being able to supply them.

The present season is one of enforced comparative idleness. Holiday keeping will help to while away a portion of the farmer's time, after which, although the hands may be idle, there is much head-work to do. The new year is the time for laying plans for the future, and no employment needs more careful thought than this matter of laying plans. The better the plan the more profitable will be the work. No work needs more planning than farming. It is not a business to be done on the spur of the moment; and at the commencement of the yearthe whole future labor of the season should year the whole future labor of the season should be laid out distinctly and thoughtfully. Then when the emergency comes one is prepared for it. This is the great secret of success in all it. This is the great secret of success in all repr business, and is that which often enables the ucat less able and confident man to come out ahead of his more sanguine and more capable neigh-low. Now the acceptance of the commence of t bor. Now is a good time for commencing a farm record, a book in which the farm should be mapped out, the plan of work for the season written down, the needed supplies of seeds, etc., noted, and in which at the close of each day written down, the needed supplies of seeds, eta., noted, and in which at the close of each day there should be recorded the condition of the weather and the various occurences worthy of being remembered. Especially should be set down such things as the farm operations, births, etc., of animals, payments and receipts of money, engagements or contracts, and all under the proper dates. Such a book is an interesting study in after times, and is unaful as births, etc., of animals, payments and receipts of money, engagements or contracts, and all under the proper dates. Such a book is an interesting study in after times, and is useful as a guide to future work and calculations, and has often saved money by reason of its being able to furnish either direct proof or corroborative testimony of payments or contracts.—

American Agriculturist.

ONE lady at Jefferson, Greene county, has been doing a large business in game. She has a guide to future work and calculations, and chickens. She has also shipped 6,500 pounds a future chickens, 3,000 pounds of turkeys and 4,000 pounds of butter. The Bee says: "She does a thriving business and is a business woman all over. And why should she not vote?"

General Aews.

where the same of the same of the same of

THE statue of Gen. Winfield Scott was unveiled at Washington yesturday by the national convention of soldiers of the Mexican war. Caleb Cushing made the speech and Albert Pike delivered the poem.

The President nominated Caleb Cushing for Chief Justice. While the Senate was considering his population and before coming to

for Chief Justice. While the Senate was considering his nomination and before coming to a vote on the question of confirmation, a letter was discovered on file in the war department, written by Mr. Cushing to Jefferson Davis, during the progress of the rebellion, and while Davis was President of the Southern Confederacy. This letter gave expression to a positive secossion sentiment.

dent withdrew his nomination. Iowa .- In the House the hundredth ballot for Speaker stood unchanged. It is expected a choice will be made on Monday. The Senate a choice will be made on Monday. The Schard did no business. An adjourned meeting was held last night to take action in behalf of the Philadelpha Centennial exhibition, and plans were adopted setting forth what lowa will do.

Congress .- Adjourned to Monday, January

House—The house met in Committee of the Whole for a general discussion on miscellaneous topics, Mr. Rusk in the chair. Speeches were made by Mr. Harris, of Georgia, on civil rights, and by Messrs. Kelley, Townsend and Burchard on finance and currency.

Washington, Jan. 19,1874.
Under the call of states a large number of bills were introduced and referred. One by Mr. Speer for the purchase of Monticello, the homestead of Thomas Jefferson, and containing

his grave.

Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, moved to suspend the rules and adobt the resolution to increase the currency. Lost. Yeas 135, nays 98—not two-thirds in the affirmative. Mr. Wilson said two-thirds in the affirmative. Mr. Wilson said the question of increased currency was exciting a great deal of public attention, and he had drawn a resolution for the purpose of testing the sense of the house and letting the public know whether or not there was to be an increase of currency.

Among those who voted aye were Buckner, Bland, Clark, Cobb of Kansas, Crittenden, Comingo, Glover, Heavens Lowe of Kansas, Parker, Stanard, Stone and wells. No Kansas or Missouri members are recorded as voting

or Missouri members are recorded as voting

nay.

Mr. Young moved to suspend the rules and Mr. Young moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill providing that all printed matter printed by order of the government and bearing the official signature of a member of either house of congress, shall pass through the mails free of charge until the 1st of July, 1874.

The motion was rejected: Yeas 71, nays 103.

proceed to count the votes for other state offi-cers and constitutional amendments, which will be completed on Wednesday. Immediately thereafter the comptroller, treasurer and su-perintendent of the land office will be install-ed. The present incumbents have signified a willingness to retire when their successors have been qualified.

THE Osage land matter has finally been put in process of adjustmeni. An order has this day been issued by Attorney General Williams directing the district attorney for the district of Kansas to institute suit in the United State's circuit court to test the validity of any and all returns issued to relieved with many process. patents issued to railroad companies for any part of the Osage ceded lands.

This order of the attorney general covers all the ground embraced in the bill prepared by Gov. Shannon, the settler's attorney and the approaching suit will decide the whole matter in issue between the settlers and the railroad companies.

Central America .- Salvador and Honduras

commenced a war. have commenced a war.

Marshal Gonzales, commanding the Salvador troops, summoned the garrison at Ampella to surrender. They refused and a fight followed, when the garrison was overcome with a loss of seven killed and many wounded on both The Salvadorians had forty killed.

-The North German Gazette to day says if the policy of France is made observi-ent to the temporal aims of Papacy the peace of Europe will be compromised

In the cheap transportation convention this morning, Mr. Flagg, of Chicago, advocated the national system of narrow gauge railway from the East to the West. Judge Lochrane, of Georgia, followed, declaring that Congress had no such power.

THE Hon. John R. Lynch, colored, is the youngest man in the United States house of youngest man in the United States house of representatives. He was a slave, without education, at Natchez, until the Union army entered that town. He is but twenty-six years

Mile. Schnieder, the opera-bouffe prima don na, has it is stated, purchased a plot of ground in the avenue de l'imperatrice, for which she has paid nearly \$50,000. The residence which the grand duchess intends to build on her new y of property will cost, when completed, upwards of 1,000,000 francs (\$200,000).

WHAT THEY SAY OF THE "FARMER."

We thought of discontinuing it, but will take it onger, as we think it greatly improved in its new orm. We hope you will meet with success in the good and commendable enterprise.

Mrs. E. A. CAMPBELL.

ABILINE, KAN., January 17, 1874.

scription for the Farmer for 1974. Very truly, Chas. C. Duncan.

PAVILION, KAN., Jan 13, 1874. EDITOR FARMER: I have been a constant reader of the FARMER, and have felt it my duty as a citizen of the State, and a tiller of the soil, to aid in building up a paper worthy of this goodly land of our adoption. I was glad when I learned that the FARMER was to become a weekly, and a practical farmer was to become its editor and preprietor. And to you, Mr. Editor, as one of our standard bearers, we look to lead us as farmers in our new departure to a higher plane, and may the Farmers become an indispensible necessity in every family, is the fervent wish of a P ATRON.

Philadelpha Centennial exhibition, and plans were adopted setting forth what lowa will do. Hence the setting forth what lowa will do. Kentucky.—A resolution instructing the representatives in Congress from this state to vote for expansion of the currency and the issue of more greenbacks, and for a free system of banking, was introduced in the lower house of the Legislature of Kentucky to-day.

HENCE THE KANNAS FARMER makes its appearance. It is a made and quantity of agricultural matter. Maj. Hudson, the editor, is a practical farmer, and an eccessity to every agriculturist, who will make the FARMER a necessity to every agriculturist in the State. The subscription price is now \$2 per year, or ten copies for \$15. It publishes the official list of strays of every bounding, was introduced in the lower house of the Legislature of Kentucky to-day.

THE KANSAS FARMER has appeared as a weekly, and the first number under the new regime is received. It is a handsome eight-page sheet printed on book paper, and for generalget-up and interesting contents will compare favorably with any agricultural newspaper. The FARMER is now edited by 3 K. Hudson, who has already proven his ability in that line, and it will be an indispensible in every farmer's household, for the reason that it is a home institution and therefore better acquainted with home needs. We have made an arrangement with the publisher whereby we are able to furnish the FARMER and Grasshopper for \$3.00 per annum, cash in advance. Now is the time to subscribe.—Grasshopper

THE KANSAS FARMER comes to us this week as a weekly paper with its beautiful head. It is now one of the best agricultural papers published. Our friends an have it and the Republican for \$3.00.—Augusta Revublican.

The first number of the Weekly Kansas 'larmen is received. We like the heading, make up and the matter better than ever. Maj. Hudson being a practical farmer, a gentleman of talentand literary culture will undoubtedly make the Farmen the best authority on matters pertaining to agriculture, horticulture, etc., in the West. The Farmen and Chief for \$3.00.—Networks Chief.

Kansas has now an agricultural weekly paper, pubat Topeka, by J. K. Hudson, which is worthy of the patronage of the farmers of the State. The Kansas Fanser is a handsome, valuacle paper. The Reporter and Farmer can be had for \$3.00 and there is not a farmer in this county but would find it to his advantage to take both.—Elleworth Reporter.

THE KANSAS FARMER came to hand last week, gotten up in a greatly improved style. Every farmer in State ought to take it. People, generally, suppose that the first issue of a paper is the best, but this is seldom the case. We expect the FARMER to go on improving steadily, and we wish Maj. Hudson the most abundant success.—Nationalist.

We have received the first number of the weekly Kansas Faimer now published at Topeka. It is an attractive eight page sheet, handsome in appearance, and well filled with interesting articles. It has a large corps of able contributors, and its editor, Maj. Hudson is one of the most intelligent practical farmers in the State. The Faimer is published at \$2 per annum.—Newton Kansan.

It gives us pleasure to call the attention of our farmer readers to the Kansas Farmer under its new management, with J. K. Hudson as editor and proprietor. It comes in an entirely new drees, with a unique and suggestive heading, neat in mechanical appearance, and is full of excellent reading matter. It now enters upon its twelfth volume, and will in future be published as a weekly. We are satisfied that Mr. Hudson will make this lapper a necessity to every farmer who desires to be posted, and to keep up with the times. The Farmer and the Advance for 1874 will be supplied for \$3.00 to any one sending the cash to either paper. The subscription of the Farmers singly is \$2.00 a year Address J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Kansas,—Southern Kansas Advance.

THE KANSAS FARMER of the 7th inst. comes to u THE HANSAS FAIMER OF the 7th list, comes to us from Topeka in an entire mew form and appearing as a weekly instead of a semi-monthly as heretofore. It now contains eight large pages of reading matter on almost every subject of interest to the farmer, stock raiser and fruit grower. Terms \$2 a year. Address, J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Kansas.—Holton Express.

The first number of the Kansas Farmer made its appearance on our table last Monday. It is very neatly gotten up, and will prove a valuable addition to the agricultural periodicals of the day. Maj. Hudson is well qualified to conduct such a publication, as he knows both the theoretical and practical agriculture.—Couley County Telegram.

WE will send the Traveler and Kansas Farmer to a club of six, to one address, for \$3 per year. Here is a chance to secure your county paper and the best State agricultural paper, for a small sum.—Arkansas City Traveler.

THE KANSAS FARMER made its appearance on the 7th, and is a handsome eight page weekly. It is filled with an excellent quality and quantity of agricultural matter. Maj. Hudson, the editor, is a practical farmer and an educated agriculturist, who will make the FARMERA necessity to any farmer in the State. Among its many departments will be found a column of State news, a telegraphic summary, the official weather reports of the War Department, scientific miscellany, literary and domestic, local market review of the State and important cities, official orders, circulars, changes and meetings or Granges and other farmers' organizations.

tions.

The subscription price is now \$2 per year. It publishes the official list of strays of every county in the State, and contains much other matter that at the low price it is offered it should be found in every household in Kansas. hold in Kansas.

We will furnish both the FARMER and the Leader for \$3.00 per year, payable in advance.—Chase County

We received the first number of the weekly Kansas Farner. It is an attractive eight page sheet, handsome in appearance, and well filled with interesting articles. It has a large corps of able contributors, and its editor, Maj. J. K. Hudsen is one of the most intelligent practical farmers in the State. The Farmer is published at \$2.00 per annum. The publication office is now at Topeka.—Osage Shaft.

We are pleased to notice the improved apperance of the Kansas Farmer. With the commencement of the present year it has been enlarged to an eight page, forty column journal, printed on the best of book paper. The journal is now in its twefth year, and for a farm and family paper has no superior in Kansas. Every farmer should aubscribe for it at once. We will furnish the Farmer to our subscribers, in connection with the Times, for \$3.00. Price of the Kansas Farmer alone, \$2.00.—Osborne Times.

The Kaneas Farmer.—This excellent farmers, paper has been removed from Leavenworth to Topeka, enlarged and improved, and changed from a semimonthly to a weekly. It is spoken of highly by the country press. To our farmer friends we would recommend this paper as one above all others, best calculated to fill all their wants, as through its columns an interchange of Kansas experience is effected, thus enabling its readers to profit therefrom.

Subscription price \$2,00 per annum. We have sent off one small club list and expect to be able to start autother soon.—Larned Press.

The Kansas Farmer.—This excell out rural and family journal has changed hands and location. It is now published at Topeka by J. K. Hudson, and is one of the largest, neatest and best papers of the kind. In the west. Send for it—subscription price \$2. We will farmish the Farmer and the Independent to any person one year \$2.00.—Minnepolis Independent.

The Kansas Farmer now comes to us weekly, and meets fully the expectations of its many friends in every particular. Major Hudson makes a splendid paper for the agricultural community.—Miami Republican.

The Kansus Farmer edited and published by J. K. Hudson, in Topeka, is the leading agricultural paper of the west, and should be read by every farmer. It comes to our table regular, where sample copies can be seen at all times. It is peculiarly interesting to the farmers and stock raisers, from the fact that the law of the State makes it obligatory upon the Clerk of each county, to publish a description of each estray taken up in his county.—Baxter Springs Republican.

Volume 12, No. 1, of the Kansas Farmer is on our table. It is filled to repletion with interesting matter suitable to all classes and conditions of people. The Farmer gives a faceimile of the first page of that paper shat issued at Topeka, May 1, 1863. The size of the page is about the same as the ordinary book page. The Farmer is now issued in Topeka. Subscription, \$2.00 a year. J. K. Iludson, editor and proprietor.—Humboldt Union.

We have received the first number of the Kansas Farmer published in 1874. The office has been remov-ed to Topeka, and the paper is now undes the manage-ment of J. K. Hudson, Ksq. We will furnish the Farmer and Journal to our subscribers for \$3.00.—La Cygne Journal.

The first number of the weekly Kansas Farmer is received and is just what we expected J. K. Hudson would make it, a first-class agricultural paper. It is published now at Topeka, and furnished at two dollars per year, and as the Farmer proposes to club with the Register, we will furnish both papers to our farmer friends for three dollars per year, cash down.—Neosho Valley Register.

The Kansas Farmer has been changed to an eight-page, forty column journal, and is now published weekly at Topeka. J. K. Hudson, formerly of Wyan-dotte, is editor and proprietor. The Farmer is devot-ed to the interests of agriculture, containg much valu-able and interesting reading, and is well worth the subscription price of \$2.00.—Otathe News Letter.

We are in receipt of the first number of the Kansas Farmer on the 12th volume. In the center of the first page is a fac simile of the first issue of the Farmer, 12 years ago. The paper is a large eight page newspaper the mechanical execution of which is not surpassed in the State. J. K. Hudson is editor and proprietor, and from the manner he talks editorially he is going to do a world of good in the reform movement in the State. It is the old reliable farmer's paper of the State and we want to see it well patronized. We club with the Farmer, both papers for \$5.00-Garnett Weekly Journel.

The Kansas Farmer, published in Topeka, comes to us in an entire new dress: size and style of the Democrat. It makes a very handsome appearance. Brother J. K. Hudson, editor and proprietor, may well be proud of the growth of his paper and the substantial basis which it has attained. The Democrat will club with the Farmer. And of our subscribers can have the Farmer sent to them, by forwarding through us the sum of \$2.20, Send along your exchange.—Kansas Democrat and Farmers' Advocate.

We have received the first number of the Kansas Farmer published at Topeka, by J. K. Hudson. The Farmer is now the cheapest, neatest and most ably edited agricultural paper in the State. Mr. Hudson is a practical farmer and a man of energy, enterprise and acknowledged ability. We predict for the Farmer success. Fauners wishing to take a good agricultural paper can get the Farmer by sending \$2 to J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Kansas.—Olathe Mirror.

There promises to be war between the Farmer and the Spirit of Kansas as to which is the official organ of the Grange in this State. The Spirit claims to be the organ, and by some hook or crook known to politicians but of which all honest grangers are profoundly ignorant, has secured the recognition of itself as the organ aforesaid, by the chairman of the executive committee of the State Grange. The Farmer simply wants a fair field and a free fight, both papers standing on their own merits. This looks to us like it ought to be the Grange doctrine, and if it wants people to lose faith in it, let it create a monopoly in its own order.—Honiphan Republican.

The Kansas Farmer is a weekly paper, \$2 per year, and hereafter will be issued at Topeka, Kansas, instead of Leavenworth. We do not know personally the new editor, but we do know that hereofore it has been conducted with energy and ability, and we have considered it among the best of our exchanges, and a worthy representative of the great West. The people west of the Mississippi are bound by their own interests to sustain so able an advocate as the Kansus Farmer, and we cannot doubt but that they will make it one of their permanent and flourishing institutions.—Philadelphia. Pa., Practical Farmer.

The Kansas Farmer, established at Topcks, May 1, 1863, afterwards published in Leavenworth, has been purchased by J. K. Hudsen, who has removed it to man and will make his paper worthy of the support of every farmer in Kansas.—Topcka Times.

The first number of the new Kansas Farmer has reached us. It is very much improved in every respect, it is now an eight page paper with an elegant new head, well printed on good paper, and best of all, it is ably edited. Success to you brother Hudson.—Spirit advance. Club rates upon favorable terms. The Piones and discussions upon favorable terms. The Piones and the properties of the paper are \$2 per annum in advance. Club rates upon favorable terms. The Piones and the properties of the paper are \$2 per annum in advance. Club rates upon favorable terms. The Piones and the properties of the paper are \$2 per annum in advance. oxclusively to agriculture and general information for the "sons of toll;" and will also contain valuable con-tributions and discussions upon the great farmera movement. Terms of the paper are \$2 per annum in advance. Club rates upon favorable terms. The Pio-neer and Farmer one year for \$3.00.—Ft. Scott Pioneer

The Kansas Farmer comes to us this week in a new form, and dated at Topeka. The new manager and editor has undertaken to publish a first-class agricultural weekly, and we judge from his attainments thus far that he will fully accomplish this landable object. J. K. Hudson is now editor and proprietor, and is a gentleman of ability and go-ahead, evidence of which appears in every department. It is now published weekly, olght pages, at \$2 a year. Address J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Kansas.—Chanute Times.

The Kansas Farmer, recently removed to Topeka now appears regularly every week in a new and great ly improved form. It deserves a liberal support fron the farmers of the west, it being representative of then and their progress as agriculturists.—Pleasanton Ob-server.

Those who wish their county paper and the Kansas Farmer, now a large eight page weekly, can have both at the low price of \$2.00, by calling at our office and subscribing at once.—Neosho County Journal.

The Kansas Farmer published by Maj. J. K. Hudson, formerly of the Hillside farm, Wyandotte county, now of Toleka, comes to us in a new dress, and is undoubtedly the best agricultural paper in the Western country. When an intelligent, educated, practical farmer takes hold of an agricultural paper, we may expect it to become of some value to the farmers generally. The Kansas Farmer is a large eight page paper, printed in clear type and in good style. Frice, \$2 per year. We will furnish the Progress and Farmer to subscribers at \$3 per year.—Spring Hill Progress.

The Kansas Farmer was purchased about two months ago, by J. K. Hudson, and he has moved its office of publication from Leavenworth to Topeka and is now issuing the paper every week instead of semi-monthly as heretofore.

We are in recelpt of the first number of the new Farmer and just as we expected, find it vastly improved from its former self. We have not space to say here more than that the Farmer and Ledger will be furnished for one year for the pittance of \$2.50. See a specimen of the paper in this office.—Longton Ledger.

ery farmer should subscribe for it at once. We will furnish the Farmer to our subscribers, in connection with the Times, for \$3.00. Price of the Kansas Farmer to one and a quarto, containing five broad columns to the natione, \$2.00.—Osborne Times.

The first number of the Kansas Farmer as a weekly has just reached us. It is a good sized sheet of eight pages and five columns to the page. We believe it will be a more valuable paper than ever before, certainly, the present number is a good one. We will furnish it with the Republican at \$3 per year, cash down.—Minute for the Kansas, Chief.

The Kansas Farmer comes to us greatly improved. It is now a quarto, containing five broad columns to the page, and will hereafter be issanct weekly. It is now a quarto, containing five broad columns to the page, and will hereafter be issanct weekly. It is now a quarto, containing five broad columns to the page, and will hereafter be issanct weekly. It is now a quarto, containing five broad columns to the page. and will hereafter be issanct weekly. It is now a quarto, containing five broad columns to the page. and will hereafter be issanct weekly. It is now a quarto, containing five broad columns to the page. and will hereafter be issanct weekly. It is now a quarto, containing five broad columns to the page. and will hereafter be issanct weekly. It is now a quarto, containing five broad columns to the page, and will hereafter be issanct weekly. It is now a quarto, containing five broad columns to the page. and will hereafter be issanct weekly. It is now a quarto, containing five broad columns to the page. And will hereafter be issanct weekly. It is now a quarto, containing five broad columns to the page. And will hereafter be issanct weekly. It is now a quarto, containing five broad columns to the page. And will hereafter be issanct weekly. It is now a quarto, containing five broad columns to the page. And will hereafter be issanct weekly. It is now a quarto, containing five broad columns to the page. And will hereafter be issanc

Market Review.

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OFFICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN. Jan. 21, 1873.

Topcka Money Market. BONDS.

offer, ansas Pacific Gold Sevens, May and Nov. Stansas Prelific Gold Is, L'd Gr. Jan'y, June 20 mass P scilic Gold Sixes, June and Dec. Stansas Pacific Gold Sixes, Feb. and August 61 mass Pacific Income Sevens, No. 16, ledison, Topeka & Santa Fe First Mortg's 62 felison, Topeka & Santa Fe L'd G't Bonds 80.85

LOCAL SECURITIES.

LAND WARRANTS.

Land Warranis, 160 acres. Buying \$160 Selling \$180 Land Warranis, 120 acres. Buying 175 Selling \$140 Land Warranis, \$20 acres. Buying 20 Selling \$180 Land Warranis, \$20 acres. Buying 40 Selling \$180 Agricultural College Seripi Buying 170 Selling \$170 Land Warranis \$180 Land Warr

GRAIN MARKET.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

OKIONS—\$1 00:1 60 per bushel.
POTATORS—Early Rose, \$1 25:61 50 per bushel; Peachblows \$1 50:61 75.
POLTRIN—Chickens, \$1 50 per doz.—Dressed, 66:76 per
pound; Tarkeys, \$5 00:67 00 per doz.—Dressed, 66:86 per
pound; Gees, \$1 00:50 00 per doz.—Dressed, 66:86 per
pound; Gees, \$1 00:50 00 per doz.—Dressed, 66:86 per
pound; Gees, \$1 00:50 00 per doz.—Dressed, 66:86 per
pound; Gees, \$1 00:50 00 per doz.—Dressed, 66:86 per
pound; Rose, \$1 00: Blow, \$1 00:

Leavenworth Market.

LEAVENWORTH, January 1. FLOUR AND GRAIN.

BARLEY-NO. 1, \$1 00; NO. 2, 90c; No. 3, 85c, CORN-Shelled, 50c; Yellow, 40c; Ear, 45c. RYE-NO. 1, 60c; No. 2, 50c; Ear, 45c. RYE-NO. 1, 60c; No. 2, 50c; No. 3, \$1 20; No. 4, \$1 10; Rejected, \$1 00; Spring, 70c, 80c. FLOUR-Choice Family, per sack, \$3 50; XXXX, \$6 50; XXXX, \$6 50; XXXX, \$6 50; XXXX, \$6 50; XXXX, \$7 50

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CALTLE—Supply United and demand good for fat cattle
Native Steers, 3/46/4; Cows, &; Texas Steers, 3&3/4c.
Hoos—Receipts light and demand good at extreme range
Live Hogs, 44 06/4 75. Dressed—Good to Ceolee, 56/5/;;
Light, 4/26/44/.

PRODUCE. BUTTER-Choice, 20c; Firkin, 39c; Cooping, 1ic: EGOB-22c.
BEANS-Whije Navy, \$2 50.
POTATOES-Early Hose, \$1 40; Peachblows, \$1 50.

Kansas City Market.

Kansas City Market.

KANSAS City, January 21.

FLOUR—XXXX, per sack, \$3 9564 25; XXX, \$3 2563 5

XX, \$2 50, Ry, per cwt, \$2 2563 6

XX, \$2 50, Ry, per cwt, \$2 2563 0

APPLES—Mixed, per barrel, \$4 0064 50; Choice, \$465.

BUTTRE—Choice, \$2c; Good, \$2c; Common, 1564 8c.

IBANS—Choice Navy, \$2 50-2 75; Medium, \$1 5062 50;

OBBORN S. B. Castor, \$1 5061 00.

BEGOR MEAL—Bolted, in sacks, \$1 50 per cwt; Kiln dried per barrel, \$2 5063 00.

EGGS—25624c.

WHEAT—Fall, No. 2, \$1 4061 50; No. 3, \$1 3061 30; No. 4, \$1 23. Spring, No. 1 white, \$1 25; No. 2 red, \$1 12.

CORS—Chlow and Mixed, 47c; White, 50c.

IAX—Mixed, No. 2, 35c; Rejected, 30c.

HAY—Baled, \$7 00 per ton.

OATB-Milect at 18 (18 m) and the little No. 2, 450. Her three little lit

CATTLE AND HOGS. CATTLE—Native Steers, \$4 37%; Fat Oxen \$4 00 66 ; 25 ; Texas Steers are Cows mixed, \$3 45, Hoos—\$4 8065 60.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 21.

WHENE - Spring No. 2, \$1 22@1 25; Fall No. 3, \$1 44@.

CON-NO. 2 witsed, 52@57c.

OATS-NO. 2 mixed, 52@57c.

DATS-NO. 2 mixed, 52@57c.

BALHY - Kansas, \$1 32@1 40.

HYE-NO. 2, 20@23c.

PORN-\$14 40@16 00.

HOOS-\$2 32@3 40; Light Shipping, \$4 25@5 50.

CATTLE—Good to Choice Native, \$4 25@5 50.

CONTINE - Good to Choice Native, \$4 25@5 50.

Chicago Market. CHICAGO, January 21. WHEAT-No. 1 Spring, \$1 25; No. 2, \$1 2216@1 25 No. 3, on.—No. 2, mixed, 58@59e No. 3, 42c RYE-No. 2, 79680c, BARREY-No. 2, \$1 42c1 45; No. 3, \$1 20c1 25. WHISEY-9316691c, POIR-\$15 56c15 00; BULK MEATS-Shoulders, 54c6; Short Rib, 74c, loose, HARS-\$26016; Short Rib, 7c.

New York Market.

New York, January 21

Flour—Superdue, \$5 0046 29; Common to Good, \$6 7

7 00; Good to Cholee, \$7 0067 09; White Wheat Extra
7 0068 10.

WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago Spring, \$1 6561 70; Iowa Spring
1 0061 67; Northwest Spring, \$1 68,

BRILLE TO Western, \$1 66,

RELEASE TO WESTER, \$1 68,

New mixed, \$86,59c

OATS—Western Mixed, 66,60c

OATS—Western Mixed, 6 New York Market.

Atchison Market.

ATCHISON, January 21.

CORN - \$0.645c. WHEAT - Spring, \$0.95cd 100; Fall, \$1.15cd 10; HYE-55c. BARLEY - \$0.90cd 100. QATS - 236435c. OATS—326030. PORK—Dry salt meats, shoulders, 56,66; clear shies, 9006, 92,6610½c; bacon, shoulders, 76,86; clear sides, 10c; dain hams, 12c; sugar cured, 12½c. LARD—Cholce winter, in tierces, 8½c; 40 lb cans, 8c; 20 heans, 92,65

LARD—Cholec winter, in therees, 856; 30 in caus, e.c., e.c., caus, 95c.
FLOUR—Best XXX, \$2.25; best XXXX fall, \$3.75; No. 1 oring, \$2.50; superfine, \$2.50; Ryc., \$2.50; 2.69; Graham, 50c. Corn Keal, 50c. Bran, 50c.
BUTTER—per pound, 20c. 20c.
CHICKENS—Per dozen, 41.50; 21.55.
Eggs.—Per dozen, 17.5; 20.

Junction City Market.

Junction City Market.

JUNOTION CITY, January 21.

WHEAT—Spring, North St. Fall, \$100,0126.

COIN—356,50c.

Pub.—366,50c.

HAY—Per ton, \$4,006,459

POTATOR—\$1256,150

FLOUR—\$pring wheat, \$2,756,750; Fall wheat, \$3,256430.

COIN MEAT—Per cut, \$1,256,150 boiled.

RULTER—Per lb, 256,25c.

EGOS—Per dozen, 256,55c; green salied. 56,55c; dry flint, 15c; dry salied, 15c.

HDES—Green, 566,55c; green salied. 56,55c; dry flint, 15c; dry salied, 15c.

Those Green, 566,55c; green salied. 56,55c; dry flint, 15c; dry salied, 15c.

Those Green, 566,55c; green salied. 56,55c; dry flint, 15c; dry salied, 15c.

Those Green, 566,55c; green salied. 56,55c; dry flint, 15c; dry salied, 15c.

Those Green, 566,55c; green salied. 56,55c; dry flint, 15c; dry salied, 15c.

Those Green, 566,55c; green salied. 56,55c; dry flint, 15c; dry salied, 15c.

Those Green, 566,55c; green salied. 56,55c; dry flint, 15c; dry salied, 15c.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

UNFINISHED.

A baby's boot, and a skein of wool, Faded and soiled, and soft; Odd things, you say, and no doubt you'r right, Round a seaman's neck this stormy night, Up in the yards aloft.

Most like it's folly, but, mate, look here:— When first I went to sea, A woman stood on the far-off strand, With a wedding ring on the small, soft hand Which claug so close to me.

My wife. God bless her! the day before, She sat beside my foot; And the sunlight kissed her yellow hair. And the dainty fingers, det and fair, Knitted a baby's boot.

The voyage was over, I came ashore:
What, think you, found I there?
A grave the daisies had sprinkled white.
A cottage empty and dark as night,
And this beside the chair.

The little boot, 'was unfinished still,
The taugled skein lay near:
But the knitter had gone away to rest,
With the babe asleep on her quiet breast,
Down in the church-yard drear.
From Cassel's Magazine.

THE DREAMER.

Let the world laugh at its dreamers— Let it smile at the things they say, But, ah! the far eyed dreamer Is a happier man to-day Than those who grasp, all valuiy, For forbidden things of life, And those who are chasing bubbles Like Will-o'-the-Wisps in the strife.

It is better to sit down dreaming
Of things that would make life swee
Than follow a mocking phantom,
And find in the end, defeat. Better to dream forever, Though dreams are but dreams at best. Than to wreck a life for a shadow— Better to dream and rest.

Let me dream, for I have, when dreaming, The sweetest things for my own; I forget the din and the discord That hardens the heart to stone. Better—ah yes! far better—To dream of all beautiful things Than to come and go, like so many, At the flutter of phantom wings.

LIGHT.

The night has a thousand eyes. And the day but one; Yet the light of the bright world dies With the dying sun.

The mind has a thousand eyes, And the heart but one; Yet the light of a whole life dies When love is done. andon Spectator.

NEVER GIVE UP.

Never give up, though the grape-shot may rattle, Or the full thunder-cloud over you burst; Stand like a rock—and the storm or the battle Little shall harm you, though doing its worst.

Never give up, if adversity presses, Providence wisely has mingled the cup, And the best counsel in all your distresses is the stout watchword—never giveup.

FROST PICTURES.

From my sitting-room window I looked forth just now and saw, gleaming in a cluster of russet leaves, which were frilled and sprinkled with pure white snow, a red bird, the gem of

no chromo can equal, and of which our city friends never dream. To be sure, when old some thicket and cause a shower of diamonds nie Scotland in the distance, the little white and pearls to fall from the pliant branches. cottages of the peasantry looking pretty to

bounces along as if his padded feet were india rubber balls. The deep, narrow continuous scratch is made by the beautiful brown partridge, and if you follow it into the brush-wood tridge, and if you follow it into the brush-wood backs—to the hack. Then all drive up to the lack. Then all drive up to the lack late, AR. Then all drive up to the lack. Then all drive up to the lack. Then all drive up to the lack. Then all drive up to the lack late, AR. Then all drive up to the lack. Then all drive up to the lack. Then all drive up to the lack late, AR. Then all drive up to the lack late, AR. Then all drive up to the lack. Then all drive up to the lack late, AR. Then all drive up to the lack late, AR. Then all drive up to the lack late, AR. Then all drive up to the lack late, AR. Then all drive up to the lack late, AR. Then all drive up to a comes, and after answering the usual questions were used to action.

A Delicious Omciet.—Beat the yolks and we rush on sphore and engage a porter to carry whites of the eggs separately, add a table-subtraction. A Delicious Omciet.—Beat the yolks and we rush on sphore and engage a porter to carry whites of the eggs separately, add a table-subtraction. A Delicious Omciet.—Beat the yolks and we rush on sphore and engage a porter to carry whites of the eggs separately, add a table-subtraction. A Delicious Omciet.—Beat the yolks and we rush on the lack of the work of the eggs of the Urinary Organs and Liver

bells. (4 o' clock, p. m.), and the gong sounds for dinner; we all leave the deck and file into the saloon, where we partake of an English dinner served after the French table de hote style, consisting of six courses. This was the first and last meal that many of the passengers ate at the table during the trip. To some the gentle rolling motion of the steamer was quite pleasant, but before the dessert was served most of the ladies and a great many gentlemen somehow had discovered that it was much more pleasant on deck or in their state rooms. We do not feel very well—perhaps our dinner was too rich—guess we will go up on deck and see how many knots an hour the steamer is making. The pilot has left us, and the canvas is all spread, and we go to the side to see how fast we are going through the water. As we look over the ship's side, some-time at at the table during the trip. To some the gentle rolling motion of the steamer was quite gentle rolling motion of the steamer was quite at the table during the trip. To some the gentle rolling motion of the steamer was quite gentle rolling motion of the steamer was quite at the table during the trip. To some the gentle rolling motion of the steamer was quite at the table during the trip. To some the gentle rolling motion of the steamer was quite at the table during the trip. To some the gentle rolling motion of the steamer was quite at the table during the trip. To some the gentle rolling motion of the steamer was quite at the table during the trip. To some the gentle rolling as the schanges bring us very extended and glowing descriptions of the Crystal Palace Poultry Show.—Our late English exchanges bring us very extended and glowing descriptions of the Crystal Palace Poultry Show.—Our late English exchanges bring us very extended and glowing descriptions of the Crystal Palace Poultry Show.—Our late English exchanges bring us very extended and glowing descriptions of the Crystal Palace Poultry Show.—Our late English exchanges bring us first and last meal that many of the passengers side to see how fast we are going through the water. As we look over the ship's side, something in our throat compels us to say the words "Europe. Oh, Europe, Europe." After this we feel better, but think we will go down and see who are our room mates. We find an old Scotch gentleman and his nephew, but they are not very communicative—wonder if they are drunk. The air is very close and oppressive, and we think it better on deck, so up we go again, and find we are almost alone. The fresh sea breeze blows in our face as we walk the deck, so we keep walking till dark, then on going to the cabin, we see one solitary lady and half a dozen gentlemen are all there are left. Those were singing, talking and playing chess, trying to enjoy themselves. Note having been introduced to them, and not feeling in very good spirits—after leaving our fieleds—we stagger to our room and "turn in," as the sailor would say but way feel worn like.

**Consumption.—Dr. MacCormac, of London, that the introduced solely by breathing and the cause dosely by breathing and the think as already been breathed. The contamination of air by carbonic acid, and other organic effete substances, diminishes its power to remove these from the body, and the detritus of degeneration being retained, becomes the tubercle. He attributes the superiority of Vienna and St. Petersburg, as consumption-protogonal to the careful exclusion of air from rooms.

M. Collet concludes, as the result of thirty exwers the theory that consumption, or tubercle in healthy animals to whom it is fed. He leave the unheard of number of 3,600 entries. And it appears likely to still increase, for we find, in looking over the list of exhibitors. this short that the salkely to still increase, for we find, in looking over the list of exhibitors. The show that the salkely to still increase for we find, in looking over the list of exhibitors. The show that the standard of number of 3,600 entries. And it appears likely to still increase, for we find, in looking over the list of exhibitors. water. As we look over the ship's side, somefriends—we stagger to our room and "turn in." the digestive apparatus of a healthy animal as the sailor would say, but we feel more like being turned inside out than otherwise. Well, Live Stock Journal. the first day is a fair specimen of the next two with pure white snow, a red bird, the gem of our Kansas winters. As I looked, it burst forth in a twitter of crisp sparkling notes and hoped on a slender twig which protruded from a mound of sparkling snow, there was a picture no artist can paint. What would brilliant scarlet and perfect white look like on canvas? The country in winter as well as in all other seasons gives us many a beautiful scene, that one proposes a concert. This is well carried ed from the cornice and looped up in the control out in the musical line, and finished up with characles. Thus the time is spent till we become the Islah country when the search of charades. Thus the time is spent till we be lared to most frost sees fit to trim every thing he can lay hold on with a feathery, fairy, frost finger, they get a line of it around their well-curbs occasionable that tells and along their clothes-lines, but that tells them nothing of how a frost looks in this exquisite garb. Ohe stands entranced in the midst and feels as though in an enchanted midst and feels as though in an enchanted in the glittering, intangible crystals, only forms and cutlines are visible, no substance in any thing and one is afraid to move for fear this fragile creation will dissolve in the iridescent light which fills it. On such a morning we are which fills it. On such a morning we are to meet the red bird, it will flutter from any carbon each of meet the red bird, it will flutter from any each of a mile wide, and the scenery distinct of the red bird, it will flutter from any carbon each of meet the red bird, it will flutter from any carbon each of the red bird, it will flutter from any carbon each of the red bird, it will flutter from any carbon each side is lovely—the highlands of bon. Talk of scenic operas, bits of cotton wool stringing down through tobacco scented atmosphere to represent such a scene, come and see the woods when the frost king has done his best handiwork.

It is nice to get the morning paper on time, but if we do that, we cannot hear the bright musicians of midwinter, sweet flute like notes clear as the nightingales, floating in at the windows just at the dawn of day. It is not every winter's morning we shall be favored with such a serenade, but when we are we with such a serenade, but when we are we with such a serenade, but when we are we with such a serenade, but when we are we with such a serenade, but when we are we with such a serenade, but when we are we with such a serenade, but when we are we with such a serenade, but when we are we with such a serenade, but when we are we with such a serenade, but when we are we with such a serenade, but when we are we wish stringing down through tobacco scented at have been out of sight of land ten not sight of land ten not personate pression in stringing down through tobacco scented at have been out of sight of land ten not personate provided that the stringing down through tobacco scented at have been out of sight of land ten not permitted to thaw before being cooked, not permitted to thaw before being cooked, and baked so as to be as good as though in permitted to thaw before being cooked, and belacen when long days. As we get within five or six miles of the city the scenery clouds of smoke hang over the banks, and the iron foundation of the city the scenery clouds of smoke hang over the banks, and the iron foundation of the city the scenery clouds of the city the scenery clouds of smoke hang over the banks, and the iron foundation of the city that the worken of the city that the stringing down through to the usual dries, rolling mills and ship yards make their cleansing process of washing.

Birds-Nest Pudding.—Take quite sour apples and of the strange process of washing.

Birds-Nest Pudding.—Take quite to thaw before being co

Light in the Room for the Sick .- The late physician to the Emperor of Russia made a careful study of the effect of light as a curative agent in the Hospital of St. Petersburg. He discovered that the number of patients who were cured in rooms properly lighted was four times as large as it was when they were confined in dark rooms.

Crystal Palace Poultry Show.—Our late English exchanges here are really as the community can long continue to prosper.

Crystal Palace Poultry Show.—Our late English exchanges here are really as the community can long continue to prosper.

RECIPES.

cow."

A lady in reduced circumstances mentioned to a friend that she had just arranged to rent steamship Victoria, of the Anchor Line, in the early part of May last, with a list of 160 cabin passengers and 35 in the steerage, we are out of the Hudson and on the briny deep. Eight bells, (4 o' clock, p. m.), and the gong sounds [A lay in reduced circumstances mentioned to a friend that she had just arranged to rent a house belonging to a baker in the city. The friend was somewhat surprised at the announcement, iconsidering the lady's circumstances, and asked if the expense would not be to much for her. "Oh, not at all," was the bells, (4 o' clock, p. m.), and the gong sounds [A lay in reduced circumstances mentioned to a friend that she had just arranged to rent aloue belonging to a baker in the city. The friend was somewhat surprised at the announcement, iconsidering the lady's circumstances. And if my land is getting cleaner and richer and my crops larger and more profitable I hoped to be excused for saying so. I have told of my failures and the reasons for them. I want to tell of my successes—if I ever have any. I think the read-off the rent."—Ex.

A lady in reduced circumstances mentioned to a friend that she had just arranged to rent aloue belonging to a baker in the city. The friend was somewhat surprised at the announcement, iconsidering the lady's circumstances and richer and my crops larger and is encouragement. We want to believe that good farming will pay—and most certainly will. Or, if it does not, no other business in

If anybody has ever used the thorough and I scientific process of treatment recommended by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for the cure of Catarrh, and has not been of the cure of Catarrh, and has not been of perfectly cured, the proprietor, Dr. R.V. Pierce would like to hear from that person, and by addressing him at the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, New York, such person, if there be one, will hear of something to his or her advantage, as the doctor is in earnest when he offers \$500 reward for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure, and is perfectly able to pay if he fails in a single case, as any one may ascer he fails in a single case, as any one may ascer tain upon inquiry. The thorough course of treatment referred to and recommended by Dr. Pierce consists in the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, and is the only means by which the fluid can be carried high up and applied to all parts of the nasal passages and the chambers connected therewith, in which ulcers exist, and from which the discharge proceeds. In addition to this thorough application of the Remedy which should always be used warm, Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery should be regretable. Progress Spring Illi. Headlight, Thayer, without which few cases can be cured, as the Republican, Troy, without which few cases can be cured, as the fleptible. Republican, Troy, without which few cases can be cured, as the reated accordingly. This treatment has no the control of the reated accordingly. This treatment has no the control of the reated accordingly. This treatment has no the control of the reated accordingly. This treatment has no the control of the reated accordingly. This treatment has no the control of the reated accordingly. This treatment has no the control of the reated accordingly. This treatment has no the control of the reated accordingly. This treatment has no the control of the reated accordingly. This treatment has no the control of the reated accordingly. This treatment has no the control of the reated accordingly. This treatment has no the reated accordingly. This treatment has no the reated accordingly the disease to the the call Leavenworth. The call Leavenworth. Fire Presse, Leavenworth. Fire Presse. Leavenworth. Fire Presse. Leavenw lerce consists in the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh

Kansas Pacific Railway.

clear as the nightingales, floating in at the windows just at the dawn of day. It is not windows just at the dawn of day. It is not every winter's morning we shall be favored with such a serenade, but when we are we will such a serenade, but when we are on. The river is quite narrow here, not wider than the Chica or iver at Rush street bridge, and the little ago r

3.00 3.00 3.00 Chief, Troy,
Express, Holton,
Gazetto, Wyandotte,
Herald, Wyandotte,
Medical Herald, Leaven'th,
News, Lincoln Centre,
Pioneer, Lindsay,
Reporter, Lonisville,
Messenger, McPherson,
Beacon, Manhattan. 3.00 News Lotter, Olathe, Journal, Osage Mission, Transcript, Osage Mission, Transcript, Osage Mission, Transcript, Osage Mission, Times, Osborn Centre, Independent, Oskaloosa, Independent, Oswego, Journal, Ottawa, Press, Oxford, Republican, Paola, Western Spirit, Paola, Sun, Parsons, Times, Perry, Kansas Spirit, Lawrence, Chronicle, Osage City, Blade, Topeka, Lodger, Longton, News, Alma, Tranyeler, Arkensas City. Republican, Concordia, Leader, Cottonwood Falls, Democrat, Council Grove, Times, Eldorado, eporter, Ellsworth, Andmark, Lareka,
Itizeu, Fredonia,
Jitizeu, Fredonia,
Journal, Garnett,
Plaindealer, Garnett,
Press, Girard,
New Era, Grasshopper Falls, Standard, Lawrence, Banner, (German), Lawrence, Call, Leavenworth, Commercial, Leavenworth, 2.00 3.50 3.00 2.50 3.00 2.75 2.00 Interior, Chicago, "Industrial Age, Chicago, "Globe, St. Louis, "Live St'k Jour., Chicago, "Describilities St. Unicago, "Describility St. Unicago, "Describility

Republican, St. Louis, Wood's Magazine, Prudy's Fruit Recorder, Ill. Jour. of Ag. St. Louis, New York Sur New England Homest'd, "Am. Bee Journal, " Georgia Cultivator Jour. Chemistry, Boston, W. Va. Agriculturist, Am. Farmer, Baltimore, "Cultivator, Boston, Mirror, Manchester, N.H."

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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 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 feat 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 Clerks in the State acopy of the 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 acopy of the Farmer has been anneally and the first and the stray have done in the taker-up, law the following rewards: For taking up every horse, of the whole months, and 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 acopy of the Farmer has provised the clerk to keep the Farmer has a provised the county of the Clerk to keep the Farmer has a provised the clerk to keep the Farmer has a provised the clerk to keep the state of the peace and animal the provise of the stray have the state of the peace and animal the stray have the stray to the clerk to the state of the peace had an animal as a stray, between the first day of April and the stray that the stray is a stray to the

STRAYS.

ARTICLE III.

SEC. 5. No person shall take up any unbroken animal as a stray, between the first day of April and the irst day of November, unless the same be found within his lawful enclosure; nor shall any person, at any time, take up any stray, naless 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, buil, sheep, swine or other animal, under the provisions of this article, unless he be a citizen and house-holder, and enters into bonds, with sufficient sureties of the property proposed to be taken up, to be ascortained by the justice before whom the person wheles to post such stray, which bond shall be filed and preserved by such justice.

SEC. 7. If any animal, liable to be taken up, shall come upon the premises of any person, and the owner of such premises 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 order to the same county may proceed to take up such stray, and proceed with it as if taken up on his order of the same. On the 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.

SEC. 9. If such siray shall not be claimed and proved at the explication of ten days after it was taken up and advertised, then the taker shall go before a justice of the peace of the county and file his affidavit, stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, and that it was taken up on the premises of some other person, and that the marks or brands have not been altered since, to his knowledge.

SEC. 10. The justice shall issue a summons to three disinterested householders to appear and appraise such stray, which summons shall forthwith be served by the taker up of such stray, which summons shall forthwith be served by the shall re

stray.
SEC, 17. If the owner and taker-up cannot agree as to the amount of costs and expense of taking up, it shall be decided, on application of either party, by the jus-

the amount of costs and expense of taking up, it shall be decided, on application of either party, by the justice of the peace before whom the proof of ownership was made, who may compel the attendance of witnesses, if necessary, and in making up his decision he shall take into consideration whatever service the taker-up may have had of such stray.

SEC. 18. If the owner of any swinc, 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 by the lapse of time, the taker-up shall have strong 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 and i and in default of such payment, the county shall hold a lien on such stray, to secure the payment of such molety to the county.

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

SEC. 21. If any person unlawfully takes up any stray, and fails to comply with the provisions of this set of the county and fails to comply with the provisions of this set of the county and fails to comply with the provisions of this set of the county and fails to comply with the provisions of this set of the county and fails to comply with the provisions of this set of the county and fails to comply with the provisions of this set of the county and fails to comply with the provisions of this set of the county and fails to comply with the provisions of this set of the county and fails to comply with the provisions of this set of the county and fails to comply wi

so be punished by hite, 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, and fails 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.

Szc. 22. The county commissioners of the several countes of the state, at some regular seasion 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 town, as provided in this article, and the county consistency, as provided in this article, and the county of the stray shall in all cases be subject to the lien held by the town, as provided in this article, and the county of the stray of the levy and sale of real estate on execution; and such stray shall in all cases be subject to the lien held by the town, as a provided in this article, and the county of the stray of the levy and the cognizance of all actions for the violation of this article, and enforce all the penalties and fines against persons who

SEC. 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, setting forth that ruy person, naming him, has disposed of any stray, or in any manner violated the provisions of this article, and describing the stray in full,

THE STRAY LIST.

RYANACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1967

Brown County—J. K. Klinefelter, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by J. L. Wilson, Irving tp., Dec 20, 853, one red Heiler, I year old, star in forehead, white by y, little white on tail, all in right car. Appraised 8 50. FILLY—Taken up by J M Canon, Irving to, Dee 26,1835, one bay pony Filly, 2 years old past, little white above lett hind foot, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$25. COLT—Taken up by J M Canon, Irving tp, one sorrel horse Colt, 1 year old, little white above right hind 100t, few white hairs on forchead, no marks or brands. Appraised \$25.

Appraised \$27.

HORSE—Also, one sorrel horse, 17 hands high, star in forchead, left hind foot white 4 years old, no marks or proceed perceivable. Appraised \$27.

FILIX—Also, one pay Filly, 4 years old, small star in force head, 14 hands high, no marks. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Also, one gray Mare, dark mane and tail, 4 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$50.

MARE—Also, one gray Mare, dark mane and tail, 4 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$90.

Jewell County—W. M. Allen, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A Wyland, Bufford tp, Jan 6 1874, one red Steer, white legs and tail, no marks or brands. Appraised \$10.

Linn County—W. M. Nesbitt, Clerk.

OX—Taken up by J M Seught, Potosi tp, Nov 10 1973, one red work Ox, 7 years old, branded T on left hip, and A on right, Spanish brand, some white on face sides and belly. Appraised \$16.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Willis, Centerville tp, Dec 10 1872, one 3 year old Steer, white legs, large white spot in forward, spots in instead on top of should and sides, red in white spots in large white spot in forward, spots in instead on top of should and sides, red in white spots in 1874, one yellow gray Horses old, 1 year old, white spots in STEER—Taken up by A C Bender, Potosi tp, Jan 1,1874, one yellow gray Horses old, 1 year old, white spots in STEER—Taken up by J N Fayne, Scott tp, Nov 25, 1872, one Steer, 1 year old, under slope of right car, end of left horn broken off, white face and back, red sides, white on belly, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$10.

HORSE—Taken up by W C Ouy, Fremont tp, Jaz 1874, one cheatnut sorrel horse, 1854, hands high, star is forchead, white stripe on nose, few white hairs on back caused by harness, all feet white, branded U S on ief shoulder, natural pacer, 16 or 18 years old. Appraises \$12.20.

\$12,50.
COLTS | Taken up by D W Appleby, Reading tp, one bay horse Colt, about 2 years old, star in forchead, stripe on nose, all feet white. Appraised \$15.
Also, one sorrel colt, about 2 years old, star in forchead little white on nose. Appraised \$20.
Also, one bay mare Colt, 2 years old past, no marks or brands. Appraised \$20.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by C Elsele, Paola tp, Dec 29, 1873 one bay Filly 2 years old, white spot in forchead, no oth er marks or brands. Appraised \$15.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by Maria Whitaker. Manhattan tp
one cow with a Calf, native, wilte, cow's right car split
no other marks or brands. Appraised \$20,
COW—Taken up by S. Walchselbaum, Ogden tp, one
Texan Cow, 5 years old, brown, dark sides and legs, no
marks or brands. Adpraised \$12.

Wyandotte County—A. B. Hovey, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by JW Kingscott, Shawnee to one Heifer, 3 years old, color bright red, noze and tip olet horn black, white belly, narrow white stripe on back from hips to root of tall, no brands or marks. Appraises \$10.

Strays for January 14, 1874.

Bourbon County—James H. Brown, Clerk.
STEER-Taken up by B F Orr, Osage tp, one strawberry
roan Steer, 2 years old, sit in left ear, uo other marks or
brands. Appraised \$17.
COW—Taken up by B Braugup, Drywood tp, one white
Cow, red ears crop and two splits in left ear, supposed to
4 years old past. Appraised \$15.

Butler County—John Blevins, Clerk. BULL—Taken up by M H Couch, Douglass tp, one re and white Bull, supposed to be about 2 years old, no mar or brand visible. Appraised \$—

Doniphan County—Chas. Rappelye, Clerk. COW—Taken up by Samuel Poynier. Wolf River tp. Dec 9, 1872, one dark red Cow, 5 veras old, branded on lerh hip with letter N or II, swallow fork in right ear. Appraise ct \$15.

COLT.—Taken up by Christian Foley, Wolf River tp, Dec 9, 1873, one dark bay mare Colt, 2 years old past, with white spot on forchead, small white spot on nose, about 15 hands high. Appraised \$45.

PONY—Taken up by Robt P Shutskey. Wolf River tp, Dec 1, 1873, one black horse Pony, 3 years old past, small white spot on forchead, left hind foot white, no marks or brands. Appraised \$30.

TEXAS STOCK—Taken up by Eli Hamilton, Wolf River tp, Dec 15, 1573, the following Texas Stock: One dun colored Cow, branded H on left side. One black Cow, little white about the head. One black Cow, branbed M H A on right side. One white Cow, branded L on left hip.

One red Cow, brand not legible. One white Cow, with black spots.
One speckled Cow, supposed to be Texas stock.
One red Cow, branded O O on left side.
One red and white Cow, branded J H. Each ap

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

MARE—Taken up by E Cain, Madison tp, Nov 25, 1773,
one dark iron gray Mare, 2 years old past, all legs black
from knees down, white stripe in forchead, little white on
left hind foot. Appraised \$85.

Holf-Taken up by G. Prepnall, Falls tp, Cec 27, 1873, years old, weight about 60 points, branded on right hip with letter D. Appraised \$10.00.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk, MAIE—Taken up by G. W. Phillips, Richland tp, Dec 10, 1873, one cream colored Marc, 3 years old, star in forehead, white mans and tail, white outside left blind foot, 14½ hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised \$22.

MAIE—Taken up by Conrad Scott, Osage tp, Dec 15, 1874, one bright grap Marc, 2 years old, about 13 hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised \$20.

HORSE—Also, one bay Horse, 1 year old, some white on face, hind feet white, no marks or brands, Appraised \$40.

HORSE—Also, one bay Horse, 1 year old, star in forehead, 12 hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised \$40.

RTEER—Taken up by J. C Goodell, Maryville tp, Dec 18, 1873, one paler of Steer, 2 years old, sear on left hip, no marks or brands. Appraised \$40.

COW—Taken up by John Killott, Miami tp, Dec 4, 1873, one paler dead \$40.

COW—Taken up by John Killott, Miami tp, Dec 4, 1873, one paler dead \$40.

COW—Taken up by Wm. Haughton, Wea tp, Dec 18, 1873, one cheed helfer, 2 years old, crop off left ear, underbit in right ear, branded on right hip and side with left C with straight mark across. Appraised \$40.

COW—Taken up by Wm. Haughton, Wea tp, Dec 18, 1873, one cheed Helfer, 2 years old, some brands. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. Haughton, Wea tp, Dec 18, 1873, one cheed Helfer, 2 years old, some brands. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. Haughton, Wea tp, Dec 18, 1873, one cheed Helfer, 2 years old, some brands. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. Haughton, Wea tp, Dec 18, 1873, one cheed Helfer, 2 years old, some brands. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. Haughton, Wea tp, Dec 18, 1873, one cheek him should be part of the part of t

FILLY—Taken up by John Berks, Home tp, No 1873, one 2 year old black Filly, star in forchead. App ed \$30.

ed \$30.

STEER—Taken up by Sarah A Weeks, Harrison tp. Dec
17, 1873, one large dun Texas Steer, horn broken off, stripe
of white in face, indistinct brand, 6 years old. Appraised

Osage County—W. Y. Brew, Clerk, Takon up by E Bissell and Company, Bildgway t 19,1878, the following:

STERL-Taken up by S P Richards, Manhattan 1p, one Steer, 1 year old, red and white, no marks or brands. Ap-praised \$12. HRIFER-Taken up by Wm Gugenham, Mayday 1p, De 16, 1873, one yearling Helrer, white, no marks or brands Appraised \$12.

16, 1845, one yearing ficture, wante, no marks or oranas Appraised \$12.

MARE—Taken up by Ket Hanting, Mauhattan tp, one black mare Mare, 6 years old, has a few white hairs in forelead, laine in right hind leg. Appraised \$18.

COW—Taken up by G H Thomas, Madison tp, one Texas Cow, red and white roan, about 6 years old. Also, a last spring Calf with cow, red and white. Both appraised \$14.

Saline County—D. Beebe, Clerk. HOBSE—Taken up by C Sohnson, Liberty tp. D 1073, one sorrel Horse, sear on left hip, 13 hands high praised §—.

Shawnee County—P. 1. Bonebrake, Clerk, FILLY—Taken up by H Lawrence, Tecomsch tp, Dec 18, 1873, one brown yearling Filly, 1 year old, no marks or brands. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by H D Rice, Topeka tp, Dec 17, 1873, one bay Mare, 3 years old, white in forehead, last spring colt with her. Appraised \$25.

GELDING—Taken up by same party, one bay Gelding, 2 years old, white in forehead. Appraísed \$30.

Wabaunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk. PONY—Maken up by M Schmaltz, Newbury tp. Dec 21, 573, one black mare Pony, whits spots in forehead, heavy name and tail, about 10 years old. Appraised \$18.

mane and tall, about 10 years old. Appraised \$18. PONIH—Taken up by P Sitz, Alma tp, Dec 16, 1813. one brown mare Pony, 2 years old past, about 13 halds high, hind feet white. Appraised \$20. STEER—Taken up by Peter Thaes, Farmer 1p, Dec 21, 1813, one red Steer, 2 years old last spring, white in forehead, white stripe on back and belly and tail. Adpraised \$20.

\$20.

COW—Taken up by Joseph Tren, Alma tp, Dec 19, 1873, and white Cow, medium size, 3 years old past, no marks or brands. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Wm House, Washington tp, Dec 18, 1873, one brown pony Mare, 2 years old last spring, 12 hands high, small star in fore head, few white hairs in root of tail. Appraised \$18.

Auderson Bounty—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Naney B Holloman, Lincoln up, white on back and belly, crop off let care, undorbit out of right, 1 year eld. Appraised \$11.

Davis County—Daniel Mitchell, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Julius Stanley, Smoky Hill tp, No-ember 28, 1873, one bay horse Pony, 9 years old, 14 ≤ hands igh, branred W on left shoulder and lup, left hip sleghtly tnocked down. Apdraised 表為。

vember 28, 1873, one bay horse Pony, 3 years old, 145 hands by harded www. Apdraised \$35.

Nov and the second of t

Appraised \$1.

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

CALF—One red heifer Calf. Appraised \$4.

Appraised \$4.

COLT—Taken up by J. Alboan. Superior tp. Bee 1; 1873, one brown or nearly black mare Colt, 2 years old. Partice on right stife. Appraised \$1.

COLT—Taken up by J. Alboan. Superior tp. Bee 1; 1873, one brown or nearly black mare Colt, 2 years old past, 12 hands high, form hoof to knee, white spot on left side and belly. Appraised \$1.

HORSE—Taken up by J. Pratt, Burtlingame tp. Dee 12, 1873, one dand Horse, 52 years old past, 12 hands high, bounded on right hims high. Form hoof to knee, white spot on left side and belly. Appraised \$1.

COW—Taken up by Teader, some white spots, one will be spot on back, uarks on back, uarks on hips, shout years old, wind gall on right him leg. Some brown or nearly black mare Colt, 2 years old past, 12 hands high, form hoof to knee, white spot on left side and belly. Appraised \$1.

COW—Taken up by J. Alboan by N. West tp. Dee 2, 1873, one dark bay Horse, about 14½, hands high, shoul on fore feet, star in forchead, spin to right stife. Appraised \$1.

COW—Taken up by John Dyer, West tp. Dee 2, 1873, one marks of praised \$1.

COW—Taken up by John Dyer, West tp. Dee 2, 1873, one marks of praised \$1.

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COW—Taken up by John Dyer, West tp. Dee 2, 1873, one marks of praised \$1.

COW—Taken up by John Dyer, West tp. Dee 2, 1873, one fer on on back, uarks on hips, shoul tegen, and life the fer on the spot on fore feet, star in forchead, skills, shoul leg. Appraised \$1.

COW—Taken up by John Dyer, West tp. Dee 2, 1873, one fer on on marks of praised. \$1.

COW—Taken up by John Dyer, West tp. Dee 2, 1873, one fer on on marks of praised. \$1.

COW—Taken up by John Dyer, West tp. Dee 2, 1873, one fer on on white spots, one wall to spot in the spot in fight should be and the spot in free spot spot in the spot in fer of a spot spot spot spot s

right horn. Appraised \$15.

COW—Taken up by Wm Meairs, Wakarusa tp, Nov. 1, 1873, one white line back Cow, blue sides, some white on belly, right horn droopling, supposed to be 4 years old ast, spring. Appraised \$18.

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

FILLY—Also, one bay yearling Filly. Appraised \$25.

COLT—Also, one gray sucking colt. Appraised \$45.

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

old, left eye glaiss, brand on right side uninteiligible. Appraised \$15.

COLT.—Taken up by Wm Hill, Twin Grove tp. Nov. 20 1872, one dun mare Colt. 2 years old, left hind foot white right hind foot white aroune hoof, dark color up to knees black mane and tail, dark on end of nose. Appraised \$25.

COLT.—Taken up by Brady Fowler, Otter Creek tp. Nov. 20 18, 1873, one black mane Colt, supposed to be 2 years old, black mane Colt, supposed to be 2 years old, black face, hind feet white. Appraised \$20.

Also, one black hance Colt, supposed to be 2 years old, black feet white, white fore feet, star in forchead, white on ond fonce. Appraised \$20.

Also, one light buy horse Colt, about 2 years old, black feet white, white fore feet, star in forchead, white on ond fonce. Appraised \$20.

Also, one light buy horse Colt, about 2 years old, black feet white, white fore feet, star in forchead, white on ond fonce. Appraised \$20.

Also, one light buy hond 18, black mane and tail, saddle marks, about 3 years old, aback mane and tail, saddle marks, about 3 years old. Appraised \$20.

Bosage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

MARE AND COLT.—Taken up by 4 P darrison, McCarnish tp, nor Mare and Colt, Marce is 13½ hands high, chest-dut sorret, white spot on foechead, snip on nose, 4 or 6 months old. Mare and Colt appraised \$20.

COV.—Taken up by Zoh Smith, Burlingame tp, Nov 16, supposite the color of th

STEER—Taken up by Aart Teithorn, Walker tp, Nov 24 1813, one red Steer, line back, some white in face, 2 years old, and fulling size. Appraised \$16 OOLT—Taken up by Andrew Rudy, Spring Hill tp, one white saft red Steer, white saft and the steer, white saft and safe and safe and red Steer, white safe and fanks. Appraised \$12. COW—Taken up by D W Smith, Walker tp, one mediam sized Cow, mostly white with red specks on the neck, 4yrs old, left horn broken down, red cars, small hole in left car, Appraised \$15. COW—Taken up by C G Rebstock, Lincoln tp, Nov 1873, one large Cow, 9 years old, red head and neck, white sept in Gordinan, speckled sides, swallowfork in left car, brand all sold left hip. Adpraised \$2.0. PONY—Taken up by M Porter, Reeder tp, Nov 1873, one bay Pony, was a stallion when taken up, since castrated, 2 years old, heavy mane and tall. Appraised \$12.0. COW—Taken up by J W Robinson, Spring Hill tp, one light by more conditional to the condition of the safe and white specific Cow, 2 years old, red head and white, fight car cropped and white Cow, 2 years old, red and white, right car cropped undersolpe on left car. Appaised \$12.50. COW—Taken up by T C Walton, McCamish tp, one white cars, it is a spring the safe and white specific cars, left car split in the point, bell on without a diapper. COW—Taken up by Wim E Brown, Drywood tp, one cow with call, 4 or 5 years old, red and white, right car cropped undersolpe on left car. Appaised \$12.50. COW—Taken up by T C Walton, McCamish tp, one white cars, it car split in the point, bell on without a diapper. Appraised \$25. STERI—Taken up by N H Bilder, Lincoln tp, Dec. 8, COW—Taken up by S C Wright, Fort Scott Id, one white cars, left care, white feel. Appraised \$25. STERI—Taken up by N H Bilder, Lincoln tp, Dec. 8, COW—Taken up by S C Wright, Fort Scott Id, one white care, white feel. Appraised \$25. STERI—Taken up by N H Bilder, Lincoln tp, Dec. 8, COW—Taken up by S C Wright, Fort Scott Id, one white

Sury of the control o

\$12.
THREE HORSES—Taken up by Jas Greer, Pike ty, Nov 1, 1873, one sorrel Mare, small white sdot in forchead, 2 years old last spring, about 19 hands high. Appraised \$80.
Also, one black horse, about 2 years old last spring, hind feet white, 14 hands high. Appraised \$35.

Also, one black horse, about 2 years old last spring, hind feet white, 14 hands high. Appraised \$35.

Also, one sorrel horse, 2 years old last spring, 11½ hands high, left hind foot white. Appraised \$40. No marks or brands perceivable on any of above.

COLT—Taken up by D F Beagle, Elmendare to, Nov 21, 1873, one stallion Colt, sorrel, three feet white half way up to the knees, the other foot a little whise just above hoof, 1 year old past, 11½ hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised \$30.

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

STEER—Taken up by L H Johnson, Americus tp, Dec 3, 1373, one white yearing steer, both ears cropped, slit in right ear, branded A on right hip. Appraised \$12.

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

Marion County-Thomas W. Brown, Clerk.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by P Dellinyer, Wea tp. Nov 24, 1873,
one red ryan Steer, 1 year old, white face, tall-hole in rightcar as large as though made by a wad-catter, medium size,
no other marks or brands visible. Appraisrd \$13.

with pistor besider on saddle, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by David Henigh, Wea tp, Nov 28, 1873, one sorrel lorse, 1 year old, right hind foot white up to pastern joint, while spot in face, no other marks of brands. Appraised \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by T W Officer, Maryville tp, Dec 5, 1873, one bay Colt, 2 or 3 years old, 13½ hands high, saip in face, white spot between shoulders. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by \$co Whitaker, Wea tp, Dec 3, 1873, one bay mare Pony, 3 years old, 40 white on both hind feet, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$25,

HORSE—Taken ap by D Coon, Wea tp, Nov 24, 1873, one for brands. Appraised \$25,

MARE—Also, on Dec 3, 1873, one red roan Marc. 2 years old, 13 hands high, no marks or brands.

COLT—Also, one gray sucking colt. Appraised \$15.

FILLY—Taken up by Daniel Haas, Willow Springs tp.
Nov. 7, 1873, one bay Filly, star in forehead, white ring
labove right hind hoof, about 2 years old. Apdraised 330.

STEER—Taken up by W C VanTries, Palmyra td., Nou.

STEER—Taken up by W C VanTries, Palmyra td., Nou.

Eth hip. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by John Carninan, Marion tp., Nov. 2,

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STEER—Taken up by John Carninan, Marion tp., Nov. 2,

STEER—Taken up by John Carninan, Marion tp., Nov. 2,

Appraised \$30.

Montgomery County—J. A. Helpingstine, Clerk, though John Michael Montgomery County—John Marion tp., Nov. 2,

Appraised \$30.

STRAY LIST-Continued. EIFER-Tak n up by Jesse Ingraham, Manhattan tr 1, one red roan Heifer, 1 year old, no marks or brands alsed \$10.

Appraised \$10.

STEER—Taken up by C A Goranson, Jackson tp. Nov STEER—Taken up by C A Goranson, Jackson tp. Nov STEER—Taken up by C A Goranson, Jackson tp. Nov July 1, 12 July

Appraised 80, ve years old, left fore and left old tenlarged.

STEER-Taken up by John Weaver, Jackson ty, Dec 20, one yearling Steer, red color, half-crop off left ear, undershoulder, left fore and hind legs white, white on praiced \$12. STEER to and hind legs white, belly white. Apsiles 1 taken up by L II Patters white, belly white. Apsiles 1 taken up by L II Patters white in the color of the

STEER | Taken up by I. II Patterso, Grant td, one white Steer, small notch on under side of right ear, 3 years old, Appraised \$30.

Russell County—J. W. Dollison, Clerk. COW—Taken up by E Nicholg, Bunker Hill ip, Nov 20, a brindle Cow, about 2 years old, branded 80 on left, side, al-so, one Cow, light brown, a years old, branded H&W on left side. Appraised as follows; filrst animal \$6.00, second animal, \$8.00.

Appraised \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by Elias Lowe, Auburn 1p, Nov 4, 1873, one fron gray pony Horse, dark mane legs and tail, 29 yaars old hast spring. Appraised \$13.

HEIFER—Taken up by Edward Griffith, Silver Lake 1p, Nov 19, 1873, one Helfer, 1 year old last spring, white roan color. Appraised \$13.

STEER—Taken up by Joseph Leten, Silver Lake 1p, Nov 19, 1873, one 3 year old Steer, red neek and head, white belly, some red on sides. Appraised \$27.

STEER—Taken up by L Disheu, Teanwisch 1p, one STEER—Taken up by L Disheu Teanwisch 1p, one STEER—Taken 1p, one STEER—Ta

STEER-Taken up by L. Disheu, Teomidsch tp. one THE PRAIRIE FARMER tight car. Appraised St. STAG-Taken up by Fred Danber, Soldier tp. Nov 4, 1873, one 2 year old Texas Stag, dark brown color. Appraised \$15.

COW—Taken up by R Hadden, Auburn tp, Nov. 5, 1873, one large brindle Cow, crop off right ear, underbit in left, spot on forchead, 12 or 13 pears old. Appraised \$13.

HEIFFRIE—Taken up by P H Birlehaloose, Silver Lake tp, Nov 19, 1873, one yearling Heifer, spotted red and white, crop off left ear, silt in right ear, Appraised \$12.

To help on the great work of organizing the farmers, by means of the Patrons of Husbandry and Farmers Clabs.

wabaunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

Wabaunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

Walkis AND JACK—Taken up by Wm Hepler, Mill Creek tp, Dec 10, 1873, one light roan Jack, about 3 years odd, no marks. Also, one black Mare, about 3 years odd, no marks. Also, one black Mare, about 3 years odd, no marks. Also, one black Mare, about 3 years odd, no marks. Also, one black Mare, about 3 years odd, no marks. Also, one black Mare, about 3 years odd, no marks. Also, one black Mare, about 3 years odd, no marks. Also, one black Mare, about 3 years odd, no marks. Also, one black Mare, about 3 years odd, no marks. Also, one black Mare, about 3 years odd, no marks. Also, one black Mare, about 3 years odd, no marks. Also, one black Mare, about 3 years odd, no marks. Also, one black Mare, about 4 years odd, no marks. Also, one black Mare, about 3 years odd, no marks. Also, one black Mare, about 3 years odd, no marks. Also, one black Mare, about 3 years odd, no marks. Also, one black Mare, about 3 years odd, no marks. Also, one black Mare, about 3 years odd, no marks. Also, one black Mare, about 3 years odd, no marks. Also, one black Mare, about 3 years odd, no marks. Also, one black Mare, about 3 years odd, no marks. Also, one black Mare, about 4 years odd, no marks. Also, one black Mare, about 4 years odd, no marks. Also, one black Mare, about 4 years odd, no marks. Also, one black Mare, about 4 years odd, no marks. Also, one black Mare, about 4 years odd, no marks. Also, one black Mare, about 4 years odd, no marks. Also, one black Mare, about 4 years odd, no marks. Also, one black Mare, about 4 years odd, no marks. Also, one black Mare, about 4 years odd, no marks. Also, one black Mare, about 4 years odd, no marks. Also, one black Mare, about 4 years odd, no marks. Also, one black Mare, about 4 years odd, no marks. Also, one black Mare, about 4 years odd, no marks. Also, one black Mare, about 4 years odd, no marks. Also, one black Mare, about 4 years odd, no marks. Also, one black Mare, about 4 years odd, no marks. Also, one blac

and right fore foot white above pastern joint, 11 mands high. Appraised \$20.

COW AND STEER—Taken up by Anton Schewe, Farmer old. Appraised \$23.

COW AND STEER—Taken up by Anton Schewe, Farmer old. Appraised \$23.

Also, one free and foot, red ears, about 4 years old. Appraised \$25.

HOISE AND MARKS—Taken up by J D Tabor, Farmer 1p, Dec 9, 183, one dark bay stud Colt. 2 years old last spring, black mane and tall, 14 hands high. Appraised \$25.

Also, one dun mare Colt, black mane and tall, and the knees, 2 years old last spring, black mane and tall, and the knees, 2 years old last spring, Appraised \$25.

Also, one light bay mare Colt, black mane and tall, 13 hands high, 2 years old last spring. Appraised \$25.

Also, one bay mare Colt, black mane and tall, small \$25.

To present the family with choice and interesting lithands high, 2 years old last spring. Appraised \$35.

Also, one bay mare Colt, black mane and tail, small white star in forehead, white star peon nose, lift hind foot white, 2 years old past. Appraised \$35.

MARES—Taken up ba I. J McCrumb, Newbury tp. Dec 19, 1873, one yay mare Colt. 3 years old, left hind foot white the pound of the people of the peo

Woodson County—J. A. Burdett, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by J A Williams, Liberty ty. Nov 21,
1833, one bland J Surve You, 2 years old, smail star in force
1835, one red Cow, 3 years old, smail star in force
1836, one red Cow, 6 years old, underbit in each ear, brandead, the red Cow, 6 years old, underbit in each ear, brandead of Grant Inducements to Farmers' Clubs and
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Asparagus, Conover's, 2 years, 100, 1 50, 1,000 4 00
Am. White Eim, 6 to 8 feet, 100, 4 00, 1,000 20 00
Soft Maple, 12 to 14 feet, 100, 10 11, 1,000 00 00
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Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.
COW-Taken up by P Devlin, Dec 13, 1873, one white Cow, plece off each horn, 13 years old. Also, a white calf.

Appraised \$15.

House, Taken up by Elles Lowers of the County—P. Library of the County—P. Library

FOR 1874.

medium size. Appraised \$10.

Also, one brown mare Colt, 2 years old, small. Appraised \$35.

Also, one brawn mare Colt, 2 years old, small. Appraised \$35.

Also, one mare Pony, 1 year old, both bind feet white, Also, one mare Pony, 1 year old, both bind feet white, light bay, star in forchead. Appraised \$10.

Chiengo, Illinois.

Wyandotte County—A. B. Hovey, Clerk.
HOUSE—Taxen up by Henry Liseabee, Shawnee tp, Nov
15, 1833, one black Gelding, 5 years old, right eye blind, 15
hands high, no brands or marks. Adpraised \$25. MOORE'S

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