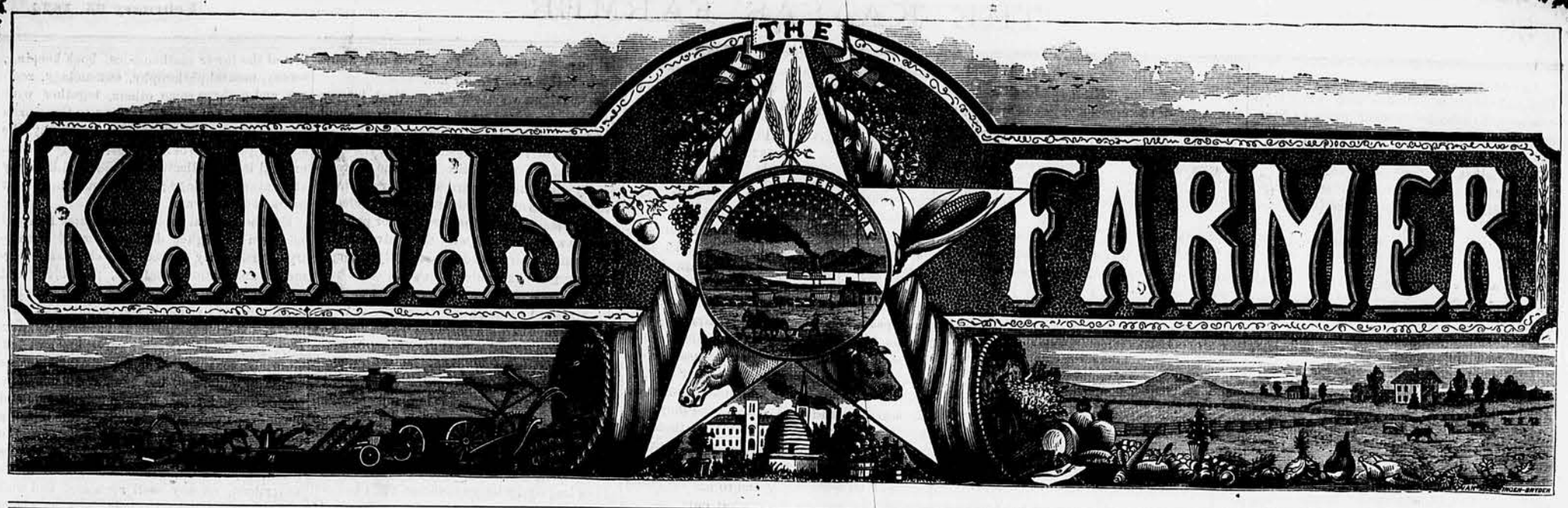

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The Best Education for the Farmer.

ADDRESS delivered before the Farmers' Institute, held at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan February 4, 1874.

BY PROF. G. W. JONES.
Late of the Iowa State Agricultural College.

The subject which you have assigned to me is a very important one, I may say the most important which is likely to come before you at this meeting. I thank you for the honor of opening the discussion upon it, but I enter upon the task with great diffidence.

The rising power of the farmer, the prominence he is now taking in the affairs of the nation, the political, social and economic affairs alike, and the still greater prominence he is likely to take in those affairs in the immediate future, make his education, and the education of the young men who are soon to be farmers a matter of vast consequence.

The heavy ground swell, now stirring the waters to their depths, will scarcely leave things as they were in any event, and it may presage a storm whose magnitude we can scarce compass, and whose results the present generation has little conception of. The farmers are awakening to their needs, their rights and their powers. In any case and at any time the proper and best education of that class of men which far outnumbers every other class, which equals all other classes combined, is a matter of eminent importance and one that may well claim the attention of the wisest. But now, where so much is demanded both by the farmer and of him, his proper training, his right or wrong education, becomes the great problem of the day. Independent as it is however, and important as it has always been, for a brief time only has it been a subject of general interest. But lately has the farmer been thought of. The scholastics and the classicists urged their respective theories of education, but neither of them thought of the lonely shepherd, and the subtleties of logic on the one hand, and the learning, the culture and the glory of the old Greek and Roman civilizations on the other, were alike the blackness of darkness to the clownish mind of the humble tiller of the soil. He was a beast of burden unworthy the attention of the dainty scholars who yet fed from the choicest of his flocks; the cowled first despised him, but devoured his substance, the rough soldier plundered him without a thought of recompense. Political changes, religious controversies and social revolutions, neither helped nor hindered him.

But now the farmer has risen to the rank of a man among men, his calling is counted one of the professions, and the question is how he shall be educated, to the end that he may on the one hand best discharge his duties as a man, and on the other may practice his profession with the best results. A classical education will not aid him. I do not decry classical learning, I desire to pay my hearty tribute to it and to acknowledge its full value. Sorry will be the day when the new education shall overrun and wholly set aside the old. It never will. The mission of the old education is too honorable, its fruits are too valuable, its methods are too effective, its work to wit: the study of man himself and his full development, is too important to be set aside. Its votaries have been large hearted men with broad views of life and among them to-day may be found the foremost and the wisest advocates of the new education. For many of this profession no better preparations can be given than that of the old classical college; but I cannot recommend it to the farmer. The simple fact is that the son of a farmer who goes through a classical college rarely returns to the farm. His strength is changed from brawn to brain, his tastes are changed, his associations are changed and he cannot be led back to the old labors and the old pleasures. Classical colleges turn out neither nursery men nor stock breeders. They are not the places to educate farmers.

To this new education based on science, which is the knowledge of good works and their relations, the farmer must look for his help. But hitherto the scientific school have been quite above and away from him. The masters have been so deep in their own studies that they have had little time to teach, and when they did teach it was the truths and beauties of science rather than its application Their pupils in turn became earnest and successful gleaners in the field of knowledge thus opened to them, delighting in the acquisition of new truths and themselves adding to and helping to develop those sciences which they studied. More rarely have they stopped to apply them to the practical arts of life and especially farming. To *know* rather than to *do* has been their pleasure. So the farmer's son so educated has become a scientist of some sort rather than a farmer. As a matter of fact the scientific schools as at present instituted have not made farmers and they cannot be counted on in the future to do the work which we require. Perhaps the farmers have not demanded it, but surely they have not done it, and we look to them for little help. What then shall we do?

This question has been long studied but is not yet fully answered. But one thing is certain, however, we want such a school and such an education as will make farmers. We want a reasonable assurance when our sons leave the farm and go to this school that they will in due time come back again, and come back farmers; not doctors, not lawyers, not dry good's clerks, but farmers. We want them to come back good farmers, knowing more than ourselves, able to raise better crops and better stock than ourselves, able to represent us and our interests in the councils of the state and the nation better than ourselves, and no less able than ourselves, either from physical degenercy or over refined tastes, to take hold of and to do the rougher and harder work of which every farmer has an abundance. We want our sons educated into and not away from farming. The medical schools make doctors, the law schools make lawyers, the theological schools make preachers. If they do not this work they are not fulfilling the objects of their respective foundations, and should be remodeled or suppressed. So the farmers' colleges should make farmers. If they do not this work they should be suppressed as a delusion, or so remodeled that they will do the work for which they were designed,

How shall all this be accomplished? I confess honestly that I do not know. I shall by and by give you my own views upon the matter; but I claim for my opinions no very great weight and I only hope that wise men will follow me and that out of one friendly conference the truth will in some measure be evolved.

The matter has been a subject of earnest inquiry for many years and for many long years to come it is likely still more to be a subject of such inquiry. Many men are studying it and men of varied experience and widely different views, scholarly men, practical men, enthusiastic radicals, steady-going conservatives; they are looking at it from all sides, they are pecking at it with all sorts of tools, they are trying all sorts of experiments upon it. Slowly, perhaps, but surely the truth will appear and practical, efficient workings will evolve themselves from out these conflicting theories and contrary processes. The thing cannot be created in a day, it must grow. We shall work it all out successfully at last. The people have the idea firmly fixed in their minds that it is *to be done* and it *surely will be done.*

With this purpose and with this very distinct acknowledgement on my part that I am unable to do full justice to this great theme, I am ready to proceed.

WHAT IS THE BEST EDUCATION FOR THE FARMER?

I shall answer at once that for most of those who design to be farmers, the only available and so the best education is got by practice upon the home farm, where boys are under the kindly personal care of their respective fathers, attendance upon the common school or village academy, the perusal of good books and papers and other proper and genial home influences. If the father be a good farmer and the school passably good the boy who is thus educated and thus trained whose habits and tastes are of the country and not of the town is generally qualified for his business and is far more likely to settle down contentedly to the confinement, the hard work and if you please the drudgery of farm life than any other. Most of our good farmers were educated in that way and the broad prairies of Iowa and of Kansas are better cultivated to-day, by men so educated, than they would be could you perchance get an equal number of college graduates to take their places. I say this advisedly. There is hard work to be done in farming and college bred men, at least of the old sort, are quite too delicate, too weak in the back and too ambitious in the head to undertake it, and they choose for wives gentle women who have quite too refined tastes (over-refined were perhaps the better word,) and quite too delicate health to do the work, or to live, other than unhappily, in a farmer's kitchen. Town tastes and habits seldom tend to this field. So I shall repeat that for most of our boys and girls the only available and the best education is got by practice and instruction at home under kindly parental guidance.

But this does not fully answer your question. The fathers themselves are not always well instructed. They can do little to explain their daily processes. Many things they cannot themselves do well and their neighbors are in like ignorance.

It is evident that the sciences contain many principles, not well known to the fathers, which he desires his son to understand and apply. It is evident that his processes are not of the best, he desires his son to find out better processes. It is evident that the results are not always commensurate with his labors, and that where he had hoped most he has had frequent failures, he desires his son to learn the reason of these failures and to adopt plans and processes which do not bring failures. Farming is becoming specialized, the farmer desires his son to become a proficient in some one branch of farming and to learn all that is to be known concerning it. Now, what shall he do? Traveling abroad and consultation with other good farmers will help him, private experiment will help him, and all of these things have been done heretofore, and will be done again with good results. These methods are, however, expensive, incomplete and unsatisfactory. It seems that there should be, somewhere, a collection of such books as the young farmer wishes to consult, a competent guide in his selections and his readings, a museum for illustration, a farm on which he may witness the various improved operations and be instructed therein, where, also, he may see the better kinds of stock and be instructed in their care, and there should be competent men to teach him the principles of science which underlie all these operations. At present from the want of previous scientific knowledge and scholarly training the boy is able to read only superficial discussions. He can by no means get down to the roots of the matters. Shall the father send his son to college where learned men are inquiring into all these things? The boy goes willingly enough but he does not come back. He is educated away from the farm, his tastes and habits are changed; that spoils him for a farmer.

Just here comes in the experiment of the agricultural colleges. The national government has endowed these colleges munificently with large donations of lands. The several states and wealthy private gentlemen have supplemented these generous endowments with no less generous provisions of their own and now many millions of dollars are embarked in this experiment. I say experiment, for by no means is their success as yet fully assured.

At present they seem to be failures in a great measure so far as educating farmers and mechanics is concerned and as charities they are very expensive. When we inquire how many of the graduates of these colleges actually take up farming as a profession the answer will come back from every one of them, when the truth is told that very few indeed look in that direction, that young men who come to college with the entire purpose of becoming farmers, sooner or later loose that purpose and adopt quite other views of life. The act of congress looks to the education of farmers and mechanics as the chief object of these schools. As yet they are not doing it to any great extent and in so far as they are not doing it they are failures. I hope it is better elsewhere, but in Iowa the lamentable fact holds true that of the first class which graduated, that of 1872, but one man out of twenty-four is known to the writer (and he has made diligent inquiry) as now engaged in farming and *he* was educated and graduated as a civil engineer. Of those who took the agricultural course not one is a farmer and the nearest approach to it is a dealer in agricultural implements. They are lawyers, editors, clerks, teachers, students of medicine, but not farmers, and if their present movements indicate their purposes they don't intend to be farmers. The class just graduated is in about the same condition, only one man out of eleven was known to the writer to be fitting himself for a farmer, and he very innocently expressed to me that he thought he saw that the road to political preferment leading through the farm and the Grange.

This is a very humiliating confession, but it is the truth and it had best be acknowledged at once. The enemies of these schools will take up this statement and will exult over it. Let them not exult too loudly and let not their friends be cast down. It is an experiment as yet, a single failure or a dozen of them is no cause for discouragement. Make it over and try it again. Indeed with the exception of Michigan and Pennsylvania they have all sprung into existence in half a dozen years, at least a score of them, all at once. Good men could not be found to officer them all, the proper methods could not be devised and tested in so short a time. I do no disrespect to the farmers to say that they don't know very well what they want, they are not professional teachers and they don't know very well the proper organizations and equipment of colleges. They are sure they want something and they want it very badly, but just what it is or how to get it or what to do with it after they have got it they don't very well know. In their modesty, which is very characteristic of farmers, they have left the matter largely to the politicians, who are not notoriously modest, and these politicians, being quite as ignorant of what was wanted as the farmers but more self seeking, have made a pretty good thing out of it for themselves and their friends, but they have sadly bungled it for the farmers. In many cases the men who have been selected by the politicians have been broken-down politicians also, or what is just as bad, broken down clergymen, or teachers who were neither scientific scholars nor practical farmers and who had spent most of their lives in other work and neither knew nor cared about farmers or farming, and again they have put in farmers, who might be good practical men, but who understood neither the art of teaching nor the principles of the underlying sciences, and who have made quite as complete failures as the others. There are not to be found in the country a sufficient number of properly qualified professors of agriculture. The gentlemen who are filling these chairs are in many cases doing good work and making every possible effort to do their whole duty, and they are worthy of praise for their efforts. But for the most part they are sadly wanting in some one of the elements necessary to make up a first class professor. Some have not the scientific knowledge, some have not the practical experience and skill as farmers, some have not the practical skill and experience as teachers; some have no farms or other agricultural apparatus for illustration, and it will be no disrespect to them, nor indeed to the agricultural press either, to say that there is not now such a body of well digested literature upon agricultural topics as is to be found in law, in medicine, in theology or in any other of the professions. It is not their fault at present and hitherto there has been no demand for it, and as yet they have had no time to prepare it. It will be their fault if the thing continues much longer. The underlying sciences are well developed but agricultural literature is as yet popular only, and so both superficial and crude. The science of agriculture has not yet been developed, digested and reduced to form. Is the criticism severe? It is just, and it accounts largely for the present failure of these colleges. The right men will be found by and by, they will work into their places, they will learn their duties and they will succeed. We hope great things from them and we hope confidently, but there is a vast amount of work to be done before it shall all be accomplished.

The farmers must take hold of the matter themselves in their might and their wisdom. No one else is likely to do it for them, it is their business and they must study it out.

As said above, the farmers want a college that makes farmers. When they send their sons away to school they want them to come back to the farm with strength undiminished and tastes unchanged.

How shall this be done?

The question brings us to consider the proper constitutions of the agricultural colleges, their purposes, plans and methods.

What shall they teach; how shall they teach it?

How much of theoretical instruction shall they give; how much and what kind of practice shall they join with that theoretical instruction?

How much time shall be spent in the study of scientific principles? how much time in practice upon the application of those principles?

Which shall take precedence of the other in time; which shall take precedence in importance?

What shall be the greatest scope or range of the new farmer's education? Shall it stop with farming and what immediately pertains thereto, or shall it propose to educate the farmer and give all the knowledge that he needs as a man as well as to teach farming?

In teaching farming shall it stop with the explanation and illustration of the various processes, or shall it go to the bottom and explain all the underlying principles of science?

These are all grave questions and their proper answer must precede any elaborate plan for the organization of these colleges. In answering them we may get some light by examining into the plans and methods of the best professional and polytechnic schools of the country. We find that without exception, they all join some practice with their theoretical instruction. The medical students attend cliniques, dissect and compound medicines in addition to their lectures; the law students draw various papers and practice in moot courts; the theologues have rhetorical and literary practice, discussions and trial sermons. All these schools give full, complete and exhaustive instruction in the practical work as well as the theoretical principles underlying that work. They do not give any general education, requiring the student to get that elsewhere. Their courses of study and practice are generally about two years long and their diplomas entitle the holder to enter at once upon his professional work, being itself in the nature of a warranty to the public that he is qualified therefor.

Now, these professional schools are of so long standing, they have so carefully studied and perfected their methods and withal have such good fruit to show as the result of their training that their example may be quoted by us with great profit.

There are certain polytechnic schools of high rank, also, whose example we may quote with profit. Some of them have been long established and their courses of study and practice and their methods of instruction have had the test of ripe experience and the critical views of the most eminent scholars and the best practical teachers of the age. These schools in general have a triple object:

1st. To give that general education which all men need.

2d. To lay a good foundation by a thorough drill in the elements of science for the following and more professional studies.

3d. The most important, to give complete instruction and thorough training in some one or more of the professions not otherwise provided for; such as that of architect, engineer, chemist and such others as imply great scientific knowledge. They differ from the professional school first named in this, that they give more of general education, that their courses of study are longer and that they train men for the active duties of life. In these schools and particularly in the professional part of them, there is always some practical work joined with the theories and studies The chemistry is worked out in the laboratory the engineering is worked out in the field, the shop and the drawing-room. The students visit mines, docks, bridges and foundries and make critical reports thereon. He makes designs and estimates for various engineering structures. In all things he puts himself into the relations of actual business. It is theory and practice combined throughout, the theory to explain the practice, and the practice to test and enforce the theory and both with the immediate object of *fitting men to do things*, not to talk about them, not to feel concerning them not to grow eloquent or poetical over them but to *do them*, to do them understandingly, to do them thoroughly and to do them with the best economy of time and labor.

Upon the same model are planned the National, Military and Naval schools. They seek to train officers who shall discharge in the best possible manner all the various duties which may at any time be laid upon them and to this end the cadets are both thoroughly instructed in all the principles and thoroughly drilled in all the arts of both war and peace, which they may ever be called on to practice. Efficiency is the test; utility the watchword.

Among the other polytechnic and industrial schools, I desire to refer you particularly to the Worcester county Free Institute of Industrial Science, as to the best example known to me of the successful combination of study and practice. The city of Worcester in Massachusetts, is a great manufacturing centre and this school is for the training of mechanics, not of farmers, but the principle is the same and perhaps it is no less valuable as an example when worked out in another branch of education.

The object of the Worcester school is not to make learned scholars with the tastes and habits of scholars, but skillful and intelligent mechanics, with the tastes and habits of mechanics, just as our object is to make skillful and intelligent farmers with the tastes and habits of farmers.

To show the purposes and plans of this school more completely, I quote from its catalogue:

John Boynton Esq., a retired tin-smith, gave the sum of $100,000 for the foundation of the school, and in his letter of gift declared its objects in the following words:

> The aim of this school shall ever be, the instruction of youth in those branches of education not usually taught in the public schools, which are essential and best adopted to train the young for practical life, and especially that such as are intending to be mechanics, or manufacturers or farmers may attain an understanding of the principles of science applicable to their pursuits, which will qualify them in the best manner for an intelligent and successful prosecution of their business.

He then goes on to name more in detail the studies which shall be taught, and adds:

> And these studies shall be arranged and instruction given in them according to the wisdom and discretion of those to whose care this institution is entrusted; it being understood that the course shall include studies with text books and recitations, and lectures with experiments, and all such practical applications of the use of tools and instruments and the working of machinery as may be available, so that the benefits of this school shall not be confined to the theories of science, but, as far as possible, shall extend to that practical application of its principles which will give the greatest advantage in the affairs of life.

At a later time, Hon. Ichabod Washburn gave some $70,000 to found a work-shop in connection with the institute, and in his letter of gift speaks as follows:

> I have long been satisfied that a course of instruction might be adopted in the education of apprentices to mechanical employment, whereby moral and intellectual training might be united with the processes by which the arts of mechanism as well as skill in the use and adaption of tools and machinery are taught, so as to elevate our mechanics as a class in the scale of intelligence and influence, and add to their personal independence and happiness, while it renders them better and more useful citizens, and so more like our Divine Master, whose youth combined the conversations of the learned with the duties of a mechanic's son, and whose ideas and teachings now underlie the civilization of the world.

Mr. Washburn proposed the following scheme:

> There shall be a machine shop of sufficient capacity to employ twenty or more apprentices with a suitable number of practical teachers and workmen in the shop to instruct such apprentices, and provided with all necessary steam power, engines, tools, apparatus and machinery of the most approved models and styles in use to carry on the business of such machine shop in all respects as a practical working establishment.

He then provides rules for the admission and government of the apprentices, the duties and power of the superintendent, and adds:

> It is my earnest desire and an imperative condition of this, my gift, that the apprentices shall be as thoroughly instructed in the principles of science as may be reasonably accomplished during the period of their residence at the institute; and also, that they shall acquire a practical knowledge of the use of tools and work to such an extent as shall be of substantial advantage; and as for the attainment of both these aims, it is necessary that the time required for work in the shop shall not be encroached upon by attention to study; nor the time, on the other hand, required for study be injuriously restricted by attention to work, I give it as my judgement that the time of work should not, in the average, be more than four hours during the days of regular session of the institute.

As a matter of fact the students are required to work ten hours per week during the school term and the whole of the month of July of each year. They have, also, to serve a brief preparatory apprenticeship before admission to the Institute. When I was there, two years ago, the boys' shop was running full forces, the superintendent, six skillful practical machinists and about thirty students or apprentices were all at work and every bit of machinery was in motion. They do first-class work for which they have taken many premiums at the fairs. The students receive no pay for their work it being practice to them just as much as the solution of problems in arithmetic or the translation of a page of Greek.

There are other departments of the school, but I have made prominent mention of this one because it lies directly in our line of argument, and is far the best example of study and practice combined that I have any knowledge of. It is surely a success.

We turn back now to consider the questions that I proposed to you:

WHAT SHALL THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES TEACH?

1. I answer, speaking of course of their agricultural departments and of their work in educating farmers, and not at all of their other departments which are provided for in the organic act, all that pertains to agriculture in each and every of its several departments, both as to the practical operations of agriculture, and as to the scientific principles which underly those operations. All that pertains to the life and growth of plant and animal, all that pertains to their culture and utilization, all that pertains to soils and manures, their uses and improvement.

2. All that pertains to citizenship and the duties of man as a member of society, all that will make him a better son, husband or father.

This is a long catalogue, but it is none too long. The farmer must know his business well and he must be a man of culture at the same time. His lonely life by and by demands that now, while at school, when his mind is forming, he shall be instructed not alone in the details of his profession but, as well, in all those things which shall give him general information and broad views. He has little opportunity for their acquisition and growth at a later time and when deeply engrossed in business, if they be not planted now.

HOW SHALL THE COLLEGES TEACH THESE THINGS?

For the theoretical part no improvement can be suggested over present methods. The text book and recitation therefrom with familiar instruction and severe cross-examinations, the formal lesson with illustrations, will hold the places which they have so well earned. For the practical part we must seek new methods, rather we must seek to apply to education for this profession the methods already well known and long practiced in education for other professions. The young men must do those things which they wish to do in after life and which they would now learn; they must do them as so much school practice and they must continue to do them till they can do them intelligently, thoroughly and skillfully. Let accounts be kept of proficiency and rewards be given for unusual ability in this as in other class work.

Let there be arranged a systematic course of field and barn exercises, covering the whole range of agriculture, and let the young men practice upon those exercises in turn, skill and experience therein being always the object sought, and let them practice until that skill and experience has been fully attained.

I do not mean by this that every student need learn all these things. I should hold it competent, proper and very desirable for the colleges to provide special courses of study for special departments of agriculture, the studies of the one not employing the studies of the other. For example, the course of study and practice in stock breeding need have no connection with market gardening, that in dairying with fruit growing, and so on. Of course, there would be many studies in common, but the practical and professional part might be quite distinct. The stock breeders would be in the stables and the pastures. His labors are among the cattle, the sheep, the horses; the poulterer has care of fowls; the apiarist, of bees; the embryo dairyman milks, churns, makes butter and cheese and learns to keep them fresh and sweet, he feeds and cares for cows and attends them in all their sickness. The orchardist is among his trees, budding, grafting, transplanting; the gardener tends his fruits and vegetables; the young horseman learns to train and care for horses, to shoe them to clean, harness and drive them; the veterinarian is active in the care of sick animals, in dissections and in the preparation of medicines; the general farmer rides the reaper, adjusts and runs the thresher, surveys and plats pieces of land, levels them, devises systems of drainage for them, opens the ditches, lays and covers the tile, he plows and plants fruit trees and lays out ornamental grounds, and in all things else does the work of a farmer.

HOW MUCH OF THEORY AND HOW MUCH OF PRACTICE?

The question is partly answered above; there must, of course, be a limit to both. When so many subjects are to be gone over, and so many practical details to be learned, the three years or the four years of the course will be crowded indeed to get well learned the simpler elements even of all these many sciences and to grow skillful in the more important of the many processes. The professors, themselves, with their one science, fall far short of its complete mastery, and it can scarcely be expected that students who have so many to examine should make a very exhaustive study of them all. That which is contained in the common college text books must for the most part suffice for the theoretical work, but the practical as above indicated, can have no such limits, and particularly where some special department of agriculture is studied, both theory and practice ought to be very full and thorough.

HOW MUCH TIME SHALL BE SPENT IN STUDY, AND HOW MUCH IN PRACTICE?

At the Worcester school the shop gets ten hours per week, and the whole of July; that is, about six hundred hours per year; all of it under instruction. There is also a short preliminary apprenticeship. In all it amounts to about one year's work, and in effect makes skillful mechanics. The rest of the time is for study.

In the Massachusetts Agricultural College the practice time is, or was, six hours per week for such part of the year as farm work is practicable, in fact, as their long vacation occurs in the summer, for about twenty weeks of each year, and in the four years' course it amounts to about two months' work *under instruction*. Students who desire it have opportunity for such other work as they may be fitted for; and which the college needs, and they are paid for the same. Such labor is not educational however. During practice time the professor of Agriculture is always in the field. Of the first class—that of 1871—numbering 27, 11 are set down as farmers or gardeners.

In the Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts the students nominally labor three hours per day, but for want of work and other causes it is often remitted. It seems from their report to be designed chiefly to let the boys earn some money, on the one hand, and to keep their muscles hard on the other, with little reference to its educational effect except incidentally. There is no professor of Agriculture, and no systematic effort to instruct in the details of agricultural practice. The authorities do not seem to think that making practical farmers and mechanics is the special business of the college. How many boys return to the farm I know not.

In Michigan a system of practical instruction is in force, and good results are attained. The time spent is three hours per day.

In the Agricultural department of the University of Edinboro', Scotland, the winter is wholly given up to theoretical instruction by the professors of the University, and the summer to practice upon the farm, under practical farmers not connected with the University.

The same course is adapted largely throughout Europe, The colleges in some cases have no farms, and the students, during the summer are scattered through the country. The results are said to be admirable. The students become farmers and very skillful ones. Whether the same course of procedure would yield the same results in this country, could only be told by trying it. To me it looks more promising than any plan heretofore adopted by us. I should prefer, however, that the college should have a model and experimental farm of its own, and that the instruction should be given largely by its own officers, and I believe, also, that this instruction may go on jointly, in theory and practice, as at Worcester, a part of each day being devoted to study and a part to work. Do you say what part? I answer, in general half to each; but this might be modified by many circumstances, for example, with mature young men, already well versed in practice, a larger share of their time might be given to theory, and to those already well drilled in theory, practice might have the greater share.

WHICH SHALL TAKE PRECEDENCE IN TIME, AND WHICH IN IMPORTANCE?

Neither. They should correspond, and like the two oxen at the ends of the same yoke, they should walk up evenly. They are of equal importance. Neither should give place to the other, but each should help and illustrate the other. They may correspond in time. The process and its reason may be taught together. One has equal importance with the other.

Let me here say a word for manual labor and manual labor schools. It is important in this connection, for the effort has been made to make these colleges partake more or less of that character. Hitherto I have not used the words, and I intend to use them only to say that such labor has universally degenerated into play, developed into a business, and separated itself from the school, or been abandoned as a failure; and such schools, both in this country and Europe, have universally proved failures. The reason is obvious—the labor does not pay. At Worcester the students have no compensation. The shop and machinery are kept in repair by a separate fund; the original stock was provided, and the annual interest of $50,000, donated by Mr. Washburn in the letter of gift above quoted from, is used as a margin. The superintendent is paid from other funds, and yet the shop, though ably managed, scarcely keeps its balance good. The reason is very simple; the labor of the students is worth nothing, and their instruction costs something to the school. The time of the workmen spent in instructing them, and the material wasted by them, is worth far more than the work which they may do. Careful accounts are kept, and I state these things as facts duly reported by its officers, and as facts which were expected and provided for.

The labor of students costs the Iowa Agricultural College from seven to ten thousand dollars a year. It is not worth three thousand dollars to the college. Ten good men, working regularly, would do more than the whole body of students, and do it better, and yet in very slight degree is it educational labor. The students for the most part seek such details of work as pay them best or are pleasantest to them. Such labor ought to be worth something, but it is comparatively valueless to the college. The whole manual labor business is a humbug, and the sooner it is exposed the better for all parties; better for the student, because then they begin to practice for experience and skill; better for the officers in charge, for then they save themselves from the odium of failure, and really begin in earnest to teach their students what they ought to know; better for the colleges, because they save money—they do their proper work, and if they do it well, they really fulfill the mission which was set them. It is a humbug, and both students and officers feel it to be so. In Iowa it is laughed at, and dodged to a considerable extent, and that often by the best students.

Practice is what we want, not labor; and practice under such conditions, with such illustrations and under such instruction that it shall make experts. Skill is what we want—not labor—skill in the arts and business of agriculture; and the colleges must set themselves to this work.

Shall I now go on to speak more in detail of the work to be done, and of the methods to be adopted? I shall suggest, then, that the whole course in agriculture should be divided into two distinct parts, or sub-courses, which you may call, if you please, the preparatory and the professional courses. The preparatory may be of greater or less length, according to the condition of education in the state; at present we must begin low down; in longer settled communities, and very shortly here, also, I presume, this preparatory work can be done with greater profit at the local schools, and the colleges may devote themselves to the higher professional training alone. It is impracticable however now; we cannot choose entirely for ourselves, we must do the work which comes to us. The preparatory course may embrace all those general subjects which lie at the base of all the respective departments of agriculture, such as chemistry, a certain portion of the lower mathematics, book-keeping, botany, natural philosophy, entomology, zoology, and perhaps some others, together with those subjects of general interest to the citizen like rhetoric, history, political economy, the simpler principles of law—particularly of commercial law, intellectual and moral philosophy and natural theology; all these may be taught in the ordinary way.

For the general professional course I should set down the higher departments of chemistry—particularly agricultural chemistry, vegetable and animal anatomy, physiology and hygiene, the care, management and breeding of all kinds of live stock, the raising and care of crops, the management of the orchard, nursery, vineyard and forests; surveying and leveling, the construction of roads, drains, fences and farm buildings, the proper construction, care, use and repair of farm implements and machinery; the manipulations of the soil, the processes of the dairy, market gardening, the veterinary science; in short, all those things which may be done, or which may need to be understood, on any well regulated and well stocked farm. Put all these things, as above set forth, in theory and practice alike; to know them well, and to do them skillfully being counted of equal importance.

This I lay down as a proper general course in agriculture, and as all involved in what may be counted a complete farmer's education. At the same time let special wants be provided for by special courses of study and practice. This plan implies a good farm of ample size well stocked, and within easy access from the college. It implies that the farm, with all its stock and other appurtenances, shall be considered as so much apparatus for the illustration of the theory of agriculture, and that the farm itself shall be used as a laboratory for the practice of the students. It implies numerous assistants, who, like the skilled workmen in the shop at Worcester, may act alternately as instructors to the students and as laborers in their several departments. These experts must be men of intelligence, kindliness, aptness to teach, and of such character as will command attention and respect; with all and above all, they must be fully posted in all the practical operations which they are to exemplify or direct. Their number and their special duties would be governed by many circumstances, among them, of course, the amount of funds available for such purpose.

It implies museums of natural history, and particularly of seeds and plants, as well as anatomical preparations and diagrams for illustration, and not least of agricultural implements. It implies libraries. It implies collections of apparatus. It implies collections of live stock of various breeds and of varying excellence. It implies workshops, and well arranged stables. It implies a hospital for sick animals and for clinical lectures. It implies adequate lecture and recitation rooms. It implies, above all, a teaching force of learned men, specially trained to this work.

The farm will not pay its own expenses. The students are entitled to no payment for the work done by them, and should receive none, it being counted always as so much school practice.

This is my idea of the best education for the farmer, and I submit it to your consideration for what it is worth, hoping that you will take the matter up and give it that earnest, candid discussion which every important subject demands and deserves, and which, while it exposes errors, always tends to establish the truth.

I desire to claim your attention a few minutes longer, to speak briefly of another and very important office which I think the agricultural college well qualified to fulfill. I speak here entirely of its agricultural and not its other work. They should all be experimental stations. The sub-heads of departments, under general direction, might be the experimenters, and the students would be most valuable assistants. The advantage is double; the teachers themselves are making progress in knowledge, and helping to develope the great science of agriculture; they come thus to be live men in their work. The students catch the inspiration; learn the processes and gain in depth, breadth and thoroughness of knowledge. They go forth into the world with the habit of careful and accurate observation in their chosen field of labor, and in the present state of our knowledge one good observer and careful experimenter is worth to the country more than a dozen good practitioners simply.

[At a later time, and in answer to some questions proposed to him, Prof. Jones spoke in substance as follows:

In speaking of the work of the agricultural colleges, I have confined myself strictly to the theme which you did me the honor to assign me, to wit: *The Best Education of the Farmer*, and have considered them only as schools of agriculture. I am quite well aware that they have other and very important functions beside that of teaching agriculture, and particularly they must teach the mechanic arts. What I have said pertains entirely to the education of farmers, and it embodies my mature convictions thereon, after many years of study, experience and observation upon the matter, and it has no reference whatever to the state of Kansas, or the relations of parties in its college.

The farmers care very little about names. The etymology of the Latin name of the borer, the curculio, the bot fly, is of less consequence to them than to know how to deal with the creatures themselves. To hold the *thing*, plow, and to do good work with

it, is worth more to them than to know the Greek equivalent for the *word*, plow. They care very little to hear what Virgil knew about Jersey cattle, but to own a few of them, to milk them, to eat or sell their butter, is their delight. The names can be learned as facts, as we have already learned the names hoe, plow, borer, curculio, wheat. Industrial art and industrial education deal with and study *things, not names.*

The Farmers' College is not exclusively or specially for farmers' sons. It is for farmers and their education. It is for anybody's son that wants to be a farmer. Just as the medical school is for the education of physicians, and so shapes its course of instruction and practice as to draw to it young men who desire to be physicians and surgeons, and not others, and to educate them for that profession, and not another; so the agricultural college, in so far as it is agricultural, should so shape its course of instruction as to draw to it those who wish to be farmers, and not others, and to train them for this profession, and not another. The lawyers have their special schools, the preachers have theirs, so let the farmers and mechanics have their special schools, adapted to their special wants. The universities and numerous other colleges are for general education; they cover their fields—we will keep ours.

Patrons of Husbandry.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I would say to our correspondents, whose favors have accumulated on our hands during the session of the State Grange, that we will answer them as soon as our duties in connection with the office of Executive Committee will permit. As the proceedings are being published this week the Patrons' department will be more interesting than usual, and we will reserve our material on hand for future use. W. P. POPENOE.

To Deputies.

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

It is requested that all Granges within the State report the names and postoffice address of their Masters and Secretaries, elected for the ensuing year, to the Secretary of the State Grange, G. W. SPURGEON, of Jacksonville, Neosho county, Kansas.

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 their respective counties at the coming meeting of the State Grange, on the third Wednesday of February next. G. W. SPURGEON,

Topeka, Jan. 14, 1874. *Sec. State Grange.*

Resolutions of Respect.

At a meeting of Orange Grange, held Saturday, February 7, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has been the divine will of our Heavenly Father to take unto himself FANNIE, the beloved daughter of our Worthy Master, Geo. W. Stone, be it

Resolved, That we tender our brother and his family our heartfelt sympathy for the loss they feel in losing so fair a jewel from the family circle.

There is no death—the stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore,
And there, in heaven's jeweled crown,
They shine for evermore;
And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless universe
Is life—there is no death.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family and to the *Kansas Farmer* for publication. L. A. YOUNT,

Shawnee County, Kan. *Cor. Sec.*

Arnold Grange, No. 280.

At a meeting held February 14, 1874 the following resolutions were adopted;

Whereas, Several of the western Plow Manufacturers have met in convention and resolved not to sell to Farmers' Clubs and Granges at other than retail prices, therefore be it

Resolved, That we are under no obligations to said manufacturers, and that we will not patronize either them or their agents; and that we recommend all Patrons of Husbandry to take immediate action with regard to starting a home manufactory whereby we may be more benefitted.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the *Kansas Farmer*, and to the *Chicago Tribune* and *Missouri Republican*.

J. D. PENNY, *Sec.* A. J. MARTIN, *Master.*

White Cloud, Doniphan co., Kan.

Cottage Hill Grange, No. 768.

At a special meeting of this Grange the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we regard the *Kansas Farmer* as the proper medium for advertising the stray list.

Resolved, That we buy no plows from the twenty manufacturers who met in convention and passed resolutions to swindle and steal from the farmer and put the money into the pockets of middle men.

Whereas, The railroads of the state of Kansas are but taxed on their net earnings, and not as other property, therefore

Resolved, That we demand of our Senator and Representative that they use their influence and vote for a bill to assess them as other property, and repeal creating railroad assessors, and empower the township trustees to assess them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the *Kansas Farmer* and *Spirit of Kansas* for publication, and be spread upon the Secretary's book.

Waterville, Marshall co., Kan. F. L.

Richview Grange, No. 442.

Our Grange is getting along finely, for a new one. We were organized August 9, by Bro. Hanna. We chose John Marsden, Master, (who was re-elected), and Eber Hunt as Secretary, of Richview Grange, No. 442, Osage county.

At our last meeting a resolution was adopted about as follows:

Resolved, That we will not buy any plows of any company pledged not to sell to Farmers' Clubs or Granges for less than retail price.

I am an old subscriber to the *Farmer*, and think I shall take it as long as I can raise the money to do so, and just as long as it keeps improving as it has for the past five years.

J. W. MOORE.

Malvern, Osage co., Kan.

Letter from Iola, Kan.

EDITOR FARMER: As I have been a constant reader of the KANSAS FARMER, since the time, about three years ago, that I came here for the purpose of making this beautiful state the home of my adoption, you may imagine that I have become somewhat attached to its beautiful pages, but, Mr. Editor, words fail to describe the plesant emotions I received on being informed that its visits were to be weekly, instead of semi-monthly, as heretofore, and, which may seem strange to you, not being personally acquainted, that you was to be its editor; but you know "that a city set upon a hill, cannot be hid," and the same may be said of you, as one of the leading spirits who are controlling the intelligence and taste of the agricultural population of Kansas; thereby laying a foundation, by which our noble state will be one of the most beautiful in the land. But, we started out, not to flatter you, but to give you a few items.

Winter has been mild and favorable. Hay and rough feed being plenty. Stock generally look well, although the corn crop was somewhat short last fall, farmers by proper economy will have enough and to spare.

The area of wheat sown in this township, (Elm), last fall, was less than usual, but taking the entire northern part of the county, the amount would probably be full up to an average; prospects for a bounteous harvest, are very flattering.

Of fruit of all kinds, the prospects are favorable for a good crop, although we notice that a portion, probably one-fourth, of the peach buds, were injured by wet and freezing weather a few days ago.

We are nearly all "Grangers" here. Ours, which is Elm Grange, No. 399, now numbers 73 fourth degree members, besides several others in the lower degrees. Our installation of officers was made public, being on the 31st day of January. J. M. Frink was installed as Master, and M. C. Latta as Secretary. In passing over our settlement, we see hundreds, and we might with truth say thousands, of fruit trees entirely ruined by rabbits. Now this is wrong; better never plant trees, and save first cost and trouble. It is no wonder that such farmers are poor, but a greater wonder, that they are not starved out long before this. In regard to protecting fruit trees, we think the only safe method is to wrap them; and the trouble and expense is but little, compared with the value of the trees. Our plan is to take the sheaf oats and whip the grain out of the heads; a good sized sheaf being sufficient to wrap 25 trees. In this manner, 400 trees can be wrapped in a day; the twine costing about 25 cents per 1,000 trees. But Mr. Editor, we find that we are getting tedious, and as we are but a common clod-hopper, will close by asking you to dot the i's and cross the t's as you promised to do. M. C.

Iola, Allen Co., Kansas, Feb. 3rd 1871.

The Objects of the Granges.

At the late session of the State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry of Michigan, the following resolutions were adopted, which, as giving the aims and objects of the Order in an authoritative shape and from an important representative body, are of much interest:

WHEREAS, The experience of society has long since proved that all great enterprises in all the various department of business growing out of the wants of communities are best promoted and more fully developed by the associated effort of those interested in the same calling: and,

WHEREAS, Such association of effort has been brought to the aid of every important branch of business in our country except Agriculture; therefore,

Resolved, That we, as farmers of Michigan, regard the organization of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry as a movement of vast importance, not only to the interests of the great producing class of our country, but also in its ultimate and highest objects, designed and calculated to bless society at large.

Resolved, That we understand the objects of this organization to be:

First—The bringing together in friendly and intelligent association of that large class of society, the farmers, who in all the past lived comparatively isolated, bringing with them their wives, their sons and their daughters, thereby promoting the higher social culture with all its beneficent results.

Second—To encourage the intellectual improvment of those connected with the organization, not only by the discussion of the numerous questions purely agricultural, the proper understanding of which underlies our greatest success in the tilling of the soil, but also that we may be more thoroughly acquainted with the great and important duties and obligations devolving upon us, and growing out of the relations we sustain to society, and also with what are our rights and responsibilities as sovereign citizens of a free Government.

Third—The advancement of our pecuniary interests by, first, buying more directly from the manufacturer and selling to the consumer, thus avoiding, as far as practicable, the paying of large and unnecessary commission; and, second, by encouraging the establishment, as far as possible, of all the various branches of manufacturers in our midst, thus bringing a market for our surplus products to our own doors.

Topics of the Day.

For the Kansas Farmer.

WHY SEND TO THE EAST FOR INFORMATION.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

"Taking coals to Newcastle," is one of those trite expressions which is used in place of saying we have done a very silly thing.

Any person who takes an eastern paper will occasionally find a letter written by some one in Kansas, inquring of the worthy editor for information concerning some matter which appertains to Kansas life. Some of these effusions cannot be characterized other than silly, and if it was not for the amusement which is derived from reading these productions, we should feel like characterizing them by a much stronger expression.

The agricultural editors of the East and their readers, are presumed to be better posted concerning the varied kinds of apples which are the most profitable to plant out, and a thousand other matters appertaining to the farm and garden in the section of country in which they reside, than we who have devoted the best part of our life in the cultivation of the soil and the products of the Mississippi valley.

The day is past when the western agriculturist has to be dependent on the East for all the light and knowledge concerning the productive industry springing from the soil.

I remember the day when no monthly farm journal was published west of the Allegheny mountains. The case is now otherwise. I am almost inclined to say we have too many—at least while times are hard.

People who ask these silly questions cannot surely be aware of the great changes which have been going on in the West, or else they would not thus put our state in such a false position, as these silly letters do, before our eastern friends.

A farmer living only a few miles from this place, asked of the *New York Tribune*, the best time of the year to break up prairie sod. Another, written from one of the more southern counties, requests the names of such apple trees as are best adapted to Kansas soil and climate. Another, what kinds of forest trees are the most profitable to plant out for timber for future use. Another asks the learned editor how to destroy gophers. Another asks for information how to set out and grow an Osage orange hedge. To cap the climax of all simplicity, a writer inquires of the editor if milk is a wholesome nourishment for small children—and, I am sorry to and that his politeness overcame his good sense by answering the question—he believed it was generally considered beneficial.

A railroad conductor is necessitated to answer many simple questions, and if he is a gentleman he will always give an answer with grace and gentlemanly courtesy: but an editor is not compelled to notice every unconsidered question which may be put to him.

Any information concerning the productive resources of the state, and the mooted questions concerning orchards, grasses, osage hedges, breaking prairies, etc., are certainly better understood by the practical farmer or horticulturist, then they can be by people who in many cases, have never seen an acre of prairie sod turned over in their lives, or an osage hedge growing as fence to protect crops.

Such writers who seek information from the eastern states, concerning life in Kunsas, are less excusable than the old grandmother, who after several ineffectual efforts to make her soap, was advised to refer the the case to a Professor of a college. "What do you think," said the old lady, "that Prof. K—— knows about making soap. No, sir. He may know someting about books, but you cannot make a fool of me, by getting me to see the Prof." As the soap had become "bewitched," and the old lady could not imagine what ailed it, she at last consented to gratify the whim of her friend.

The chemical Prof. examined the soap, and told her wherein the fault was, and the Prof. was right. I need not add the Prof. became a wonderful genius in the opinion of the good old lady.

"Distance gives enchantment to the view," and this holds good, not only in descriptive scenery, and the romance of history, but in other matters. We have a natural leaning, an innate feeling to cling to the ideal days of our childhood; we innocently conclude that the place of our birth is the centre of the universe.

Take the boy who has been raised in one of the valleys of the Allegheny mountains; when he first ascended the Laurel Hill, and cast his eyes toward the extensive and beautiful prospective which stretches out toward the west; hurried home, and informed his parents what he had seen, and remarked that he had no idea the world was half so big.

As we become acquainted with the world of mankind, these narrow and local impressions gradually vanish, and as the mind becomes expanded our prejudices leave us, one by one; and we learn to love and to respect those who have been educated under different influen ces We become more cosmopolitan in our character, and thus the vast brotherhood of man becomes the corner stone of our political and religious faith. Hence there are few countries which have been favored so fortunately in its settlement as Kansas—the cosmopolitan character of its population has left its impress on the character of the people.

For the Kansas Farmer.]

IMMIGRATION.

In looking over House Bill No. 185, the title and object of which is "to promote immigration to the State of Kansas," it struck me that it would be wiser and better to provide for making known to the world the resources and capabilities of Kansas, and its adaptability to a great variety of industries.

It is well to draw settlers to our broad and beautiful prairies; but it is better to draw capital and skilled labor and thus make this a manufacturing as well as an agricultural state—a self sustaining community, which can export as well as import, and whose best market for the fruits of the soil shall be at home. Agriculture can never be a paying business away out here, fifteen hundred miles from the seaboard, until this is done.

Let the bill just spoken of be so modified as to provide for the employment of a man, fitted both by education and personal observation to deal with this important subject, and let him be sent to New York and other great eastern cities to confer with the people there; and give, both orally and through the press, such facts as can be given to show that this State can be made a new manufacturing centre, and one of the best, both in locality and in natural resources and powers, to be found on this continent. Let him be in communication with intelligent citizens at home in every walk of life, so that he may have ample stores of facts to work at in his appropriate sphere. As an officer, a public employe, let him be accountable to the authorities of the State for the faithful discharge of his duties. J. C.

For the Kansas Farmer.

BLUEMONT FARMERS' CLUB.

This organization is one of the very few in the county that has withstood the onslaught of the Grange. It was organized only one year ago, and in a few weeks numbered fifty members. Though confined chiefly to strictly agricultural or farm topics in its weekly discussions, it advanced at once to the front rank in all matters of reform, taking a leading part in the farmers' movement in the county and state. Its Tuesday afternoon gatherings at the various farm houses within its bounds, throughout the summer months, were particularly interesting and instructive. The weekly reports of these meetings of the farmers, with their wives and daughters, served in no small degree to increase the interest, and the circulation of the local paper in which they were published.

The Club, though not quite as numerously attended as at first, is yet in active operation, with no thought of a discontinuance. Though many of its active members are Grangers, they hold that there is a work to be accomplished which the Grange, from its peculiar constitution, in a measure precluded. While discussing the best methods of growing grain and rearing stock, it does not hesitate to take up the knottiest questions of local, state or national politics. While these discussions in the past have served to ventilate public abuses, and helped to bring about some much needed reforms, they have also aroused the local jealousy of some and the hate of others, who tho't their "craft was in danger;" local politicians of the chronic order, who, under the new order of thing,s being inaugurated, could not fail to see their chances for the spoils of office "growing small by degrees" and fearfully less.

With your consent, Mr. *Farmer*, we propose to report for your columns such of the discussions and proceedings of the Club as may be deemed of general interest. W. M.

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA FARMERS' CLUB.,—DISCUSSION UPON HIRED HELP.

On the question of treatment of hired help, there was quite a lengthy discussion. The first speaker thought farmers should furnish beds and other comforts for hired men. If this is as good a country as we claim, why cannot we afford good beds? He referred to the early habits of miners, and how everybody had to pack his own bed, and accounted for the present condition from that circumstance, and the handng down of the habits of Pioneer days. But now the only excuse is that "our neighbors do not furnish beds, and we cannot afford to either." We should practice reform in this matter. We should have comfortable houses, books, papers, etc., accessible to hired men. Much of the demoralization of working men comes from the lack of sympathy of their employers, and the fact they have no social advantages, or other recreations where they work. Hence, they are driven, as it were, to seek the comforts and accept of the offerings of dissipation in saloons and other resorts, to their ruin—their loss of self-respect and manhood. This re-acts upon us and our children. We cannot treat honest labor with disrespect without setting a bad example to our children. We cannot bring our chilcren up in contact with such laborers as we despise without demeaning their ideas. We must take a humane stand in this matter and try to elevate those whom we employ—at least treat them as human beings with human needs and feelings.

Another member related his own experience as a workman on a farm; how he had slept in hay stacks; and was made to eat at a different table from his employer. There is too much of this "I am better than you" spirit shown by employers. They sometimes treat men better than they are with contempt or indifference.

"A good man is merciful to his beast," is an old saying. He is also merciful to a human being whom circumstances have placed at his call; and more than that, is just and generous. Give the laboring man some comforts; some recreations; and not make him feel his dependance, and, what is worse, help send him down to be tossed about in the waves that darken so many lives, and discourage and ruin so many.

Another farmer regarded the farmers' and hired men's condition unfortunate in this country. He referred to the land monopolies; the rental system; mortgages on farms; etc., and claimed that there was some excuse for the farmers not providing better for hired help. The necessities for his family, and interest for the Shylock took all his profits, and it is a continual struggle to get along, without providing many comforts. The "blanket brigade" of California is a terrible misfortune. They should be in sympathy with the farmers, and the farmers with them. We are all in the same boat, and subject to the same enemies, the monopolists. When lands are taxed equitably, and salaries of officials reduced to a standard of worthy, honest labor, then will we reach the root of reform. More people can have homes of their own, and labor be better paid and better treated.

Another member gave his experience as a hired hand on a farm. Sleeping in the barn; eating at a separate table from the family; no social advantages; no books or papers to read, and no time to read them. Work early and late in a slavish manner and no thanks and poor pay. This in contrast with the ease and dignity and "respect" of mere idle speculators in towns, who are too lazy and dishonest to work for a living. If labor is honorable, then should the honest laborer be treated as the better man.

Another member spoke of the licensed whiskey shops and the demoralizing effects upon hired men; and employers also. He was in favor of radical reform, and humane treatment.

Another farmer said the majority of men who hunt for work in this State, are not fit to take into the house. They are morally depraved, and personally filthy. He had tried to encourage some of his help to read, and spend Sundays profitably; but they preferred gambling and other riotous amusements. He only hired men during seed time and harvest, and put up with just such help as he could get. He thought too much of his family, to want his help about the house, etc.

Then, it was suggested by another member, the fault lay largely in our present system of farming. We should so manage our farming as to employ just what help we may need the year round. Then we can obtain good, reliable, steady hands. They will take an interest in our business, and we in their welfare. They will more naturally, and by right, become as part of the family, and may be allowed the freedom of the house, books papers, etc. Many of our best farmers and citizens were schooled to labor on the farm. There they saved money for a start in life, and it is not unusual in the older states, for worthy young men so employed, to marny the farmer's daughter. Indeed, a man who labors for wages on a farm, may do so from choice, and is, and should be as much honored as any other useful citizen.

HOW TO MAKE FRIENDS UNCOMFORTABLE.

We all of us, no doubt, have friends, relations and acquaintances who think it quite a sufficient reason for saying a thing, that is true. Probably we have ourselves known the state of mind in which we find a certain fact or opinion a burden, a load to be got rid of; and under the gross mistake that all truth must be spoken, that it is uncandid and dangerous not to deliver a testimony—convinced that truth, like murder, will out, and that our friend, sooner or later, must learn the unacceptable fact—we come to the conclusion that it is best for all parties to get the thing over by being ourself the executioner. We have most of us acted the *enfant terrible* at some time or other. But this crude simplicity of candor, where it is the result of the mere blind, intrusive assertion of truth, is a real weight; and the primary law of politeness, never to give unnecessary pain, as soon as it is apprehended, is welcomed as a deliverer. Children and the very young have not experience enough for any but the most limited sympathy, and can only partially compare the feelings of others with their own. Indeed, the idea of the comparison does not occur to them. But there are people who, in this respect, remain children their days and very awkward children, too who burst with a fact as the fool with his secret, and, like the hair-dresser in Leech's caricature, are impelled to tell us that our hair is thin at the top, though nothing whatever is to come of the communication. These, as Sydney Smith says, turn friendship into a system of lawful and unpunishable impertinence, from, so far as we can see, no worse cause than incontinence of fact and opinion—feeling it to be a sufficient and triumphant defence of every perpetration of the sort, that it is true. "Why did you tell Mr. So-and so that his sermon was fifty minutes long?" "Because I had looked at my watch." "Why did you remind such a one that he is growing fat and old?" "Because he *is*." "Why repeat that unfavorable criticism?" "I had just read it." "Why disparage this man's particular friends?" "I don't like them?" "Why say to that young lady that her dress was unbecoming?" "I really thought so." It is, however, noticeble in persons of this obtrusive candor, that they have eyes for blemishes only. They are never impelled to tell pleasant truths, from which, no doubt, we may infer a certain acerbity of temper, though these strictures may be spoken in seeming blunt, honest good humor. Still, they talk in this way from natural obtuseness and inherit defect of sympathy.

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times women call upon their family physicians, one with dispepsia, another with palpitation, another with trouble of the breast, another with a pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent doctors, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all symtoms caused by some uterine disorder; and while they are thus only able perhaps to palliate for a time, they are ignorant of the cause, and encourage their practice until large bills are made, when the suffering patients are no better in the end, but probably worse for the delay, treatment, and other complications made, and which a proper medicine directed to the cause would have entirely removed, thereby instituting health and comfort instead of pro longed misery.

From Miss LORINDA E. ST. CLAIR, Shade, Athens Co., O., Oct. 14th, 1872:

"Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffafo, N. Y.—Your Favorite Prescription is working almost like a miracle on me. I am better already than I have been for over two years."

From ELLA A. SCHAFER, Zanesville, Ind., Aug. 3, 1872:

"Dr. Pierce—I received the medicine you sent me and began using it immediately. As a result of the treatmont I feel better than I have for three years."

From Mrs. JOHN K. HAMILIN, Odell, Ill., Mar. 19, 1872:

"Dr. Pierce—The Favorite Prescription has done me good, which I am very thankful for."

The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year,	$2 00
One Copy, Weekly, for six months,	1 00
Three Copies, Weekly, for one year,	5 00
Five Copies, Weekly, for one year,	8 00
Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year,	15 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

One Insertion, 20 cents per Line, nonpareil type.
One Month, 15 cents per Line, nonpareil, each insertion,
Three Months, 12 cents per Line, nonpareil, each insertion.
One Year, 10 cents per Line, nonpareil, each insertion.
Special Notices, 25 cents per Line. No advertisement taken for less than one dollar.

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS.

In the Breeders', Nurserymen's and Seedmen's Directories we will print a card of three lines for one year, for $5. This will give a circulation to the card of nearly 200,000 copies during the year, the best offer ever made by a first-class weekly paper.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

DR. JOHN A. WARDER, Ohio.
GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kan,
DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.
S. T. KELSEY, Pomona, Kan.
MRS. CORA M. DOWNS, Wyandotte, Kan.
"JUNEBERRY," Wyandotte County.
MRS. M. S. BEERS, Shawnee County
MRS. SOULARD.
"RAMBLER."
"BETTY BADGER," Freeport, Pa.
DR. A. G. CHASE, Leavenworth.
JOHN DAVIS, Davis county,
JUDGE JAMES HANWAY, Lane, Kan.
P. J. LOWE, Leavenworth.
R. S. ELLIOTT, Kirkwood, Mo.
W. MARLATT, Manhattan, Kan.
NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence, Kan.
C. W. JOHNSON, Hiawatha, Kan.
"OLD CENTRE," "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER GIRL," W. P. POPENOE, ALFRED GRAY, PROF. SNOW, PROF. KEDZIE, PROF. MUDGE, and host of other valuable contributors, who will assist in giving the farmers of Kansas a paper not equalled in the country for originality and merit.

A special and interesting department of the paper will be the short letters from farmers and breeders, fruit-growers and others interested in the various branches of agriculture. The live discussions upon the topics of the day, embracing full and complete information upon every phase of the farmers' movement, will also be a prominent feature of the paper.

Specimen copies will be sent free to any address.

The Kansas State Grange Has no Organ.

EVERY PATRON CAN SELECT THE JOURNAL WHICH WILL GIVE HIM THE BEST AND THE LARGEST AMOUNT OF GRANGE NEWS FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS PASSED ALMOST UNANIMOUSLY.

The Old KANSAS FARMER, which has done so much for the Agriculture of Kansas in the past, will prove its claim in the future to the title of "The Largest and Best in the West."

No Effort will be Spared to make the FARMER the Live and Fearless Exponent of the Farming Interests of Kansas and the West.

We shall Unhesitatingly Expose Fraud and Corruption in the Grange and out of it.

It will Present the Latest Rulings, Changes, Orders and Decisions that may be of Advantage to the Members of the Grange in Kansas.

Examine Our Grange Supplement, the Largest ever issued by a paper in Kansas.

Read the following Resolutions.—The Grange has no Organ.

WHEREAS, The doings of the State and Subordinate Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry of the state of Kansas are eagerly sought after by the reading public, and

WHEREAS, There are one hundred newspapers, more or less in the State whose interests are not necessarily opposed to the Order, and

WHEREAS, Many of these journals are conducted by Brothers worthy and well qualified, and

WHEREAS, Any discrimination in favor of any one paper would conflict with the principles of the Order and be contrary to the spirit of reform, by fostering a monopoly. Therefore

Resolved, That this Grange emphatically refuse to recognize any one paper as the official organ of the Kansas State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry.

THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

The meeting of the Kansas State Grange, just closed, was one of very great importance to the Order in the state. In a new organization of this kind where the problems dealt with are of grave importance and entirely new, the wonder is that so much temperate action is the result. The conservative good sense of the farmers in council is a refutation of the oft imputed revolutionary intentions of the Grange. While to many it is a strange sight to see representative farmers from every part of the state meeting to council together for their mutual benefit, all reasonable minded men will find in it nothing but congratulation that farmers have at last arrived at that point where they dare to think for themselves. The body of men and women assembled in Topeka the past week, in point of general intelligence and good sense, was equal to that of any previous convention we have seen in Topeka. They were in earnest and, while they wish every other interest in society well, they are most thoroughly determined to protect themselves. We believe that the meeting of the State Grange will do much towards strengthening the movement. Greater uniformity in the work of the Order and better system in the business operations will no doubt be secured.

OUR PAPER.

We present our readers this week a well filled paper, and the largest supplement ever issued by a paper in Kansas.

We have spoken elsewhere of the very valuable address of Prof. Jones. Treeless Plains, No. 2, by Mr. Johnson, presents new and suggestive matter for our horticulturists to examine. Mr. J. may expect to be obliged to defend his positions, and these discussions are what we want to develop facts. Judge Hanway's talk about "Carrying coals to Newcastle," is interesting. In our Literary and Domestic department we call attention to Mrs. Marr's essay on Romance as well worth reading. The summer suns and winter snows of sixty years have left her cultivated and vigorous mind unimpaired. "Economical Fashions" is from a lady of culture well known in eastern periodicals, and will be followed by No. 2 on the same subject, quite as interesting as the first paper. Rambler will continue his leisure strolls in Europe in future numbers.

THE BEST EDUCATION FOR THE FARMER.

We ask of all our readers a careful perusal of the very able, sensible and practicable address of Prof. Jones, late of the Iowa Agricultural College. We are of those who thoroughly believe in the necessity of industrial schools as distinguished from professional, literary or classical institutions. The farmers and mechanics of Kansas will find in the address of Prof. Jones the most encouraging and hopefnl view of the subject. We commend the subject as one of special importance in Kansas and one which has as yet not received the attention from those most interested, which it deserves. We cherish the hope that our agricultural colleges may yet become a pride and blessing to the farmers and mechanics of Kansas.

A VALUABLE WORK.

Every Member of the Grange should have a copy.

Within a few days, there will be published from the KANSAS FARMER Book and Job Printing Office, a pamphlet containing the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Grange and recommended amendments made at the last session of the National Grange at St. Louis; also, Constitution and By-Laws of the Kansas State Grange as amended at the session of 1874, at Topeka Kansas; also, recommended Constitution and Rules of Order of District or County Granges: also, a recommended form of Constitution and By-Laws of Subordinate Granges; also a Manual of Practice, as revised by the State Executive Committee of Kansas State Grange and Decisions of the Master, and a Business Directory of National Grange, Kansas State Grange and County Granges.

This will be the most comprehensive work of the kind in the country and will be of great value, not only to every official of the Grange, but also to the entire membership.

This work will be sold from the office at $3.00 per dozen, and will be ready to forward to Granges sending their orders by March 10th. Send in your orders at once, addressing them to

J. K. HUDSON,
Editor and Prop'r KANSAS FARMER.

A NEW FEATURE.

By reference to our columns it will be seen that the Legislature has selected the KANSAS FARMER, in which to publish some of the laws passed at this session. From an examination of the bills introduced, it appears that a large proportion of the laws of the session will be published in the FARMER. This is the first recognition of the kind ever given an agricultural journal in this state. As the FARMER has the largest circulation in the state and goes to a class of readers least able to pay for them inany other form, we believe the action not only commendable, but right and just.

TO THOSE FORMING CLUBS.

In answer to numerous enquiries as to whether we can furnish back numbers to new subscribers, we would say that we can supply all the numbers of the weekly, issued, but No. 1, the edition of which is now exhausted. Many valuable papers have appeared, and those who wish to keep their files complete can do so by getting in their clubs at once.

Every school district in the state can send a club upon the "hard pan" offer. The FARMER has now the largest and best corps of writers ever secured by one journal in the west, and every topic of importance which comes within the range of an agricultural paper will be ably discussed. We shall labor hard to make this the farmer's own paper, in which they may have the fullest confidence. To protect the readers and to keep these columns free from sycophancy and cant of every kind is one of the aims of the editor.

THE PRINTING OF THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

The Executive Committee, to whom was referred the printing of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Kansas State Grange as amended at the late annual meeting, has awarded the same to the KANSAS FARMER OFFICE, as presenting the lowest bid. The principle adopted by the Executive Committee, of giving the printing to the lowest bidder is not only a good business one, but it secures to the Grange the most economical use of its funds.

GRANT, MABBITT & CO.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Grant, Mabbitt & Co., of Leavenworth, Kansas, wholesale and retail dealers in Implements and Garden and Field Seeds. This is an old and reliable house, and Mr. Grant, who is at the head of this large establishment, is one of the early settlers in Kansas, and has built up a large and flourishing trade in implements and seeds. The firm has the best arranged agricultural implement building we have seen in the west. Send for their Price Lists.

VOTE OF THANKS.

NORTH TOPEKA, KAN., Feb. 20, 1874.

EDITOR FARMER;—The following resolution was adopted as the unanimous voice of the delegates attending the State Grange who were entetrained at the McMeekin House:

WHEREAS, As the proprietors of the McMeekin House, in North Topeka, Kansas, have tendered the hospitality of their house to members attending the Kansas State Grange, at liberal rates—every courtesy and attention has been paid us as guests of this house and by the proprietors and waiters;

Resolved, That we, as Patrons of Husbandry fully appreciate the attention we have received, and tender our thanks to the proprietors of the house, and that we earnestly recommend the same to the travelling public generally.

DAVID C. TUNNELL, *Chairman*.
JOHN LAMER, *Secretary*.

EDITOR FARMER: I noticed in the late issue of the FARMER, a few words that may mislead some, desirous of trying the experiment of raising cotton. The words are, "limestone land is not suited to the growth of cotton, etc." This, all who have ever been in the cotton growing regions of the south, know to be a mistake. As a large portion of Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama are intensely limestone, and yet they raise cotton in vast quantities on said lands, and a good article at that. Such, at least, was my observation while with "Pap Thomas," during the rebellion.

I have grown a good article of cotton in Osage county, Kansas. R. M. HOSKINSON.

SOUTH HAVEN, KAN, Feb. 9, 1874.

EDITOR FARMER;—Your issue of the 4th inst., containing account of Harvey's election, created a sensation here among those who worked for the farmers' movement in this locality. Although the county sent an administration man to the legislature, the majority are farmers, first, last, and all the time. Lack of organization, and the fact that Representative Hackney claimed to be a farmers' man in the canvass, is sufficient explanation. Men cannot always be known until their works prove them. Hurrah for Harvey!

Your supplement is appreciated and taken as an indication of what we may expect of the FARMER while under your management. If you do not receive a large subscription from here, credit it to the extreme scarcity of money.

Farmers are plowing their garden spots and preparing for spring work.

Cattle have wintered here, so far, with very little feed.

Granges are organizing rapidly, under the efficient management of Brother J. J. Litton.

Yours, J. JAY.

Dr. Warner, of Girard, in forwarding a club of twenty-five to the FARMER, writes:

Our farmers and mechanics do not need *only* agricultural hints, knowledge, or statistics, architectual plans of houses, barns, yards, etc., but they are thirsting, and are hungered for that intelligence which should lead them safely on in the paths of duty they owe the state and the nation. Here is an idea which we ought not to shun or cast from us, though the unlettered without our noble order, may misconstrue the sacred motives which lie beneath the outside rubbish.

Hoping to hear from you, early, I am

Yours respectfully, W. H. WARNER.

General News.

THE Cotton Convention held at Parsons on the 5th inst., has adjourned to March 5th next.

The employes of the Kansas Pacific propose to open a co-operative store at Armstrong. One hundred of them propose to pay $40 each toward the capital stock.

The Paola Spirst says: "The meanest thing the Legislature has done so far, was to refuse to change the name of a Swede living in Cloud county, from Bjorkson Bjoensojon to John Smith." Served him right for trying to get hold of an uncommon, romantic name. Why didn't he try to get it changed to John Peterson?

NEW POSTAL LAW.

The appropriation committee will propose an amendment to the postal law so as to provide that after June 30, 1874, the conveyance in the mails of samples of merchandise, packages of clothing, seeds, cuttings, roots, onions, samples of metal, ores, and mineralogical and bound books shall cease, and all laws authorizing such conveyance shall be repealed. A portion of the committee favored the abolition of postal cards and the free delivery system, on the ground that large sums are spent for the benefit of residence in a few cities, while the people at large are taxed to pay for it. It is estimated that such changes would nearly cover the amount specified as the deficiency for the ensuing year.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

Dispatches from all parts of Ohio, where the temperance movement has been, report immense temperance mass meetings and general activity. In Hillsboro saloon keepers threaten to resume selling in strict accordance with law. The women's movement was organized in Findlay to-day.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY

was commemorated in New York by a very general suspension of business, it being a state holiday. The gold and stock exchange and similar places did not open. Many social clubs gave entertainments, and in the evening a number of balls and banquets took place. Salutes were fired at sunrise and at sunset. At 12 o'clock the Trinity chimes played a long programme, beginning with "Hail Columbia." and ending with "Yankee Doodle."

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

General Baker, a noted Indian fighter, arrived here yesterday, and left for the front today.

Generals Sheridan and Ord reached Fort Laramie in safety this morning.

Nine companies of Infantry and seven of Cavalry left here to-day for the vicinity of Red Cloud Agency.

Considerable snow has fallen, and the weather is cold.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom the subject was referred recently, have agreed to recommend that all claims for Indian depredations be turned over for adjudication and settlement by the U. S. courts for the respective districts wherein such depredations have been committed.

A New York dispatch of the 6th says: The principal through lines to the West have adopted a uniform scale of classification for freights. The classification has reference to bulk and cost of goods. High-priced goods and bulky light goods will be charged high figures. The following are the rates of various classes of goods to some of the principal Western cities: Chicago—first, $1.00; second, 90 cents; third, 75 cents; fourth, 60 cents; special, 45 cents. St. Louis—first, $1.28; second, $1.16; third, 97 cents; fourth, 79 cents; special, 61 cents. Cincinnati—first, 92 cents; second, 80 cents; third, 70 cents; fourth, 55 cents; special, 41 cents.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S REMAINS

were expected to reach Zanzibar on the 20th inst.

The Cameron expedition will proceed to Ujiji to obtain the documents and property left by the late Dr. Livingstone.

614 BILLS.

Four hundred and nineteen bills have been introduced in the Kansas House of Representatives, and one hundred and ninety-five in the Senate, a total of six hundred and fourteen. It is just to say, we have no doubt, that at least five hundred and seventy-five of these never ought to pass.

WOOL GROWERS' MEETING.

Pursuant to call the members of the Missouri and Kansas Wool Growing Association met in Kansas City on Tuesday. The acting officers of the meeting were W. B. Stone, chairman; Samuel Archer, Secretary.

Among other business the following resolutions were offered:

RESOLVED, That under the auspices of this association there be held this spring, somewhere in the States of Missouri and Kansas, a public shearing whereby shall be shown to the public the quality, length and weight of the wool growth of one sheep in one year.

Messrs. Jewett, Dye, Lee, C. L. Edwards, of Ellis, Kansas, and Chas. Stone, of Peabody, Kansas, were appointed on this committee. It was further

RESOLVED, that a committe of five be appointed to prepare a "Book of Pedigree," or head book, to contain a full account of all blooded stock shown at fairs, exhibitions or at any public show whatever.

Communications from many prominent wool growers and breeders of Kansas having been read and discussed were, on motion, filed in the office of the secretary.

Reorganization of the Department of State.

The committee of Foreign Affairs were engaged to-day in the consideration of the bill reorganizing the Department of State, and agreed to the cause for the appointment of a Third Assistant Secretary. The select committee appointment to investigate the affairs of District of Columbia will not again meet for business until Governor Shepherd shall have furnished the detailed information required. The committee have not, as yet, called upon the memorialists to present specific charges and name witnesses.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ATCHISON.

A very destructive fire broke out in Atchison, on the morning of the 12th, in Central Block, a row of five three story buildings on the main business street. The flames spread with great rapidity, and in about an hour the entire block, comprising four buildings, the finest in the city, were totally destroyed.

BY AUTHORITY.

[Published Wednesday, February 25, 1874.]

AN ACT

To legalize a certain levy of Taxes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of Kansas:

SECTION 1. Whereas the assessment and levy of Taxes for the year 1873 on the St Joseph and Topeka Railroad was by mistake recorded as an assessment and levy on the Wathena and Doniphan Railroad, therefore be it enacted that said assessment and levy is hereby legalized and said assesment and levy is hereby made a valid and legal tax against the St Joseph and Topeka Railroad Company.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication once in the *Kansas Farmer*.

Approved February 25, 1874.

I, W. H. Smallwood, Secretary of State of the state of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled bill on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my hand and affixed the great seal of state. Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 25th day of February, A. D. 1874. [SEAL.]

W. H. SMALLWOOD,
Secretary of State.

[Published Wednesday, February 25, 1874.]

AN ACT

To change the name of Billings county.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

SECTION 1. That the name of Billings county be and is hereby changed to that of Norton.

SEC. 2. Section 35 of chapter 72 of the session laws of 1873 be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the *Kansas Farmer*.

Approved February 19, 1874.

I, W. H. Smallwood, Secretary of State of the state of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled bill on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the great seal of state. Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 24th day of February, A. D. 1874. [SEAL.]

W. H. SMALLWOOD,
Secretary of State.

[Published Wednesday, February 25, 1874.]

AN ACT

To provide for an additional term of the district court of McPherson county, in the fourteenth judicial district.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

SECTION 1. That there shall be held in the county of McPherson an additional term of the district court, commencing on the first Monday of March in each year.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication ouce in the *Kansas Weekly Farmer*.

Approved February 18, 1874.

I, W. H. Smallwod, Secretary of State of the state of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled bill on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the great seal of state. Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 24th day of February, A. D. 1874. [SEAL.]

W. H. SMALLWOOD,
Secretary of State.

Business Notices.

TO AGENTS OF THE KANSAS FARMER.

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 except at the rates and upon the terms published in the paper and circulars, The "Hard Pan" offer which is 25 copies, one year, for $25.00, only applies where the number and amount is sent at one time, in one order. The subscriptions may be taken for *any* post offiae and in any number over 25, but must be sent in one order. Additions can only be made to the same club afterwaeds by sending ten or more at one time. Beyond this special offer for large culbs, there are no rates except given in our clubbing list with other payers which will be found very liberal. We have adopted uniform rates not only for subscription but also, for advertising, which will be strictly enforced.

PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR GRANGES.

First class instruments in every respect will be furnished to members of the Patrons of Husbandry at the same price the manufacturers furnish to their wholesale agents.

Send for Catalogue and Price Lists to C. SPALDING & SON, KANSAS FARMER office, or Box 593, Topeka, Kansas.

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED POSTER.

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

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

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

GRANGER PRICES.

WE will sell, for the next sixty days, our large stock of Seeds and Implements to Grangers or any parties favoring us with orders accompanied with cash, at our regular wholesale price list. Parties wishing Brown's Corn Planters, Garden City and Moline Plows, Skinner Breakers, Gang Plows and other articles in our line, will find it greatly to their advantage to send us their orders. Send for special price list.

GRANT, MABBETT & CO.

Leavenworth, Kan., Feb. 10, 1874.

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Horticulture.

For the Kansas Farmer.

TREELESS PLAINS.

BY C. W. JOHNSON.

The laws of the geographical distribution of plants are important to be considered in a discussion of the plains; and if we believe in the doctrine that before a plant can grow in any given habitat, it must not only have congenial soil for its roots, and a given degree of heat continued for not less than a definite period, varying with the species; that it must also have a temperature in which the minimum shall not fall below an invariable limit; there seems to be no reason why the degree of humidity of the atmosphere should not impose barriers equally impassable. Indeed, it has seemed to me, from the meager data before me, that the common plan of exhibiting genera in zones and belts is scarcely a true representation of the limits of distribution of species, and that if they were arranged hydrographically, instead of thermally—or, better still, by combining them—a classification would obtain most nearly corresponding with nature.

The passage from a sterile desert, where no vegetation exists, to a densely wooded plain, is seldom abrupt; and from the moist, wooded plains to the heart of the desert there is a decadence of species, quite as well defined as in the passage from the tropics to the poles. Let us contrast the plants of the moist produced with those that border on the desert and we may form some idea from the character of our plants as to our position between woodland and desert. In moist woodlands we find the leaves of plants are characterized by being soft and succulent, with their epidermis thin; growing shoots are tender. Here are found abundance of ferns and mosses, water-leafs, and poppy-like plants. Their flowers are bright, delicate and fugacious. When cut, such flowers wither with great rapidity.

The characteristic vegetation of the borders of deserts is quite different. The leaves are herd and leathery from the thickness of the epidermis; the plants are generally thorny, spiny, prickly or bristly, according as the plant is shrubby, suffrutescent or herbaceous. Their sap is generally resinous or gummy—as if by evaporation it had thickened to a degree which retarded further evaporation by its viscidity—if indeed the *stomata* or pores of the leaf are not thus mechanically closed against the exhalation of moisture beyond a given limit. The plants of desert lands belong to but few orders; the *Compositæ*, with hard, dry foliage and floral appendages, are most common and conspicuous. The leaf and flower lose so little by being cut that they are preserved for winter boquets—as the Immortelle flowers of florists.

Another group of desert plants are of the thick, spongy leaf— the Cactus, Aloe Echiveria, Ice Plant, Yucca, Horseleek and Spurge type. They seem to derive little nourishment from roots, and seem capable of withdrawing and storing up moisture in an atmosphere where all other things yield it up.

Another group of desert plants are thorny and prickly shrubs of two sub-orders of the *Leguminosæ*, the *mimosæ*, and the *Cisalpineæ*. But the prevailing order which divides the desert from the moist woodland flora, is the *Gramineæ*; the grasses in genera, species and individuals, here hold universal sway; their hollow stems, narrow foliage, protected by the incrustation of soluble glass, which evaporation leaves about the stomata, enable the grasses to go through the drouth very well; beside, their roots being perennial, if the top is killed by drouth, it has so far advanced toward maturity that the roots survive. So early maturing annuals, indigenous to woodlands may here find lodgment and thrive. They have made their growth and sown their seed before the dry season is upon them.

It seems hardly necessary to say that, varying within thermal limits, these plants are characteristic of our plains. True that our herbaria will contain many other orders and genera, gathered from favored localities, where there exists locally little oases where a humid atmosphere is maintained by the presence of living water in sheltered nooks; but so far from these local collections affording an argument against the law of our climate they strengthen the proof.

Timber grows along our watercourses, and with it many of the plants of more moist regions. But, if the matter is investigated, it will be found this growth hugs the watercourse, that horse-shoe bends, within narrow vallies, protected by steep bluffs, afford the heaviest timber; that streams which dry up in midsummer are lightly timbered, or have none; that only large streams, having a considerable volume of water within their banks, send timber growth out of the valleys: that those stream and bends which lie across the path of our prevailing winds, are most heavily timbered, and where a long stretch occurs parallel to the course of the winds the timber is limited to the banks, or is wholly wanting. There is another fact in this connection that will strike the observer—the trees that we have will be found to have their heaviest top on the side nearest where the most moist air will be found, and this being generally toward the running stream, our trees incline toward or droop over the water. At the water's edge, under bluffs, and where surrounded almost by water, our largest trees and greatest diversity of species are found. Here *may* be found diminutive specimens of ferns, and possibly hydrangea and azalea, though I have never found either in Kansas. From the water's edge the forest growth dwindles out in rapid decadence into dwarf oak and sumac, and these give way to *cænothus*, *compositæ* and grasses; the order of retrogression being, sycamore, willow, oak, elm, walnut, cherry, red-bud, buckthorn, plum, hazel, sumac, dwarf oak, jersey tree, *helienthæ compositæ* and grass. On the uplands we may find interspersed with the grass *amorphous petaloustemoids* and *schrankias* and a few other pinnate *leguminosæ*, as if nature had put a ban upon any peltate or broad leaf plant growing in these regions, unless provided with a resinous or viscid sap.

By the middle of July to the first of August our upland flora have put on their armor; the tender-leaved children of the spring are at rest; the *compositæ* and grasses have become dry, hard and bronze colored; the flowers are of the sunflower type, yellow colors prevailing; the winds rustle through their dried leaves in a way that is not cheering, and the landscape is spread with a dreary sameness of both form and color. We all know by these signs that the drouth is upon us.

But the aspect is common to all treeless plains. Travelers tell us that the steppes of eastern Russia and western Siberia, the table lands of Persia and Arabia, the pampas of South America, wear this aspect in common. Australia, that land singular in so many things, in its regions beyond the moist coast, appears much the same. Even its trees have such light and airy foliage, turned vertical, as in the *eucalypti*, bipinnate, as in the *acarias*, or grass-like, as in its *cæsurinds*, that they scarcely afford a shade sufficient to protect one from the blazing rays of the sun. The high, arid plains of South Africa present the same features. Its trees, where they find moisture sufficient to exist, are of the feathery palm type, or they are gigantic *euphorbia*, while beyond these tempered regions the grasses and *compositæ* prevail, having in the dry season the same staring aspect.

If then the language of our herbage is rightly interpreted, it would seem plain that attempts to compel trees and shrubs which in nature are dissociated from these tribes of the arid regions, to take their place, must ultimately end in failure. It is not denied that there is what seems to be promises of success founded upon actual experiment. Trees are planted on uplands, and while small enough to admit of thorough cultivation, for a few years promise well. Though few of these incipient forests have passed the ordeal of '60, they attain a limited growth, and gradually die out while yet saplings. Much of this dying of trees became first apparent in the spring and we ascribe it to hard winters, forgetting that such trees frequently grow where the temperature falls ten degrees lower than our lowest.

The killing of trees by cold in such cases is like the killing of grape vines after they have suffered from defoliation the previous summer.

The *cambium*, that soft layer which lies between the bark and the wood of all woody growths, laid up to feed the buds of the next season, is not fully elaborated, and there being in the spring nothing to support the buds while being developed, they perish and with them the vine. I do not assert that cold will not kill a tree, but rather that the so-called winter-killing is more complex in its origin than is commonly believed, and that on these plains of drying winds and sudden changes it frequently happens that the ability to withstand a low temperature, depends upon how near mature they were when their foliage was withered off in the summer's heat; sappy twigs and imperfectly formed buds being less able to withstand the drying and freezing of our winters than when mature.

It may be inferred from the tenor of these papers that the writer is of the opinion that this country is not a fit habitation for civilized man. Not so; its rich soil, and long interval between frosts, makes it excellent for grasses, and for many of those things which can be matured before the dry season sets in. Small grains, we know from experience, generally succeed well. Corn gives a full yield seemingly three years out of five; at least this is the case since 1868, counting 1869 as a full yield. Experience teaches with this crop that its critical period is the fourteen days which follow its tasseling season. If it has made a full growth at tasseling, and is not then withered by drouth until hardening has commenced, it is pretty safe. Experience teaches us, too, that, as the most of our corn is tilled, this critical period corresponds very closely with the average period of greatest drouth, and the farmer who was tardy in planting, plowed shallow, and slovenly cultivated, is the victim who suffers worst. It is not to be denied that late planting—during the roasting ear period—sometimes is the more promising crop, for it fills after the rains have again set in, but the early rains so often betoken and bring early frosts, that the hope is nipped in the ear. Hence, it seems to me that it should be a maxim of our farmers to plant early-maturing varieties as early as the season will permit, and give most thorough tillage. The same maxim, for the same reason, may be applied to potatoes; the past season illustrating the effects of a crop of potatoes being killed by drouth several days before maturity, giving as a result a light crop ot immature tubers. I had the same experience with cabbage and cauliflower; the extra early doing very well, while the late kinds remained dormant during August and the early part of September, and when they would have headed with a little more time, frost was at hand to check their growth.

What shall be said of fruit growing in Kansas? We all know that our distinguished horticulturists, Drs. Stayman and Howsley, have, in behalf of the Kansas fruit growers, won golden opinions from all sorts of people by carrying off the laurels in several pomological exhibitions. For their zeal and discrimination they deserve and receive the thanks of Kansans. But with all these shining glories upon the heads of our distinguished pomologists, I am inclined to doubt the perfect results of practical fruit growing in our state for the present. I fear our committees neglected to tell the awarding committees at Philadelphia, Richmond, etc., that the apples were mainly grown on bluffs which lie fronting or contiguous to the Missouri and Kansas rivers, or where collected from orchards more remote from the friendly emanations of those streams, that the yield seldom exceeded five bushels to the acre. I wonder why it is that Leavenworth, Atchison, and Lawrence, those oldest of our settlements, still import apples for home consumption. Perhaps the home growth is too choice for the vulgar purposes of domestic economy, and are used to supply exhibitors only.

Pears we do not know, and probably will not until the venerable president of the State Horticultural Society brings us through the labyrinths of "Freeze Blight," and "Sun Blight," and whether fungi attack healthy wood or only diseased wood. Until that happy day it seems safe to touch pears for upland prairie planting very sparingly.

The peach, born as it was of the dry plateau of Persia, seems to thrive even in our dryest seasons, and will do well when neither bud nor wood suffers from the cold.

The grape does well near the rivers, on sunny bluffs, for drouth, when not so severe as to cause the defoliation of the vine, seems to strengthen the must, by the elimination of excessive water, and such years, the world over, have yielded the best wines if not the greatest in quantity.

The currant and gooseberry, "children of moist shades," do not thrive excellently. Without shade and mulching they quickly succumb, though it is certainly true that if we take the pains to summer them through—their fruiting time occurring at a favorable time—they do well.

I know that through the influence of land commissioners and land agents, it has not heretofore been deemed wise for one to speak in disparagement of Kansas, or anything in it, or on it, above or below ground, except that mild criticisms of our high winds and timber supply have been occasionally tolerated. But it seems to me folly for the farming people to squander money and time at the behests of those who have land to sell, and who seem willing to encourage immigration at the expense of the people who are here. If the views in these papers put forth, have any reality, it seems criminal folly to encourage the poor man to come to the state and then to encourage him to waste his substance in the chimera of tree planting on upland prairie. If there be experience to refute these evidences gathered from natural laws and attendant phenomena, let us have them spread upon the record; for I can well say that no one would be more glad to have them refuted than the writer. Let us hear from those who planted trees in 1855, 1856, 1857; what they planted, where they planted, what percentage is living and what growth has been made.

In conclusion of this article, I will say that to my mind the ultimate and complete remedy lies in *irrigation*, but as I have reserved for more extended consideration hereafter this subject, I deem it proper to add some conclusions which seem to me to be deducible from what has been advanced:

1. That if, without irrigation, forest tree planting is to be attempted, the example of the Creator teaches us that the bottom lands near our watercourses give the most promise of success.

2. That those kinds having a large leaf with a thin epidermis, with tender, succulent twigs, are the least promising of success.

3. That the trees known to inhabit moist, marshy regions, where hot suns and dry winds do not strike them, are an exceeding unpromising class—the swamp maple and the American larch will serve as examples.

4. That resinous conifers, known to live on dry ridge lands, in tolerably dry atmosphere, by their viscid sap, small tops and light foliage, seem more promising than many deciduous trees of watery sap and broad leaf.

5. That those trees attaining the greatest size the most remote from running streams would seem to hold out more encouragement than any others.

6. That the honey locust, by its light, feathery top, its thorny growth—a badge of the desert — and being most frequently found growing large at the outer limits of Kansas forests, is the most promising tree of them all. And the Osage orange, being indigenous on the upper Red river, and also having the desert sign of thorniness, with a tough, thick, glazed leaf, seems capable of withstanding a deal of drouth.

Finally, the farmer who *will* plant forest trees on the upland prairie should try by all possible means to favor his trees by the best of cultivation, deep and repeated plowing and heavy mulching where practicable.

Again, a general system of artificial ponds, made by throwing dams across ravines and running streams, by retaining a body or water, may ameliorate the dryness of the climate, and even be the nucleus of a thrifty little grove; a fish pond in summer, and afford a supply of ice for winter.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER,
TOPEKA, KAN. Feb. 25, 1873.

Topeka Money Market.

BONDS.

	Offer.	Ask.
Kansas Pacific Gold Sevens, May and Nov.	55	
Kansas Pacific Gold 7s, L'd Gr. Jan'y, June	60	80
Kansas Pacific Gold Sixes, June and Dec.	58	
Kansas Pacific Gold Sixes, Feb. and August	61	
Kansas Pacific Income Sevens, No. 11,		
Kansas Pacific Income Sevens, No. 16,		
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe First Mortg'e	75	
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe L'd G't Bonds	80@85	

LOCAL SECURITIES.

Kansas 7 per cent Bonds	98	City Script	85
Kansas 6 per cent Bonds	90	Dist. School Bonds	80@85
State Warrants,	par	Money on ap'd sec. per month	1¼
County Warrants	par	County 10 per cent Improvem't B'ds,	92½
County 7 per cent railroad Bonds	50		

GRAIN MARKET.

WHEAT—Fall No. 2, $1 25; No. 3, $1 15@1 20 No. 4, $1 00@$1 00. Spring, Red, No. 2, 85c.
CORN—White, No. 2 50c in bulk; Yellow and Mixed, 45.
OATS—No. 1, 30c in bulk.
RYE—50c.
BARLEY—90c@$1 00.
FLOUR—Wholesale Millers' rates—No. 1 Fall, $3 85; No. 2, $3 35; No. 3, $3 00; Low Grades, $2 50.
CORN MEAL—Bolted, in sacks, $1 35; Bulk, $1 25.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

APPLES—Green Michigan, per barrel, $6 50; Native, per bushel, $200 @2 50.
BEANS—White Navy, hand picked, extra choice, $3 25 Medium, $3 00; Common, $2 00; Castor, $1 40@1 50.
BEESWAX—Nominal at 25c.
BUTTER—Choice, 25c; Common Table, 22c; Medium, 18@20c; Common, 8@10c.
EGGS—Fresh, 20c; Pickled, 15@18c.
GAME—Prairie Chickens, der doz, 40@75c; Quails, per doz., 50@75c; Rabbits, per doz., 50@75; Squirrels, per doz., 50@60c; Buffalo, per pound, 3@5c; Antelope, per pound, 5c; Venison Saddle, per pound, 10c—Carcass, 5@7c.
HOMINY—$4 75@5 25 per barrel—200 pounds net.
LARD—Kettle rendered, tierce, 9¼c; tin cases, 9¾@10¼; tin pails, 11c. Country, 8@9c.
ONIONS—$2 50@3 00 per bushel.
POTATOES—Early Rose, $1 50@1 75 per bushel; Peachblows $1 50@1 75.
POULTRY—Chickens, $1 50 per doz.—Dressed 6@7 per pound; Turkeys, $5 00@7 00 per doz.—Dressed, 6@8c per pound; Geese, $4 00@5 00 per doz.—Dressed, 5@6c per lb.
PROVISIONS—Bacon, Clear Sides, 9¼c; Shoulders, 8c; Hams, sugar-cured, plain, 12c; Pork, Clear, $16 00, Mess, $15 00; Bacon, sugar-cured breakfast, 11c.
SEEDS—Hemp, $1 00; Blue Grass, $1 60; Timothy, prime $3 50; common, $3 00; Clover, $6 00@7 00.
TALLOW—5@5¾c.
VINEGAR—18@25c per gallon.

Leavenworth Market.

LEAVENWORTH, February 25.

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, 55c.
WHEAT—No. 2 Fall, $1 30; No. 3, $1 20; No. 4, $1 10; Rejected, $1 00; Spring, 70@80c.
FLOUR—Choice Family, per sack, $3 50; XXXX, $3 50; XXX, $3 00; XX, $2 70; X, $1 70. Rye, $2 50 per cwt. Buckwheat, $5 50@6 00 per cwt.
CORN MEAL—$1 15 per cwt.
BRAN—90c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CATTLE—Supply limited and demand good for fat cattle. Native Steers, 3¼@4c; Cows, 3c; Texas Steers, 3@3½c.
HOGS—Receipts light and demand good at extreme range Live Hogs, $4 00@4 75. Dressed—Good to Cooice, 5@5¼; Light, 4½@4¾.

PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Choice, 20c; Firkin, 30c; Cooking, 14c
EGGS—22c.
BEANS—White Navy, $2 50.
POTATOES—Early Rose, $1 40; Peachblows, $1 50.

Kansas City Market.

KANSAS CITY, February 25.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

FLOUR—XXXX, per sack, $1 00@1 25; XXX, $3 25@3 5 XX, $2 50, Rye, per cwt, $2 25@3 00.
APPLES—Mixed, per barrel, $5 00@7 00; Choice, $4@5.
BUTTER—Choice, 23c; Good, 20c; Common, 15@18c.
BEANS—Choice Navy, $2 50—3 00; Medium, $1 50@2 50; Common, $1 50. Castor, $1 50@1 60.
BROOM CORN—$40@100 per ton.
CORN MEAL—Bolted, in sacks, $1 50 per cwt; Kiln dried per barrel, $2 90@3 00.
EGGS—16@17c.
WHEAT—Fall, No. 2, $1 50@1 60; No. 3, $1 28@1 30; No 4, $1 12. Spring, No. 1 white, $1 25; No. 2 red, $1 12.
CORN—Yellow and Mixed, 55c; White, 53c.
OATS—Mixed, No. 2, 42c; Rejected, 33c.
RYE—No. 2, 65c.
HAY—Baled, $7 50 per ton.
PROVISIONS—Hams, canvassed, 11c; uncanvassed, 10c. Breakfast Bacon, 11c; Clear Rib, 8c; Clear Sides, 8½c; Country Sides, 7c; City Shoulders, 6@6½c; Country Shoulders, 5½c.
FLAXSEED—$1 40@1 45.

CATTLE AND HOGS.

CATTLE—Native Steers, $4 50@5. Fat Oxen $4 25@4 50 Texas Steers ane Cows mixed, $3 45.
HOGS—$4 80@5 00.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, Febuary 25.

WHEAT—Spring No. 2, $1 20@1 25½; Fall No. 3, $1 43@1 49; No. 2, $1 65@1 67.
CORN—No. 2 mixed, 62@63c.
OATS—No. 2 mixed, 47@48c.
BARLEY—Kansas, $1 25.
RYE—No. 2, 90@93c.
PORK—$15 00@15 52.
HOGS—$4 70@5 10; Light Shipping, $5 40@5 60.
CATTLE—Good to Choice Native, $4 50@5 50 Good to Prime Texan and Indian, $150@1 50.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 25

LAND WARRANTS.

Land Warrants, 160 acres,	Buying $160	Selling $18[illegible]
Land Warrants, 120 acres,	Buying 125	Selling 14[illegible]
Land Warranss, 80 acres,	Buying 90	Selling 9[illegible]
Land Warrants, 40 acres,	Buying 40	Selling 4[illegible]
Agricultural College Script	Buying	Selling 17[illegible]

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT—No. 1 Spring, $1 20; No. 2, $1 17@1 25 No. 3, $1 16¼.
CORN—No. 2, mixed, 55@60c
OATS—No. 2, 42c
RYE—No. 2, 80@82c.
BARLEY—No. 2, $1 68@2 00· No. 3, $1 53@1 70.
WHISKY—93¼@97c.
PORK—$14 25@14 50.
BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 5¼@6; Short Rib, 7¼c, loose.
GREEN MEATS—Shoulders, 7¾c; Short Rib, 7c.
HAMS—8¾@9¼c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 25

FLOUR—Superfine, $5 75@6 20; Common to Good, $6 [illegible] @7 00; Good to Choice, $6 80@6 95; White Wheat Extra $6 95@7 50.
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 49@1 52; Iowa Spring $1 54@1 57; Northwest Spring, $1 68,
BARLEY—Western, $1 45.
CORN—Western mixed, 85c; New mixed, 88@89c.
OATS—Western mixed, 63@64c.
PORK—New Mess, $15 75@16 05; Prime Mess: $15 00; Extra Prime, $16 62½@17 50.
LARD—Prime Steamed, 9¼c.

Atchison Market.

ATCHISON, February 25

CORN—40@45c.
WHEAT—Spring, $0 95@1 00; Fall, $1 15@1 40;
RYE—55c.
BARLEY—$0 90@1 00.
OATS—32@35c.
PORK—Dry salt meats, shoulders, 5@6c; clear sides, loose, 9¾@10½c; bacon, shoulders, 7@8c; clear sides, 10c; plain hams, 12c; sugar cured, 12½c.
LARD—Choice winter, in tierces, 8½c; 40 lb cans, 8c; 20 lb cans, 9½c.
FLOUR—Best XXX, $3 25; best XXXX fall, $3 75; No. 1 spring, $2 50; superfine, $2 50; Rye, $2 50@2 60; Graham, $3 00: Corn Meal, 60c; Bran, 75c.
BUTTER—per pound, 20@25c.
CHICKENS—Per dozen, $1 50@1 75.
EGGS—Per dozen. 17½@20.

Junction City Market.

JUNCTION CITY, February 2

WHEAT—Spring, 90@98c; Fall, $1 00@1 25.
CORN—35@40c.
OATS—27@30c.
RYE—50@55c.
BARLEY—65@90c.
HAY—Per ton, $4 00@4 50
POTATOES—$1 25@1 50
FLOUR—Spring wheat, $2 75@350; Fall wheat, $3 25@4 50.
CORN MEAL—Per cwt, $1 25@1 50 bolted.
BULTER—Per lb, 2[illegible]@25c.
EGGS—Per dozen, 20@22c.
LARD—Per lb, 8@10c.
HOGS—Gross, 3½@4c; dressed, 4½c.
HIDES—Green, 6@6½c; green salted, 7@8c; dry flint, 15c; dry salted, 12c. These prices are for strictly first-class hides; grubby, cut or damaged hides, 25 to 50 per cent. lower.

TREES, ETC.

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CENTAUR LINIMENT.

THE Great Discovery of the Age. There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling which it will not subdue, and no lameness which it will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. It is no humbug; the recipe is printed around each bottle. A circular containing certificates of wonderful cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lockjaw, sprains, swellings, burns, scalds, caked breasts, poisonous bites, frozen feet, gout, salt rheum, ear-ache, &c., and the recipe of the Liniment will be sent gratis to any one. It is the most wonderful healing and pain-relieving agent the world has ever produced. It sells as no article ever before did sell, and it sells because it does just what it pretends to do. One bottle of the Centaur Liniment for animals (yellow wrapper) is worth a hundred dollars for spavined, strained or galled horses and mules, and for screw-worm in sheep. No family or stock-holder can afford to be without Centaur Liniment. Price, 50 cents; large bottles, $1.00. J. B. ROSE & Co., 53 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is sure to regulate the bowels, cure wind colic and produce natural sleep. It is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may sleep. 10-19-1y

Beekeeper's Directory.

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Dealers in Forest and Fruit Trees and Garden Seeds in bulk,

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

PILOT KNOB NURSERY. D. C. HAWTHORNE, PROPRIETOR. Choice stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens and Greenhouse Plants. Wholesale and Retail. 10-17-1y

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KERN, STEBER & CO., SEEDSMEN,
211 Market street, St. Louis, Mo
Illustrated Catalogue Free.
Correspondence Solicited.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

From the Aldine.

TIRED MOTHERS.

A little elbow leans upon your knee,
Your tired knee that has so much to bear,
A child's dear eyes are looking lovingly
From underneath a thatch of tangled hair.
Perhaps you do not heed the velvet touch
Of warm, moist fingers holding yours so tight;
You do not prize this blessing overmuch;
You almost are too tired to pray to-night.

But it is blessedness! A year ago
I did not see it as I do to-day—
We are all so dull and thankless, and so slow
To catch the sunshine till it slips away.
And now it seems surpassing strange to me
That, while I wore the badge of motherhood,
I did not kiss more oft and tenderly
The little child that brought me only good.

And if, some night, when you sit down to rest,
You miss the elbow from the tired knee—
This restless, curly head from off your breast,
This lisping tongue that chatters constantly;
If from your own this dimpled hand had slipped,
And ne'er would nestle in your palm again;
If the white feet into the grave had tripped,
I could not blame you for your heartache then.

I wonder so that mothers ever fret
At little children clinging to their gown;
Or that the footprints, when the days are wet,
Are ever black enough to make them frown.
If I could find a little muddy boot,
Or cap, or jacket on my chamber floor;
If I could kiss a rosy, restless foot,
And hear it patter in my house once more;

If I could mend a broken cart to-day,
To-morrow make a kite to reach the sky—
There is no woman in God's world could say
She was more blissfully content than I.
But ah! the dainty pillow next my own
Is never rumpled by a shining head;
My singing birdling from its nest has flown;
The little boy I used to kiss is dead!

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

When Betty Badger's questions arrived a Pennsylvania butter maker was stopping with me, and after she had read them over she remarked, "that if Kansas dairy men or women knew how to make old butter firkins perfectly clean and sweet they knew a good deal;" she did not believe it could be done. Of experience in such matters we have had none, and we would not like to brag on Kansas to Pennsylvania, in regard to butter knowledge, nevertheless, we hope to hear something on the question and in the meantime will say that we believe if anything will work such a wonder it is lime water.

To preserve articles of clothing from moths, is the easiest thing in the world, if people will only remember that moths fly in the summer time, and not hang woolens and furs out for them to deposit their eggs in. Put them away loosely in sound paper sacks, tie the sacks up securely and they are safe from the ravages of the moth as long as they are left there, without any tobacco, camphor or pepper.

Of the numerous ways of softening hard water, we prefer, as the least troublesome, the use of salsoda. A lump the size of a partridge egg will break a wash boiler full of water, and a dime's worth of it will last a long time. Lye made from wood ashes will have to be used according to its strength and care taken not to make the hands sore. In the absence of anything else a few spoonfuls of sweet milk will very much improve a dish pan full of hard water.

We cannot afford to impart as much valuable information at one sitting as Betty asks for (we will just wait until we hear from Grandmother about those double heels,) but we thank her for her kind words, and hope somebody will question her a little, we imagine she knows a thing or two and would willingly tell them, and will be glad to have her send to Kansas housekeepers for any other items.

Jennie B. desires to know if it is really a fact that overskirts are being discarded; yes, it is a fact, that rich materials are being made up almost universally without them, and quite plainly in many particulars, but it is also true that overskirts are still worn more or less by nearly every one and that to a great majority of figures, no garment is more becoming than a pretty overskirt, but we are thankful that short, stout women no longer feel obliged to wear overskirts and ruffles and that it is not necessary to have two thicknesses of velvet and gros grain to make a dress. It is really hard to be out of the fashion; now there are popular styles suited to every one of every degree and it will show a great lack of taste if round necks and ruffles are not adopted by thin, slim faced women and pointed necks and reverse by the opposite styles, etc.

For the Kansas Farmer.]

A RAMBLING ESSAY ON ROMANCE.

BY MRS. MABE.

I cannot believe that the romance of life is always seen upon the outskirts, or that society is human nature seen through a prism, where its edges only are filled with the prismatic colors and lovely tints of the rainbow. This life is full of romance from its beginning to its end. In the stately mansions of the rich and the great, in the cottages of the lowly and the poor, there are realities transpiring in every-day life, that if exposed to view, would show us many a web that could be woven into a romance. In looking upon the surface only we see not the passions, the hopes, or the aching hearts, that are hidden beneath the veil of custom from our senses, and we are not to judge of the enjoyments or the happiness of the inmates of a home from its outward appearance, or to infer from its sunny and attractive exterior that all is peace within; nor must we forget, that the same erroneous impression might be received in our case by those who see only that side of us that is turned to the world.

If there were windows in every heart, what strange things would be unfolded; perhaps of shame or remorse, or unknown griefs, or unsuspected trials; would we not see misery and discontent dwelling in the bosoms of those whose life *seems* as bright as the hues of a morning sunlight? "The heart knoweth its own bitterness," is a truth which we often repeat to ourselves. while in saying that, we know not the burdens of other hearts.

The old proverb says, "there is a skeleton closet in every house," and if we could see others as they see themselves, we would learn many useful lessons, many unjust suspicions would be corrected and cruel judgments reversed.

There is a life which appears, and under it a life, which does not appear. If we could all possess a chamber in our hearts like that of Bunyan's Pilgrim we would be happy indeed. "Its window opened towards the sun rising. The name of the chamber was Peace, there he slept, and there he awoke and sang." It was the peace of a heart that knew no bitterness, it was *peace*, such peace as the rainbow promise gives to those who believe, and trust in God.

The whole romance of life is lived through in every one's heart, in every one's home and in the commonest events of every-day life. They are neither old nor trifling, the same passions make them even new and original. Around us all the time is going on the mystery of life, and every hour the mystery of the shadow of death is passing before us, so that our whole lives are made up of romances and little sympathies which are directed by very trival facts and occurences.

Our thinking, even, is a series of impulses, which come over us from external facts, from recollections, from reminisences and fancies. Our thoughts are all tinged with the coloring given to them by the fancies and the realities of childhood days, when the world was gay to our ardent eyes, with hues of joy in the pictured skies."

There is romance in our nature's love for places and things which are most familiar to us, and our homes are sacred places, and the feelings which bind us to them are sacred. There is a romance in our love for our rooms, for the furniture that we have long been accustomed to. It is there that we recall the old conversations with our loved ones, we remember where they sat and how they looked, and the sweet voices that made music in our ears. We cannot, in all our wanderings up and down in this Protean life, separate our thoughts from our early home and scenes of our childhood's days. They are often present with us, and a reflection of light comes from them to cheer our overshaded moods and devious ways, when we are harssed by cankering care and the cold selfishness of the world, we find ourselves resting in the sunshine of the past, and holding communion with the old, and perchance, homely dwelling place; greeting with a feeling of reverence, the old arm chairs, the old Bible, and the table in the corner on which it was laid reverently by hands now mouldering in the grave; we are soothed with the thoughts of departed joys and the memories of the past; we know that the sunlight that slanted through the windows years ago, shines there still, and the breezes come back laden with the same perfumes as in mornings long since past.

We live over in romance the summer days of youthful enjoyment, and it seems to us that time can never efface or destroy the perfumes from the hallowed places where the spirit first exhaled it.

In my rambling essay, I have said much about the romance in our nature, which attaches us to our homes and the associations connected with them. I wifl speak now of a room, not a parlor, which is no room at all, but is for the use of all the inmates of a house and their friends too; where all the furniture and arrangements are governed by fashion; nor of a dining room where we assemble to attend to our corporeal wants. I mean our own room, a room *par excellence*, where we can be alone with our own thoughts, our own things; and here our romance with the pictures on the wall, the pretty landscape which speaks to you of nature's scenes, the sweet face, a fancy picture, and a few of our dear ones too. They are unobtrusive friends and are transcripts and mementoes of some sentiment or emotion. And then in our own rooms, how can we do without flowers? What refinement and delicasy is given to a room by pictures and flowers. How refining and elevating it is to cultivate a love for the most beautiful works of the Creator's power, to admire their graceful forms, their delicate colors, and inhale their delicious fragrance. And while we admire, we will wonder too, and lift our thoughts to Him, who gives us all these beauteous creations as we exclaim, "the hand that made them is Divine."

The surroundings of early years and their influences go with us in our journey of life, and shape our tastes and pursuits. We are like soft wax, taking the impress of scenes and wants, as the romance of life passes on to its closing scene, and the curtain of death is drawn between us and the beauties of this fading world. What but a narrow room where the spirit dwells is this body, this poor, frail frame of ours?

The soul looks out from its windows, and out of the mouth comes forth voices which are dear to us and melodious measures which delight the ear. Within the brain, lies stored the fancies, the dreams, the memories, the experiences that have gathered there from many a source, from many a joy, from many a struggle in the greatest of all dreams—*life*.

In this natural house, the soul is the life, and makes its impressions, moulding and changing its work until it is fitted and prepared for that abode, which is eternal in the Heavens.

For the Kansas Farmer.

ECONOMICAL FASHIONS.

BY MRS. CHARLOTTE SOULLARD.

As economy seems to be order of the day, some of your readers may wish to alter and improve such articles of head gear, or clothing, as they may have on hand. Old fashioned cloaks can be cut over into pretty basques for house wear, or they can be made into the very popular English walking jacket. This is simply a close fitting jacket, not much deeper than the waist. Many of them are trimmed chasseur, or military style, with row above row of braid, or narrow bands of cloth, stitched on faded cloth, that will turn, can be used. One young lady appropriated a faded over coat of her father's, very soon appeared on the promenade in one of these stylish walking jackets, garnished with facings of silk upturned on the edges, and profusely ornamented with dark pearl buttons. The buttons on dark blue cloth have a pretty effect if gilt. Dark green, or brown, should have oxydized silver. On black, put black wood or jet. I will describe a very comfortable dress which can be put on quickly; make of soft woolen material, blue plum, or wine color look well, it should be cut gabrielle fashion, fit rather closely in the back, but loose in front, and be of a nice walking length, with one deep flounce (rather scant) headed with a bias band of velvet—it may have a deep collar, cuffs, and a belt of velvet. The belt should be fastened on to the back, a rusche basted in at the neck, and lace sewed in the sleeves; or the rusche can be basted on a pretty silk kerchief, or neck tie, and that may be fastened on to the dress. Perhaps some would add an overskirt—a lady who always keeps her hair in good order and her feet nicely dressed, can enjoy a loose wrapper of calico or chintz while attending to her children, or the house work. and when she has unexpected company she can put on this dress, button it, fasten it at throat, and belt, and be becomingly dressed in about three minutes.

Do not think I suppose you ever will be careless of your looks at home, for we all know, if a mother is neat and tidy in her dress and her social habits, her children will unconciously imitate her, and the heart of her husband will more closely cleave unto her.

Small muffs of black velvet are fashionable trimmed with bands of fur, among sensible fashions introduced last winter, and quilted petticoats of satin or silk. This is a capital mode of disposing of an old black silk, on the verge of decay. If quilted with bright colored sewing silk the effect is very pretty. Black linen back, satin petticoats, quilted with down instead of cotton, are extremely light as well as warm. They can be bought in New York for from $8 to $10; gayer ones are made in scarlet satin, very elaborately done, after the fashion of those worn in the days of Queen Anne. A short quilted satin or silk under petticoat lined with flannel is an excelleat thing for driving or promenading in the winter, to be removed in doors. This in our thick susbtantial boots, warm under clothing, and skirts scarcely touching the ground, we are just overcoming our pale cheeks and inability to walk half a mile.

The colors this winter are of the darkest, richest shades. Slate and stone color varied with more positive colors. Blue is more favored than any other color. This goes into all the variations, black-blue, Napoleon blue, and the blue having the purple shadowing of indigo London smoke, ink shades of the deepest brown, soot and cinder color come next. Chambertin is a lovely rich wine color. White swiss neck ties trimmed with lace are much worn; they are easily made, and if worn over a bright ribbon or under a black lace tie the effect is charming. Another novelty introduced just before the holidays is a white square twilled silk handkerchief; some are quite plain others have a striped hem or colored border—They have a quaint yet comfortable look, fold them cornered fashion and wear inside the boa or wrap quite high at the throat."

For the Kansas Farmer.]

A KANSAN IN EUROPE.—No. 6.

BY RAMBLER.

Edinburgh, the capital city of Scotland, for its size is one of the most imposing and magnificent cities in Europe. Through its centre extends a deep and rocky ravine, dividing the city into the old and new town. This ravine, which was once filled with water, is now the bed of the London and Glasgow Railroad track, the sides of which have been converted into beautiful lawns and gardens, it is crossed at two different places by handsome stone bridges. At the west end of the city, on the summit of a tremendous precipice, stands Edinburgh castle, whose origin is clouded in obscurity. At the east end, some three miles distant from the castle, is Holyrood Palace and abbey. The latter is now in ruins, while the Palace is in a fair state of preservation, and is at present occupied by the Lord High Commissioner. It must have been a magnificent building in former days. We enter the roofless choir of the old abbey, and are shown where once stood the altar before which the beautiful queen Mary and the heir to the English throne, Lord Darnley, were united, and here in the royal vault at the south-east corner lie the remains of David II, James II, James V, Lord Darnley and many others. The Palace as it now stands is an imposing quadrangular structure in the Palladian style, and faces the west. On each side of the main entrance are four Doric columns, above which are sculpturd the royal arms of Scotland. The north corner of the front is a double battlemented tower. The other sides of the quadrangle are three stories high. After a good deal of preliminary talk, and a fee paid to the attendant, we are permitted to enter, and following a guide, we pass up stairs. The first door reached is that of the picture gallery; this apartment is perhaps 150 feet long by 25 wide, and 20 feet in hight. On its walls are about a hundred portraits of reputed Kings of Scotland. At the east end of the gallery are four portraits said by our guide to be of great historic and artistic value; they are James III, and his son James IV, Margaret of Denmark Queen of James III, and Lord Edward Boncle; they are supposed to have been painted by Van Eck, about 1484. The next rooms visited are those which Lord Darnley used to occupy; the walls are hung with ancient tapestry and a few portraits. One, of the youthful Darnley himself. Queen Mary's apartments are the next visited. The audience chamber is about 25 feet square, hung with ancient tapestry, and the ceiling panelled with oak, and embelished with initials of royal personages. Amongst other articles of furniture are some embroidered chairs and a venerable state bed, said to have been used by Charles I while a resident of Holyrood. Here also our guide tells us John Knox gave utterance to some very uncourtly language, and had many stormy interviews with the beautiful but unfortunate Queen. The bed chamber is the next apartment; this is about 18 or 20 feet square, the roof is of the same oak panels with initials and coats of arms Here is the Queen's bed, the hangings of which are of crimson damask, decayed and moth eaten. On the walls hang portraits of Henry VIII, Queen Elizabeth, and Mary herself. This picture, if the artist did not flatter the orginal, is much handsomer to our eye than the Scotch girls of the present period, On the north side is a door through which we pass into a small room called the supper room. "Here gentlemen and ladies," says our guide, "is where, on the night of the 9th of March, 1566, Queen Mary was at supper, with her secretary and favorite Rizzio, when he was attacked by assassins and dragged through the bedroom, during which time he received more than fifty wounds, and was finally despatched at the head of this staircase by the daggers of the Earl of Morton, Lord Lindsay divers other gentlemen, friends of Lord Darnley, the Queen's husband. The dark spots you see there on the floor are stains made by the blood of the ill-starred Italian." Our eyes are not yet dimmed with old age nor yet with the Kansas zephyrs, but but we failed to see the spot indicated; however we take it for granted that it was there, three hundred years ago, that these lackeys have not forgotten the exact location whenever there is a chance to *gull* some rambling Kansan.

For the Kansas Farmer.]

HOME HINTS, No 1.

BY BETTY BADGER.

STALE BREAD.

The best of housekeepers will occasionally find an accumulation of dry crusts and slices of bread on hand, which have been cut and become dry and somewhat stale and cannot be eaten; it seems a pity to throw these to the pigs and poultry, but many housekeepers do not know what else to do with them, so the material that would make many a palatable dish it wasted. The following recipes show only a few of the many ways in which the crusts can be used, but we hope they will be enough to keep the bread out of the swill pail.

BREAD PUDDING, WITHOUT MILK OR EGGS.

Take one pound of stale bread, a half pound of currants, a quarter pound of sugar and one teaspoonful of ginger. Pour boiling water on the bread, and when cool and properly soaked, press out the water and mash the bread, adding the sugar, currants, ginger, a little salt and grated nutmeg; mix the whole well together; put in a buttered dish, laying a few small pieces of butter on the top, and bake in a moderate oven; when baked, let it remain a few minutes, then turn it out on a flat dish, and serve either hot or cold.

BREAD BALLS.

Break the bread in small pieces, and molsten with milk or a little warm water, season with salt, pepper and nutmeg, adding a little fine sage or parsely and a small piece of butter, mix and form into small cakes or balls; roast with beef or chickens, or fry after meat in a skillet.

EXCELLENT BREAD PUDDING.

One pint fine bread crumbs, one quart of sweet milk, one teacup of white sugar, yolks of four eggs, and a little grated lemon peel or extract of lemon. Beat the yolks and sugar together, stir in the milk, crumbs and flavoring and bake until it is a light brown. When the pudding is done, beat the whites of the eggs with a little powdered white sugar. Spread the top of the pudding with jelly, and cover evenly with the beaten eggs and sugar, and brown in the oven.

SCRAP BOOK PASTE.

Mix a small quantity of corn starch in water, stirring it until it forms a thin smooth paste, free from lumps; place it on the stove and boil it slowly, stirring it frequently, boil as long as you would starch; this makes an excellent paste that will keep well, and is useful for many purposes.

Freeport Pa. Feb 6. 74.

New Advertisements.

Kansas City is the best Hog Market in the West. The crop for 1873-4 was unequal to the demand. Packing Houses were compelled to shut down before the season was over, for want of Hogs,

GREAT AUCTION SALE
OF
THOROUGHBRED
BERKSHIRE HOGS!

Thursday, March 12, 1874.

Commencing at 10 A. M.,

At the Kansas City Stock Yards, W. Kansas City.

I will sell at public auction on the above date the extensive and widely known herd of Pure Bred Berkshire Hogs, formerly the property of Maj. J. K. Hudson, proprietor of the *Kansas Farmer*, consisting of EIGHTY HEAD, of all ages, comprising animals from herds of the following breeders and raisers of National Reputation: Bedford, Clay, and Bush Bros., of Kentucky; Crowder and Rankin, of Illinois; Graff, of Ohio; Craig and Cochran, of Canada; Richard Richards, of Racine, and others. The aged animals offered for sale were culled from the herds of the foregoing at a cost of over $5,000. The unrivaled excellence of the Berkshire as the hog for this climate, its freedom from disease, and its special value as a grazier, has made it impossible to keep pace with the demand for the stock. The entire herd will be closed out to the highest bidders without reservation, on the day of sale, in lots to suit purchasers. Guarantees of purity of blood and breeding will be given to purchasers on day of sale. No other animals but those composing the famous herd of Maj. Hudson will be offered for sale. Among the animals to be sold are the following of established reputation among all breeders and raisers of the West: Breeding Boars—Brigham Young, Bismarck, Kentucky; Breeding Sows—Queen Bess, Beauty, English Maiden, Lady Crowder, Queen. At the Kansas City Exposition of 1872 this herd carried off the Sweepstake, besides many others by various animals of the herd. For three days previous to day of sale the herd will be on exhibition at the Kansas Stock Yards. Up to that time it can be seen at Hillside Farm, 2½ miles southwest of Kansas City.

TERMS OF SALE.—$75 and under, Cash; over that amount, one-half Cash and one-half in sixty days with approved paper. For further information, address or call on

FRANK HUDSON,
Cor. Missouri Ave. & Main St., Kansas City, Mo

New Blackberry.

HOOSAC THORNLESS.

NO THORNS TO SCRATCH; 8 years under cultivation; HARDY; never has winter killed; Quality the best; in productiveness unequalled. Prepaid by mail, $1 each; 2 plants, $1 50; 6 plants, $3 00; 12 plants, $5. For full history of berry and plate, with testimonials, address at once FRANK FORD, Ravenna, Ohio.

Agents wanted everywhere; liberal inducements.

FIRST CLASS POULTRY & EGGS.

EGGS for sale as follows: Dark Brahma, Partridge and White Cochin, (Todd's stock), $3.00—Light Brahma, White Leghorn, Grey Dorkin and Houdans, $2—per setting of 13, warranted fresh and true to name. Address NELSON R. NYE, Leavenworth, Kan.

APPLE, first-class. 5 to 7 feet,		-	1,000,	$50 00
Stand. Pear, 3 to 5 feet,	100	$15 00	1,000,	125 00
White Grape Currants, 2 y'rs,	100	3 50	1,000,	25 00
Herstine Raspberry, 1st class,	100	4 00	1,000,	30 00
Philad'a " "	100	1 50	1,000,	10 00
Snyder Blackb'y, strong pl'ts	100	15 00		
" " young "	100	6 00	1,000,	40 00
Asparagus, Conover's 2 yrs,	100	1 50	1,000,	4 00
Am. White Elm, 6 to 8 feet,	100	4 00	1,000,	20 00
Soft Maple, 12 to 14 feet,	100	10 00	1,000,	60 00
Weep'g Mountain Ash and Poplar, 1st class,			100,	20 00
Apple, 10,000 Root grafts, $40 00; 10,000 Scions,				10 00
Pear, Plum and Cherry Root grafts		-	1,000,	12 50
Apple stocks, 3d size, for transportation,			10,000,	8 00
Osage Orange, 10,000 first class, $13 00; 2d class,				8 00

Evergreens and Greenhouse Plants, large stock very low. Five colored Fruit and Flower Plates, post free, $1. Four Catalogues, 20 cents, Address

F. K. PHŒNIX, Bloomington, Illinois.

WANTED—CANVASSERS for the **Farmer and Gardener,** Lancaster, Pa. Large commission and premiums given. Send 25 cents for an **Agency Subscription.** Sam's 6 cents.

SEED FOR GRANGES.

I OFFER Seed to my fellow Grangers at a liberal discount. Special rates sent to all Granges that apply through their Secretaries.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

PARAGON TOMATO!

THIS new variety originated with us five years ago. Color dark red, large and smooth, very solid, with few seeds, uniform in size, ripens even at stem end. We have raised acres, and never found a double tomato.

Sent postpaid, 50 seeds, 25 cents; 200 seeds, 50 cents; 1,000 seeds, $1. No fractional packages sent. Address A. W. LIVINGSTON, Reynoldsburg, Ohio, near Columbus.

Sweet Potatoes!

I HAVE for sale Red and Yellow Nansemond Potatoes, and will have plants in their season.

D. G. WATT, Lawrence, Kan.

Short Horn Cattle & Berkshire Swine.

ALDERNY cattle, of quality unexcelled. Prices reasonable. Choice Bull Calves low. No richer pedigree in America or England. Have Calves got by a $5,000 Booth Bull. As breeders cannot keep all their bulls, I will make prices to suit buyers. No circulars. Write for what you want. H. C. GRAFF, Greendale Stock Farm, Maysville, Col. co., Ohio.

PIMPLES, ERUPTIONS, ROUGH SKIN.

The system being put under the influence of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear, soft, and velvety, and being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within, true beauty stands forth in all in its glory. Nothing ever presented to the public as a beautifier of the complexion ever gave such satisfaction for the purpose as this Discovery. The effects of all medicines which operate upon the sys- through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy employed. While one to three bottles clear the skin of pimples, blotches, eruptions, yellow spots, comedones, or "grubs," a dozen may possibly be required to cure some cases where the system is rotten with scrofulous or virulent blood poisons. The cure of all these diseases, however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula is, with the use of this most potent agent, only a matter of time. Sold by all Druggists.

COVERED WITH ERUPTIONS. CURED.

CLAVERACK, Columbia Co., N. Y.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir.—I am sixty years of age, and have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in the worst form for a great many years, until, accidently, I saw one of your books, which described my case exactly. I brought your Golden Medical Discovery and took two bottles and a half, and was entirely cured. From my shoulders to my hands I was entirely covered with eruptions, also on face and body. I was likewise afflicted with Rheumatism, so that I walked with great difficulty and that is entirely cured. May God spare you a long life to remain a blessing to mankind. With untold gratitude.

MRS. A. W. WILLIAMS.

THE STRAY LAW.

STRAYS.

ARTICLE III.

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

SEC. 6. No person shall take up any horse, mule, ass, ox, bull, sheep, swine or other animal, under the provisions of this article, unless he be a citizen and householder, and enters into bonds, with sufficient sureties, to the state of Kansas, for the use of the owner, in double the value of the property proposed to be taken up, to be ascertained by the justice before whom the person wishes to post such stray, which bond shall be filed and preserved by such justice.

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

SEC. 8. If any person take up any stray, he shall immediately advertise the same by posting up three printed 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 stray shall not be claimed and proved at the expiration of ten days after it was taken up and advertised, then the taker shall go before a justice of the peace of the county and file his affidavit, stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, and that he did not drive or cause it to be driven there; or that it was taken up on the premises of some other person, naming him, and that he gave such person ten days' notice, and that he has advertised such stray ten days, and that the marks or brands have not been altered since, to his knowledge.

SEC. 10. The justice shall issue a summons to three disinterested householders to appear and appraise such stray, which summons shall forthwith be served by the taker up of such stray; which service shall be without charge, if not demanded at the time of making the appraisement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 19. In all cases where the title to any stray shall vest in the taker-up by the lapse of time, the taker-up shall pay into the county treasury, after deducting all costs of taking up and posting, one-half of the appraised value of such stray, to the use of the county school fund; and in default of such payment, the county shall hold a lien on such stray, to secure the payment of such moiety to the county.

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 jail not to exceed thirty days.

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

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

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

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 any person, naming him, has disposed of any stray, or in any manner violated the provisions of this article, and describing the stray in full, said justice shall issue his summons and writ, as is provided in civil cases, commanding the officer to take the stray into his possession, and summons the person who may have thus violated this article to appear and answer, as is provided in cases of replevin.

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 30. The justice of the peace shall receive the sum of twenty-five cents for recording each certificate of appraisement, whether such certificate contains a greater or less number of animals, and twenty-five cents for each certified copy of the same; and for other services, such fees as are allowed by law for similar services, except that in no case shall he receive mileage.

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

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

THE STRAY LIST.

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

Stray List for the Week ending Feb. 25, 1874.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken us by H C Reppert, Reeder tp, Jan 24, one bay Filly, 3 years old, 16 hands high, white spot in forehead. Appraised $35.

FILLY—Taken up by J W Paul, Washington tp, Jan 20, one sorrel Filly, 15½ hands high, no marks or brands, 2 years old, Appraised $35.

FILLY Also, one black Filly, 1 year old past, 14 hands high, small star in forehead, no other marks or brands. Appraised $30.

Butler County—V. Brown, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by W Cornell, Union tp, Jan 25, one yellow roan Texas Cow, 4 years old, branded O on left hip, crop on left ear, Appraised $10.

Coffey County—A. Crocker, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J F Jones, California tp, Dec 25, 1873, one pale red Heifer, white tail, 1 year old, no marks or brands. Appraised $12.

FILLY—Taken up by Carl Sewutes, Ottawa tp, Jan 12, one bay Filly, 2 years old, white star in forehead, both lips white. Appraised $35.

STEER—Taken up by T Stockstill, Hampden tp, Jan 23, one white speckled Steer, crop off right ear, swallow fork in left ear. Appraised $11.

Howard County—M. B. Light, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by J C Pinney, Longton tp, Jan 3, one Texas Cow, yellow with white spots, branded G T on left side, underbit in each ear, no other marks or brands. Appraised $—

STEER—Also, one yearling Steer, white body, red neck no other marks or brands. Appraised $22,

STEER—Taken up by C W Potter, Longton tp, Feb 4, one yearling Steer, white with red neck. Appraised $12.

Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by W J Taylor, Rock Creek tp, Jan 26, one bay Horse, 16 hands high, about 8 years old, some white hairs on forehead, some white harness marks. Appraised $80.

HEIFER—Taken up by W N Davis, Grasshopper tp, one pale red heifer, about 2 years old, in the spring, with little white on belly, no marks or brands percievable. Appraised $12.

Johnson County—Joseph Martin, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Wm Volght, Shawnee tp, Jan 6, one Texas Steer, about 4 years old, legs and head white, body black, no other marks or brands percievable. Appraised $20.

MARE—Taken up by J R Daniels, Shawnee tp, one light sorrel mare, 6 or 8 years old, about 13 hands high, star in forehead, Indian or Spanish brand on left hip, no other marks or brands. Appraised $14.

STEER—Taken up by S W Brapfogle, Shawnee tp, Feb 12, one dark yellow Texas Steer, dark head and neck, 4 years old, crop and underbit in right ear, branded F B on right hip, no other marks or brands percievable. Appraised $16.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by L Caump, Jackson tp, one red Texas Steer, 3 years old, black, crop off left ear, underbit in right ear. Appraised $12.

Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J M Blue, Elmondaro tp, Nov 1, '73, one brown Mare, rope around neck, star in face 4, years old. Appraised $60.

COLT—Also, one bright bar yearling mare Colt, star in face, white on nose. Appraised $40.

COLT—Also, one bay yearling horse Colt, star in face, white on nose, white feet, no marks or brands. Appraised $30.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by D R Kilbourn, Dragoon tp, Jan 3, one black and white spotted Steer, 2 years old past, no brands. Appraised $15.

STEER—Taken up by W C Sweezey, Olivet to, Jan 19, one spotted red and white Steer, 2 years old, no brands. Appraised $17.

Sedgwick County—John Tucker, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Alex Garret, Rockford tp, one yellow Texas Heifer, 2 years old next spring, white in face left ear cropped over and underbit branded M on left hip, Appraised $5.

Shawnee County.—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by M S Harr, Auburn City, Feb 12, one red and white spotted Cow, red head and neck, crop off of right ear, left horn handing down, about 4 years old. Appraised $16.

COW—Taken up by R C Callahan, Topeka tp, Feb 14, one white Cow, supposed to be 5 or 6 years old, drooped horns, end of right one off, slit in left ear, large scab on left hip resembling a scald, no other marks or brands. Appraised $15.

STEER—Taken up by A Dickson, Auburn tp, Dec 29, one red Steer, some white on flank, crop off left ear, underbit on right ear, 1 year old, no other marks or brands. Appraised $11.

COLT—Taken up by A G Potter, Topeka tp, Jan 22, one bay mare pony Colt, heavy mane and tail, blaze face, 2 years old next spring, heavy made, no marks or brands. Appraised $20.

Sumner County—C. S. Brodbent, Clerk.

STEERS—Token up by James Turpin, Val Verdi tp, Jan the following Texas Steers:

One pale red, 4 years old, branded O O on right side, hole in right ear, smooth crop in left. Appraised $9.

One pale red, 4 years old, under crop in left ear, swallow fork in right ear, branded J U on left side, O on back. Appraised $7.

One pale red, 3 years old, swallow fork in right ear, J1V on left side. Appraised $6.

One white and black speckled, 3 years old, crop and underbit in right ear, and crop in left, no brands. Appraised $5.

One pale red, 3 years old, underbit in right ear, crop off left, branded D O on left hip, no other marks or brands. Appraised $6.

One line back, 4 years old, white under the belly, crop and underbit in the left ear, branded O N E in left side. Appraised $7.

One roan, 3 years old, crop off right ear, swallow fork and underbit in left, branded 102 on left side. Appraised $7.

One red and white spotted, 4 years old, crop and underbit in right ear, branded N on the right side. Appraised $9.

One light brown, 4 years old, crop on off each ear, brand ed L U U on left side. Appraised $10.

One brown, 3 years old, slope on both ears, branded I N on left side. Appraised $6.

One black and white spotted, 3 years old, two underbits in left ear, and a swallow fork the right ear. Appraised $3.

One black, 3 years old, crop off right ear, two underbits in left ear, branded U U L on the left side. Appraised $7.

One dark brown, with white face, 3 years old, both ears partly gone, branded 11 on the right hip. Appraised $10.

One roan, 3 years old, white face, white on flank, crop off left ear, slit in right, branded L C on right hip. Appraised $9.

Wilson County—G. E. Butin, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by A J Galaiston, Fall River tp, Jan 15, one red and white Heifer, 1 year old last spring, some small red spots on forehead, no other marks or brands. Appraised $14.

Stray List for the Week ending February 18.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by M Speight, Robinson tp, Jan 1874, one Steer, about 4 years old, pale red neck; white head, star in forehead, red spots on the left horn droops down. Appraised $30.

STEER—Taken up by S C Coleman, Robinson tp, Jan 7, one 1 year old Steer, white and red pied, crop off left ear, underbit in right ear, no other marks or brands. Appraised $11.

STEER—Taken up by J H Kaines, Hamlin tp, Nov 29, '73 one yearling red and white spotted Steer, slit in point of each ear. Appraised $15.50

Chase County—S. A. Breese, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Wm Norton, Bazaar tp, Jan 15, 1874, one black and white Cow, about 11 years old, smooth crop off left ear, half under slope in right ear, branded 22 on right hip and N on left hip. Appraised $12.50.

Douglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by H T Davis, Wakarusa tp, one blue or black roan cow, about 12 years old, part of right horn broken off, smooth crop on left ear, no other marks or brands. Appraised $—

Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Crawford Moore, Tonganoxie tp, Jan 23, one roan back Cow, speckled sides and white belly, crop off both ears, both ears slit, about 9 years old. Appraised $19.

Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by S B Layman, Waterloo tp, Jan 16, one bay mare Pony, 13½ hands high, 8 years old, few white hairs on right shoulder, no other marks or brands. Appraised $20.

COLT—Taken up by Elisha White, Jackson tp, Jan 14, '74 one sorrel Colt, 2 years old, left hind and right fore feet white, white face, light mane and tail. Appraised $20.

COW—Taken up by Wm Gilmore, Fremont tp, Jan 7, '74 one brownish black Texas Cow, 7 years old, split in right ear, left horn broken, right horn drooped. Appraised $12.

Osborne County—C. W. Crampton, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by C J Wright, Winfield tp, Dec 18 1873, one red and white Texas Heifer, branded T on left and underbit out of left ear. Appraised $14.50.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by C Larson, Jackson tp, one roan Cow, 3 years old, long white horns, no marks or brands. Appraised $15.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by H Fletcher, Feb 2, one very light bay Mare, 7 years old, white spots in forehead, hind feet white, no other marks or brands perceivable. Appraised $12.

HORSE—Taken up by John Jackson, Feb 7, one small pony, bay, white face all feet white.

MARE—Also, one small pony Mare, one white foot, dark brown. Appraised $11 each.

Wabaunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by W K Beach, Mission Creek tp, Jan 7, one brown mare Colt, about 12 hands high, both hind and right fore feet white, large spot in face, scip on nose, about 2 years old. Appraised $13.33.

Woodson County—J. N. Halloway, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Charles Wide, Liberty tp, Jan 28, one brown pony Mare, with roan hairs, white spot in forehead, 2 years old last spring. Appraised $18.

Stray List for the Week ending February 11.

Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by W M Bain, Iola tp, one Heifer, 2 years old, light roan, red ears. Appraised $14.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J F Babbit,, Hiawatha tp, one Heifer, 1 year old, mostly white, red ears, some red on the neck. Appraised $15,

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

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

Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by J S Alexander, Lowell tp, Jan 7 '74, one Cow, mostly red, crop ahd underbit off left ear, under slope off right ear,, star in forehead, some white under belly, brush of tail white; some white spots on legs, very thin in flesh. Appraised $12.

Cowley County—M. G. Traup, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by T J Park, Tudale tp, one white Texas Steer, about 4 or 5 years old, black spot on each side of neck, black spot on right fore leg, crop off left ear, swallow fork on right ear. Appraised $15.

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

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W W Goodwille, Lane tp, one speckled bald faced Steer, 3 years old past, heavy horns, Appraised $25.

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

FILLY—Taken up by Eliza Ramsey, Janesville tp, Dec 20, 1873, one sorrel Filly, 1 year old past, branded L on right shoulder, star in forehead, all the feet white. Appraised $28.

Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Alex Smith, Alexandria tp, Jan 12, 1874, one red and white spotted Cow, crumply horns, upperbit and smooth crop on left ear, upperbit on right ear. Appraised $15.

COW—Also, one red cow, with bell on, white in forehead, one horn off, about 5 years old. Appraised $15.

COW—Taken up by H Meinken, High Prairie tp, one red Cow, about 4 or 5 years old, spot in both ears, both horns broken. Appraised $10.

Linn County—F. J. Weatherbie, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by R R McMillan, Blue Mound tp, Oct 11, 1873, one medium sized bay Pony, about 8 years old, black mane and tail, some white on forehead, left hind and fore feet white, scar on right hip, saddle marks, no brands. Appraised $20.

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

MARE—Taken up by Joseph Wade, Valley tp, Dec 24, 1873, one small light bay Mare, 3 years old past, both hind feet white, small white string in face, small white spot on right fore foot. Appraised $25.

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

Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by W L Traylor, Jackson tp, one bay horse pony, blaze face, both hind and one fore foot white, long tail, 14 hands high, 8 or 10 years old, Appraised $20.

MARE—Taken up by Jas Masterson, Reading tp, Nov 25, 1873, one bay mare, 4 years old, black mane and tail, one hind and left fore foot white, 13 hand high. Appraised $40.

PONY—Taken up by G R Soule, Center tp, one bay mare Pony, star and stripe in face, flax mane and tail, left hind foot white, branded A on right shoulder, 13 hands high. Appraised $25.

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

COLTS—Taken up by S P Elliott, Americus tp, Jan 14, 874, two horse Colts, light bay or sorrel color, 20 months old, both hind feet of one white, other has some white on left hind foot, both medium size. Appraised $20, and $23. respectively.

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

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Joseph Kamp, Madison tp, Jan 27, 874, one Cow, strawberry roan, slit in left ear, no brands, about 16 or 18 years old. Appraised $12.

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

Marion County—T. W. Brown, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J D Riggs, Nov 15, 1873, one large white Steer, 10 years old, branded H on right side. Appraised $14.

Marshall County—J. G. McIntire, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J W Curry, Vermillion tp, one sorrel roan Horse, 6 years old, left hind foot white, about 16 hands high. Appraised $65.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk,

HEIFER—Taken up by W P Dorrey, Middle Creek tp, Jan 6, 1874, one white Heifer, 2 years old, crop off each ear red head and neck. Appraised $12.

STEER—Also, one white Steer, 1 year old, crop off each ear. Appraised $11.

Nemaha County—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Caleb Rawson, Rock Creek tp, Dec 22, 1873 one bay mare Colt, white spot in forehead, 1 year old. Appraised $25.

PONY—Taken up by B D Graham, Home tp, Jan 27, 1874 one bay horse Pony, 8 years old, star in forehead, white spot on left fore foot, white spot on right hind foot. Appraised $30.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by David Miller, Superior tp, Oct 29, 1873, one mare Colt, iron gray color, 2 years old past, a brand in shape of letter O on the right shoulder, a scar on right thigh, star in fore head, scar like a burn on left side of neck. Appraised $40.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by N M Johnson, one white Cow, red ears, slit in each ear, about 7 years old. Appraised $20.

STEER—Also, one red Steer, 3 years old, underbit on right ear, crop off left ear, Appraised $20.

Wabaunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Jas Enland, Wabaunsee tp, Jan 28, 1874, one light red Steer, 2 years old past, end of tail white, punch through both ears, then cut to the under side. Appraised $20.

STEER—Taken up by G W French, Wilmington tp, Jan 10, 1874, one large black Texas Steer, red hairs on back, 7 or 8 years old, no marks or brands. Appraised $16.

STEER—Also, one light red or roan Texas Steer, medium size, 7 or 8 years old, no marks or brands. Appraised $14.

Wilson County—G. E. Butin, Clerk.

SHEEP—Taken up by S Lesley, Neodesha tp Dec 27, '73, 97 white and 1 black sheep. Appraised $198.

HEIFER—Taken up by N S Prigg, Verdigris tp, Jan 24, 1874, one red Heifer, 2 years old past, swallow fork and underbit in right ear, crop and underbit in left ear, white forehead. Appraised $11.

MARE—Taken up by John W Dean, Verdigris tp, Jan 14, 1874, one roan Mare, 4 years old, about 13½ hands high, flax mane and tail, both hind feet white, white hairs at root of tail, white stripe in forehead. Appraised $30.

HORSE—Also, one dark bay Horse, 2 years old, star in forehead, long mane and tail. Appraised $30.

MARE—Also, one chestnut sorrel Mare, 2 years old, star in forehead, white spot on left hind foot, curbed in both hind legs, flax mane and tail. Appraised $25.

MARE—Also, one dark bay Mare, blaze in face, 1 year old, both hind feet white, light in the flank, heavy tail and mane. Appraised $15.

Woodson County—J. N. Halloway, Clerk.

STALLION—Taken up by Smith Wilhite, Toronto tp, Jan 28, 1874, one roan Stallion, 2 years old last spring, no marks or brands. Appraised $30.

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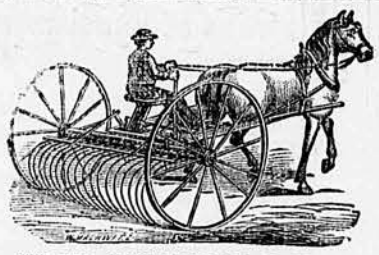

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