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DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.
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"RAMBLER."
"BETTY BADGER," Freeport Pa
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JOHN DAVIS, Davis county

DR. A. G. CHASE, Leavenwood, I. JOHN DAVIS, Davis county JUDGE JAMES HANWAY. Lane, Kan.

JUDGE JAMES HANWAY. Lane, Kan. P. J. LOWE, Leavenworth.
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A special and interesting department of the paper will be the short letters from farmers and breeders, fruit-growers and others in terested in the various branches of agriculture. The live discussions upon the topics of the day, emb.acing full and complete information upon every puase of the farmers' movement, will also be a pro ninent feature of the paper. Specipien copies will be sent free to any address.

Agriculture.

### PRIZE ESSAYS.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer. BROOM CORN, ITS CULTURE AND MANAGEMENT.

BY C. C. G., WAKARUSA KANSAS.

in certain localities, as in the Mohawk, Miami and Conneticut valleys. It requires a good, warm rich soil, but grows on any good corn land. The land upon which the farm proposes to plant Broom Corn, time, it usually brings the highest price during in the market as soon as the cultivated deep enough for the roots to go down in search of moisture, alfalfa will flour and or dry house large enough to hold two or sale of the crop is harvested which necesitates the three days cutting. Handled in this way, the corp is harvested which necesitates the down in search of moisture, alfalfa will flour three days cutting. Handled in this way, the cost of production.

There is no better feed for cattle and sheep the cost of production.

It is not considered a fat busines at \$100 per ton, and less than that price, there is cured, and for pasturage, or for hay. should be as free as possible from weeds, ring the year.
particularly grassy weeds, and should be Another m ploughed early, sav about the latter part of above and then place in racks under sheds, April, and allowed to remain undisturbed to dry in the shade, which takes more or until the weed seeds begin to germinate, less time, according to the weather. when it may be given a good harrowing to destroy the young weeds, and pulverize the soil, then, after the weather becomes set-

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seeds to the foot in good strong land, if poor brittle and inelastic. land less than half that quantity will answer. the rows fastsr than they can be dropped. rain and I dew blacken. Have ready a broad thin stone about 12 to the ground has been mellowed as indicated

The dwarf variety we have always found to be more or less injured by an insect in the boot of the brush, and more difficult to harvest, while the yield was no better.

CULTIVATION.

the plants are much weaker when young, should be seperated before planting, which atmosphere is not so large as at Boston resembling grass and grow very slowly for can be done by placing the seed in a box. The effect upon forage crops is great and two or three weeks after they are above the or barrel, and churning it with a square cor-damaging. ground, during which time, if the ground nered stick or other implement, put it is clean and the plants do not need thinning through the fanning mill, and it is ready for out; pass along the row with a light "A" use. harrow, with the centre tooth out, it will break the crust of the ground and not disturb the roots of the plants; but if there be ning out in spots. as is apt to be the case, brush, as a sample to two or more dealers, the thick patches to the proper stand of five or in other words, sell by sample; then the climate, will make the most pounds of mutor six to the foot on good strong land, and planter knows what he is to receive for it ton to the acre. More weight of vegetable proportionately less on poorer land; the afbefore it leaves his place, he thereby avoids tissue yielded per acre, is no criterion of the ter cultivation can be done with the cultiva- being caught in a "corner." tor or double-shovel-plow, as in corn, and enough to shade the ground, or as long as market in their own interest. The entire can be done without injury.

HARVESTING AND CURING. The most particular and important part of the labor commences with harvesting; there are several modes

quickest returns, the planter should be prequickest returns, the planter should be prepared with drying kiln or house, a cylinder seed scraper, and bailing press. As soon as the plant is in bloom, break down the brush the plant is in bloom, break down the brush the plant is in bloom, break down the brush and heavy wrought iron nails, for teeth; if the legislature offered some premiums for the plant is in bloom, break down the brush and heavy wrought iron nails, for teeth; if food per acre with a view to the determination. To obtain the highest market price and stands drought remarkably well. the plant is in bloom, break down the brush by catching the stalk a foot or more below the brush and bend inward toward the operator, who should take two rows and walk backward between the rows, Break the brush so that the buts hang about even with the breast, cut immediately, using long slim, light knives, similar to shoe knives. Haul to the scraper, clean off the seed, and place in the kiln, and keep the fires going commodity. The stock will sometimes run concerning alfalfa culture. place in the kiln, and keep the fires going commodity. The stock will sometimes run day and night. By this process, the brush low in consequence of prices not being rekeeps its green color, which enhances its munerative, when the price is advanced to value. As soon as cured, pass it to the bail a profitable point, sometimes to two or three ing press, and bind with wire, using a stout times the cost of production, when the pa lath at the corners to prevent cutting. Make pers, through articles by interested parties, the bails of about 200 fbs weight. Sufficient will encourage the planting of broom corn. farmer proposes to plant Broom Corn, time, it usually brings the highest price du- per ton, and less than that price, there is

Another mode is to cut and thresh

TABLING.

The brush may be first tabled, which is tled, and the ground warm, so that seeds done by breaking two rows of stalks across tions comes to the conclusion: will germinate quickly, from the 15, of May each other diagonally, about 21 feet from to 1st of June, according to the season and the ground, letting the brush project about proportionate to the heat of the air, if a suf-soil, give the ground another stirring, using a foot from the table. The brush is then cut ficiency of moisture be present in the atmos mend, is as follows the cultivator, and follow with the harrow, and laid upon the table, to partly dry for two phere. the cultivator, and follow with the harrow, brush, or roller, as circumstances may seem to dictate, this will put the ground in a fine tilt, and clean it of such weeds as are near tilt, and clean it of such weeds as are near treatilt, and clean it of such weeds as are near treatilt, and clean it of such weeds as are near treatilt, and clean it of such weeds as are near treatilt, and the surface, and apt to trouble the young broom corn. which, like sorghum, is a very tender plant when young, and near which it should not be grown.

As we have said, the land for alfalfa must be deeply and finely plowed, 16, 30 or 24 inches and placed in racks, in thin layers, to admit the temperature to have full effect when the slalfa, once well established, stands for many as the temperature of sowing we recommend is the autumn, and upon the best land as described and placed in racks, in thin layers, to admit the temperature to have full effect when the deeply and finely plowed, 16, 30 or 24 inches, and the thorough work, remembering that the temperature to have full effect when the deeply and finely plowed, 16, 30 or 24 inches, and the thorough work, remembering that the temperature of sowing we recommend is the autumn, and upon the best land as described and placed in racks, in thin layers, to admit the temperature to have full effect when the deeply and finely plowed, 16, 30 or 24 inches, and the through the deeply and finely plowed, 16, 30 or 24 inches, and the temperature of the temperature of sowing we recommend is the autumn, and upon the best land as described and placed in racks, in thin layers, to admit the deeply and finely plowed, 16, 30 or 24 inches, and the thorough work, remembering that the temperature of sowing we recommend is the autumn, and upon the best land as described and placed in racks, in thin layers, to admit the deeply and finely plowed, 16, 30 or 30 inches will desire to make emphasically be deeply and finely plowed, 16, 30 or 30 inches and future of the temperature of the deeply and finely plowed, 1

At w hatever time it is cut, it should be got

We have always found more satisfaction in raising the large variety, Evergreen or Long Green.

The fineness of the brush can be regulated by the stand. Too thin a stand makning very coarse, brittle brush.

Ward n sovement of the knife, which leaves sooner, and the growth of grass is checked for the want of moisture, and this happens more to the want of moisture, and this happens more to the want of moisture, and this happens more to the want of moisture, and the growth of grass is checked for the want of moisture, and this happens more to the want of moisture, and the growth of grass is checked for the want of moisture, and the growth of grass is checked for the want of moisture, and the growth of grass is checked for the want of moisture, and the growth of grass is checked for the want of moisture, and the growth of grass is checked for the want of moisture, and the growth of grass is checked for the want of moisture, and the growth of grass is checked for the want of moisture, and the growth of grass is checked for the want of moisture, and the growth of grass is checked for the want of moisture, and the growth of grass is checked for the want of moisture, and the growth of grass will be cut when in full blossom, before seeding.

It will require considerable skill and judg-duickly winrowed, then stacked early, not dried up. Clover should be cured as we cut when in full blossom, before seeding.

It will require considerable work then at all, and not kill them outright, such horses, hogs and some other animals.

It will require considerable will wit with the cut when in full blossom, before seeding.

It will require considerable work then at all and judg-duickly winrowed, then stacked early, not dried up. Clover should be cured as we cut when in full blossom, before seeding.

It will require considerable will have to be cut when in full blossom, before seeding.

It will require considerable will have to be cut when in full blossom, before seeding.

It will require considerable out when in full blossom, before s

connected by little stems, so that two, three, The cultivation is similar to Maize, but four or more, seeds are attached, these the absolute quantity of aqueous vapor in the

MARKETIN

weeds in the row, or the plants need thin- ter to take, or send 4 or 5 pounds of the periments made after the manner above indi-

The bulk of the broom corn crop is

ENEMIES.

Chintz bugs are an enemy to the crop, sometimes destroying whole fields, but it the three tons to the acre on Long Island.

no profit to cover the risk in the business.

For the Kansas Farmer.

GRASSES.

cultural Society, after many careful observa-

The amount of sensible moisture is greater

It said that the English grasses do not grow south of Washington, because they are killed by summer heat. May not timothy and clover and red-top, suffer from similar causes here, When the crop is ready to sell, it is bet- and would it not be well to have careful excated, to determine just what grass in this value of a grass, or the respective values of two regions for forage and grass One grass crop of the country, a few years ago, was estimated at 5000 or 6000 tons. fewer tons, may possess higher fattening powers, than another having a larger yield in tons. It is possible that a ton and a half to the acre here may equal in nutricious value

There is a fine field for experiment in this

As we have been familiar with the character qualities and results of alfalfa cultivation in A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE CONDITION California since 1852, when we first introduced it here, and urged its cultivation, we

think we can give reliable instructions.

Alfalfa, or chili clover, is especially adapted to a dry, hot climate. No matter how hot the Broom Corn is one of the special crops, like tobacco and hemp, raised extensively moving along at the same time, and the kiln causing a glut in the market as soon as the cultivated deep enough for the roots to go

soil, a deep rich, sandy loam, or any good soil, little else than prairie hay, or straw, and not after it has been thoroughly subdued but no all of that by any means of first quality. soil is fit for alfalfa that is not deep and fine.

as the roots will go down twenty feet in
search of moisture. Give alfalfa free scope A writer in the Journal of the Royal Agri- for roots to go down, and, no matter if the work, scarcity of grain and the torments of

As we have said, the land for alfalfa must now take a small shovel plow and lay off the rows about 3 feet apart.

The seed should be prepared for planting by soaking in water for about 24 hours, taking in out of the water an hour or so before ing it out of the water an hour or so before again, like a gunny or burlap.

Now late a careful person take a quart or so of the prepared seed, and follow the seed, and follow the should not be grown.

The should not be grown.

All proceed in proportion to the least.

3. That when the temperature of the air is between 36 and 41, the grass will only vegitate with a fifth part of the force that it will support to make a fifth part of the force that it will support to make a fifth part of the force that it will support to make a fifth part of the force that it will support to make a fifth part of the force that it will support to make a fifth part of the force that it will support to make a fifth part of the force that it will support to make a fifth part of the force that it will support to make a fifth part of the sere; it should be sown condition, or fitness for work, in which he between 36 and 41, the grass will only vegitate with a fifth part of the force that it will support to make use of the sere; it should be sown to make use of the sere; it should be sown to make use of the sere; it should be sown to make use of the sere; it should be sown to make use of the sere; it should be sown to the fifth to make use of the sere; it should be sown to the sere; it should be sown to the fifth to make use of the sere; that it grows succulent and tender—the temperature of the air is pounds alfalfa to the acre; it should be sown to the fifth the make use of the sere, witted that will only support to make the fifth part of the force that it will support to make use of the sere; that the link, so that it grows succulent and tender—the the ment of the water in pounds alfalfa to the acre; the should be sown to make use of the sere; the will ender in pounds alfalfa to the acre; the should be nown to the fifth the fifth part of t

The long fine brush free from a centre stalk, should be allowed to mature the seed is scraped off the brush, it will be found to be connected by little stems, so that two, three.

Our climate is certainly as much drier than fa hay is one of the most important parts of the whole thing. All the process of selecting of soil, plowing, planting, etc., will all be lost, if at last a good crop of ten or twelve tons per rises ten degrees higher than at Boston, while Agriculturist.

PLANTING OBAGE ORANGE.

Robert Watson of Lee's Summit, Mo., has j nst published an interesting essay on Osage hedge culture. He gives good practical di-rections for making a close tence with Osage, and planters will do well to procure a copy of the essay and study it carefully. Below are given a few extracts:

Have the land newly plowed and harrowed if high, dry land, keep it flat, or hollow; if low and wet, ridge it up. Set stakes for the low and wet, ridge it up. Set stakes for the line of the hedge, and plow a good deep furrow; run the plow two or three times through, straight, and break the clods with a spade on the side wanted for plants. \* \* \* \* Have the plants ready; keep the small ones to themselves to plant on the best ground. Have a bucket of water or grout, and dip the plants in as wanted. Plant deep, from four to twelve leaker a part and cover directly \* \*

inches apart, and cover directly. \* \*

\* \* Keep a few good plants on hand,
and if they are found not likely to grow, fill
up as soon as this is ascertained. \*

\* \* Planting with a spade or dibble is
not so good, as the roots do not go down in the proper position to grow. In planting in the fall, cover the row with horse manure, or

OF OUR FARM HORSES.

BY F. DWIGHT COBURN.

The time is at hand, when the severest work of a farmer's team is to begin, and as the team The best soil for alfalfa is a deep alluvial cent of which have probably been wintered on

heat is 120 degrees, alfalfa will do well, and flies; of course the hay and straw diet which give from eight to sixteen or twenty tons to the acre. This depends on the soil and manner followed these, was destitute of those elements 1. "That the growth of a grass is always of sowing.

The time and manner of sowing we recomnew their exhausted energies for the spring new the spring campaign; a campaign which our impecunious farmers will desire to make emphatically

so of the prepared seed, and follow the shovel-plow, dropping the seed in the fresh stired earth, drilling it at about five or six seeds to the foot in good strong land if people and freely, and the hair lying down closely drouth, and as the season warms up in Jan-to their bodies. Probably it will now occur unary and February, and the grain grows, the land as the season warms up in Jan-to their bodies. Probably it will now occur unary and February, and the grain grows, the land as the season warms up in Jan-to their bodies. Probably it will now occur unary and February, and the grain grows, the land as the season warms up in Jan-to their bodies. Probably it will now occur unary and February, and the grain grows, the land as the season warms up in Jan-to their bodies. Probably it will now occur unary and February, and the grain grows, the land as the season warms up in Jan-to their bodies. Probably it will now occur unary and February and Fe Now, although the mean annual tempera the earth from the sun, and helps the grain by To use a common expression, "such horses land less than half that quantity will answer.

With a little practice the dropper can keep up with the plow; at any rate, do not lay off the sheds before it is rained on, and up with the plow; at any rate, do not lay off the sheds. The sun bleaches, the rows faster than they can be dropped. The sun bleaches, the lay can be dropped. The sun bleaches and mismanagement of the two countries presents a marked difference shielded.

At w hatever time it is cut, it should be got ture of the two countries is about the same, it keeping the sun standard the lay can be dropped. The sun bleaches, the lay can be dropped. The sun bleaches and the same, it keeping the sun standard the same and the same in the same, it keeping the sun standard the same in the same and the same in the same and the same in the same i Have ready a broad this stone about 12 to 15 inches broad, and weighing 15 to 20 lbs, to be used to cover the seed; a hole can be cut in it through which to pass a chain to attach the horse; draw this implement along the row that has been dropped; it will over the seed about one inch deep, if the ground has been mellowed as indicated the ground has been mellowed as indicated the control of the store of the grain and I dew blacken.

YIELD.

YIELD.

A fair crop will yield from 400 to 600 to England is proverbally moist, notwithstand ing that the mean annual rainfall at London is only a little over 25 inches. While the quantity which falls at Boston is over 42 inches.

A fair crop will yield from 400 to 600 to England is proverbally moist, notwithstand ing that the mean annual rainfall at London is only a little over 25 inches. While the quantity which falls at Boston is over 42 inches.

A the two countries presents a marked difference, the grain is this: after the grain as they deed who can least of all afford to lose them.

The intestines of such horses, if cut open. The intestines of such horses, if cut open. Who alfalfa as they go down at the mean annual rainfall at London is only a little over 25 inches. While the quantity which falls at Boston is over 42 inches.

A the two countries presents a marked difference, the mean temperature of every one (at long with grain is this: after the grain is th When alfalfa pastures are to be used for cases where the effect is taken for the cause. The above method of planting, can be pursued, or the broom corn planter, with the drill attachment can be used.

From ten quarts to a half bushel of seed brush below the boot, and leaf, with one will be ample for five acrees.

VARIETIES.

The amount of sensible moisture is greater in England than here, though the absolute feed only, for cows or sheep, they should the amount existing in our atmosphere must expected that of the atmosphere of the eastern part of England.

Our soil is consequently drier, and unless the ward ngovement of the knife, which leaves where the effect is taken for the cause.

The amount of sensible moisture is greater in England than here, though the absolute feed only, for cows or sheep, they should the amount existing in our atmosphere must expected that of the atmosphere of the eastern part of England.

Our soil is consequently drier, and unless the worms are one of the results of the debilitated brush below the boot, and leaf, with one hand and strike the stalk with a quick upward ngovement of the knife, which leaves the greater in England than here, though the absolute feed only, for cows or sheep, they should the amount existing in our atmosphere must expected that of the atmosphere of the eastern part of England.

Our soil is consequently drier, and unless the condition, a condition most favorable to their ward ngovement of the knife, which leaves the greater in England than here, though the absolute feed only, for cows or sheep, they should the amount existing in our atmosphere must expected that of the atmosphere of the eastern part of England.

Our soil is consequently drier, and unless took in rich alfalfa pastures are to be used for feed only, for cows or sheep, they should the horder of the atmosphere of the eastern part of England.

Our soil is consequently drier, and unless took in rich alfalfa pastures are to be used for its feed only, for cows or sheep, they should the ded only for cows of the desired the feed only, for cows or sheep, they should the mount excent the feed

grass, and let alone, a very large proportion would live, and in the course of the season become hearty and strong.

Many farmers, whose horses have been wintered on grain, entertain the erroneous opinion, that if they could get corn to feed, even when they are ready to begin spring work that their teams could stand it to put in and cultivate a crop. Farmers! corn, especially hard, whole corn is not what your horses now need to make them strong and fit for your work! Corn is considered "strong" teed, but if it really is so, these poor brutes are not in a condition to properly digest and assimilate such or derive much benefit from it in any

The best horsemen learned, long ago, that dry, whole corn is far from being the most appropriate food for well horses much less for those that from poverty and abuse are hardly able to drag themselves about. If corn can be had, and no other grain, why, feed the corn of course, but either have it chopped, (coarsely ground) at the mill, and wet it up and sprinkor if you must feed whole corn have it soaking times pretty thin, but always sleighing. The in water 24 or 36 hours before feeding. Half corn and half out or rye, chopped together has the snow been over a few inches, and the is fit to cultivate, and sow some flax to get and wet up for some hours, is much better feed than either alone. In some parts of the State, wheat will be cheapest and most availsame as the corn and other grain, and not be

Caution should be used in feeding wheat to mares in foal, as there are many complaints of the north-west, have stimulated the price of tie to, it is not bad for a man to eat, and is abortion that seem to be aucounted for in no both, but wheat is very low and has been

Above all, use your teams with patience and moderation, and never, without having in cents for oats. The prices of corn and wheat freight in marketing corn. Grass, and stock mind the fact that with most horses as with are so near together that I look for a change many men, this has been the most trying win in one or the other, or both, as they do not ter of their lives.

If these few hints, out of the many that might be given, shall be the means of any inexperienced farmers saving even a single horse from an untimely death, they would be worth publishing.

One more hint: Try and raise some oats this year for your horses, instead of using so farm. much corn, and be sure to keep a lump of salt in their feed boxes as a tonic and a preventative of worms, etc.

Pomons, March 15, 1875.

WHAT NOT TO DO ON THE FARM .- Mr. P. H Murphy, in the Pacific Rural Press, gives his brother farmers some good hints under the head of "Farmers Don't," several of which we

Don't leave your implements where you last used them, in the middle of the field or the fence corner, after the season is over for their use, to bleach and rust, with the expec tation of finding them in good order the next year when needed.

Don,t feed your horses with much grain immediately before a hard drive; give a full feed twelve hours before starting, and then give them time to digest the food.

Don't beat horses about the head, or think it a brave act to knock one down; you are only a step above the brute, and should receive the same treatment.

Don't, when on your way to market, or otherwise, drive at a 2,40 gait and get your horses hot, nor stop at every whisky shed and let them cool off. While you may be engaged in cards, and have your horses hitched to a post, cold and hungry, perhaps somebody may be watching at the gate anxiously for your re-

ing you will surely make it pay. It's doubtful business, and often ruins the brightest hopes.

Don't neglect to keep a correct account o your business transactions for the farm and household; what you sell, the price, what you purchase, and from whom, and what you paid for it; the sales and expenses of each branch, such as fowls, hogs, cattle, horses, grain, fruit. etc; also keep a diary, note down what has been done each day, the weather, where you were, and what you received and paid out. and any other matter of interest. I have kept them for sixteen years, and have them now to look over. They are valuable to me yours will be to you. Try it for one year.

How FARM GARDENING PAYS .- Mr. J. M Smith, a market gardener of Green Bay Wisconsin, furnishes some suggestive statements of experience in high culture. The principal

nvolved is capable of indefinite application : He has found the rule invariable, not a sin gle exception to it, that the more he has spent in cultivating and manuring, the greater have been the net profits per acre. Last season he cultivated fourteen acres, and began with a more thorough and expensive cultivation than ever before. The result was, that, although there was a "terrific drought," one of the dry est seasons ever known in that region. after spending \$3,986, or \$284 per acre, he had a

hetter balance than any previous year.
"After you have learned how to spend money to the best advantage," he remarks. "s larger profit may be made by paying out \$300 per acre than with less. After the second year, if your land does not pay all its expenses, taxes, and ten per cent of \$1,000 per acre, there is something wrong somewhere. I have some acres of land that did not pay expenses for two years, but for a number of years past have not failed to pay ten per cent on at least \$3.000 per acre. I expect my whole garden to do more than that in a short time.'

He adds that he isnow aiming at one thousand bushels of onions per acre, then a crop of carrots or turnips, or five hundred bushels of early potatoes; or if strawberries, twelle thou sands eight hundred quarts, or four hundred bushels per acre. This amount of strawberries is not wholly impossible, as we have known, under our own observation this rate on two thirds of an acre.

THE BEST BREED OF CATTLE .- Mr. Geo. H. Williamson, of Gallatin, Tennessee, in Phillips' Southern Farmer, has the following sensible remarks on "The Best Breed."

The truth is, there is no "best breed." ex-

cept for special purposes or sections. One family will find the Devon to suit their pures; another should have the Jersey; while hird, could only be suited by Ayrshires. The Shorthorns surpass all others in some ons, while in others they are worthless.

Our correspondents frequently sak us, "What breed of cattle must I choose?" It is impossible for us to advise without a full knowledge of all the circumstances; what traits you principally desire; for what purpose you intend to breed chiefly; what care and feed they will receive, etc. If you live as far north as the latitude of Kentucky, have an abundance of feed and pasture, and have an eye to the beef qualities, the Durhams certainly will answer better than any other breed; if you desire to be the distribution of the properties of the properties. breed far the greatest quantity of milk, the Ayrabires are the best for any section of country if you want chiefly the real "gilt edged" butter, and are willing to undertake a little extra care and expense to secure it, then choose the Jerseys: if you want a cow for general family purposes and the one which can be kept at at least expense, select Devons, especially if for the South.

## Betters from the Karm.

OUR PENNSYLVANIA LETTER.

DEAR FARMER:-We have more snow just now than at any time during the winter, and le with a little salt, twelve hours before using, have had seventy-five days sleighing; someground is frozen very deep because at no time hope for very fair crops of wheat and hay, as crop without calling on high priced help, in able for feed, and it should be treated the the young growth of both have been slightly covered all the time, and no freezing and thawing alternately.

The reports of failure of corn and oats in since last harvest. The average market is \$1.20 for wheat; 85 cents for corn, and 65 turn it into pork, beef and wool, and save generally hold so. Money seems to be cheap in money centers, and there is strong probability that wheat will advance, after April fear. Come brothers speak up! settlements are arranged.

I perceive that you have had another wrestle with the cursed land sharks, in the matter of Bill No. 356, for the charter of a cheese

Down with the misnomer, and call right names! I suggest the following: "A Bill to enable Mr. A., B. or C., to extract blood from the unfortunate, and distill from it the iron or gold for the benefit of millionairs!" In this section we are comparatively tree from the damaging and damning effects of land monopoly, (but our system is the same as yours, and the sharks are gradually enslaving the needy and unwary, so that many honest and industrious men who once called their place of residence "home," can do so no more,) and one who never lived in a country of thousand acre farms, with thousands of acres of nonresident land to boot, cannot have much appreciation of the toil and slavery requisite to counteract the disadvantage of the diabolical practice. But to one who has lived in the midst of the worse than heathanish allowance, the mere reading of a Bill that proposes to increase the tyrants power ought to redouble his watchfulness and energy. I had hoped that with the downfall of chattle slavery at the south, the era of a whiteman's right to the means of self-support would be ushered in, and be legally, at least, protected against brains and money; but I am almost driven to Don't get into debt and pay interest, think- despair. The present ambition of the gifted overwhelm and devour the moderate men of our time as completely as did the slave oligarchy of the south destroy and trample the blackman. Let us try for a season to overcome their power and seeming purpose by close organization and unceasing vigilance. But it really does appear that there is to be no stop, short of open and determined war between capital and labor. Eighteen centuries of preaching, praying, and professing, ought to have satisfied christians at least, that the right to live implies the right to a home. But alas, it has not. God grant you health and strength to continue the conflict! And may we one and all realize the necessity for stronger organizations and harder work.

Faithfully Yours, E. K. S.

Sycamore Spring, Bucks Co., Pa., March 10th, 1875.

LETTER FROM MISSOURI.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-There are many here in Missouri, and indeed all over the land, sand? where your paper is read, who rejoice that you comprehend the wants of the farmer in an agricultural paper.

We do not need to have the matter of plant ing, sowing, the raising of stock, &c., constantly and alone, sounded in our ears through the columns of a farmer's paper.

Whatever vitally affects the farmer, should find a place in the farmer's paper.

The farmer is more deeply and directly interested in legislation than any other citizen. No amount of success in producing good crops, will avail the farmer under a bad government or unwise legislation.

Where laws are enacted in the interest of ism to the farmers interest, and he may raise corn in such abundance that it is burned for fuel, and find himself in not much better condition than after a grasshopper raid.

A raid of law makers is more to be dreaded than locusts. No people can be permanently happy under bad laws.

defence of the interests of the industrial vertising in the FARMER is responsible and classes, will surely be appreciated by every worthy of patronage.

as well not partisan, but looking to the policy and probable effect of all laws; fearlessly advocate the right, and denounce the wrong. We are glad to see that you are disposed to observe this rule-go on.

Tackson county, Missonri, March 16th, 1875. For the Kaneas Farmer.

PLOW SMALLOW AND SOW BARLY.

Save Your Teams-Baise a Good Crop. In your issue of February 17th, I see an article by S. P. Repine, advising the farmers of your State, to plow deep/for spring grain and to plant lightly of corn.

I think he erre in his advice to plow land deep in the spring, for small grain. My experience is that shallow plowing, well done and thoroughly harrowed, is the best chance, where land has to be plowed in the spring. I should rather take good clean corn ground of last year for spring wheat and oats and sow and cultivate thoroughly with the corn plow and then harrow over than any spring plowharvest times.

And again, it farmers will follow the advice of J. W Estees, in same issue, in regard to corn, they will find it the best crop they can good for horses, hogs, cattle and sheep, the best, all things considered. Raise corn and to eat it, is the time farmers ticket in the far west. Let even farmer hedge his land and make his calculations to farm in this way as

EDITOR FARMER:-Grain and hay are getscarce in this section, but horses and cattle although poor, are doing well under the circumstances, and are likely to come through the winter in better condition than last spring. I am wintering about 450 sheep, have fed no grain until the last month, when they have had a light teed of wheat or sheaf oats, once a day; they have been herded on the prairie whenever the weather would permit.

Winter wheat has been considerably injured by the cold freezing weather without snow, that sown among cornstalks is thought to be safe yet, also early sown wheat on stubble ground, unless much bad weather ensues. Most of the older peach trees are killed by drought, grasshoppers and cold weather combined. Young trees from two to six years, have received but little injury, and where a smoke was kept up as in my orchard for two weeks, during the grasshopper visitation, the

older treess are not much injured. The fruit buds on all the budded peach trees that I have examined are dead, but some seedlings have escaped. Early Richmond cherries uninjured. As yet I see no reason why we may not have a tair crop of apples; my own trees, which retained most of their foliage, are some trees are thus affected, while others equally exposed have escaped is a problem not yet solved to the satisfaction of all, though I have not yet found a tree thus scalded, where the foliage remained. Where are the wise men of the west, let them tell us if it is the tariety, the soil, location, aspect, exposure, H. A S. or all combined. Pavilion, March 1st.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-- J would be pleased to see the farmers use more space in discussing the best modes of culture and general topics of practical farming. Many of us are newcomers in Kansas, some of us from the far east where we follow a mode of farming that is very different from what would be best here, and we need the benefit of the experience of those that have practical knowledge of farming here. I will venture a few ques-

1. What is best to do with fall wheat where it is badly winter killed, perhaps to half a

2. What variety of corn is best to plant, and how far apart.

P. SMITH.

Barton county, Kansas. For the Kansas Farmer.

The symptoms of the disease prevailing among Chickens of South Bend Kansas as given by T. C. Polk, are those of pip. Remove the pip from the tongue, which is nothing more than a horny like substance formed on the end of the tongue; remove it with a penknife, and feed with soft feed. This disease can be cured if taken in time, but if neglected or as some farmers do, wait to see if they will get well, the result will be death. Such rings and monopolies, it is always in antagon- fowls, as soon as they mope, should be removed from the flock and treated, if the owner wishes them to live. GEO. H. HUGHES.

Topeka, Kansas, Feb. 19th 1875.

Seed .- Enquiries as to where to buy seed reach us every mail. We say to our friends we are not interested in any seed firm, and we Your fearless denunciation of bad laws and thoroughly believe that every firm now ad-

#### Cducational.

EDITED BY PROF. J. B. HOLBROOK.

Our correspondent, of Richland Farm, puts three questions to us. 1, "Does he (we) expect the people to remain satisfied with the. present management of our educational affairs?" 2, "Are they not superintended al. most to death?" 3, "Do not middlemen eat up too much of the educational funds and suffer too many children to grow up in ignorance?" We sincerely hope the people will not remain satisfied. 2, they are not only not superintended to death, but the large majority of them are not superintended at all. 3, We are unable to see that county superintend. ents are middlemen, in the Granger sense of that word. Now, in the words of the correspondent, we will give what we deem the cause of the present condition: "A secondrate teacher, with some skill in the dirty work of a small politician, was elected." Elected by whom? Not by the possessor of Richland Farm, but by the owners of Prairie farms. He ing; by all means sow as early as the ground is the man who elected the second-rate teach er, and he is responsible for the present condiweather has been very cold all the time. Of some pocket money early; you do not have to tion of the common schools. It is not the part sometimes occur, but they differ from our supcourse we cannot now have early spring, but bind it, you can do nearly all work on a flax of wisdom for the Prairie farmer to throw the responsibility upon the irresponsible agent whom he selected to do the work. It would be the better way to admit the case, discharge the agents and select a first-rate teacher, who had nothing whatever to do with the nastiness of politics. We venture to say, if in each county of the State, the best teacher had stood last autumn for election against a second-rate teacher, preacher, doctor, or lawyer, there would not now be a half dozen best teachers holding the office. The prairie farmer would have defeated him. How? By voting for the man who asked for his vote. But teachers soon as possible, and Kansas has nothing to have neither time nor inclination to go "horseback" over the country or stand upon the streets soliciting votes. They have too much self respect to beg for anything, the almighty suffrage not excepted. Nothing is more contemptable, nothing can be more degrading than begging votes, and, if the beggar be a school teacher, he should receive the same scorn meeted out to a theiving quack; for such he admits himself to be. The able teacher shows he is able by his work; the quack teacher by telling how able he is. "By their fruits ye shall know them"-if you wish to. As to the sufficient salaries of officers, the

correspondent quotes two very respectable authorities, Christ and Washington. Will he please read, LUKE, x, 7, and the letter of George Washington to Lieutenant Governor Dinwiddie, in regard to the pay of himself and other provincial officers engaged in the the centre of the embankment, a wall of well French and Indian War.

WATER SUPPLY OF KANSAS. (CONCLUDED.)

If the supply of a town with water be the object sought, the rule, "The least supply shall be equal to the greatest demand," must be rigidly adhered to, and in the construction are also killed this year, though the trees are of water works for towns and cities, it must be remembered that the present system of extinguishing fires by means of Steam Fire Engines uses a much larger quantity of water apparently unbarmed, while many other trees than formerly when hand Engines were in the trace of the water will be to cause it to rise and overtop the embant-togue, and therefore the allowance for capital ment, it is customary to raise it above the levuth west side by the sun scald, yet why lifthat be the basis of estimating the demand, el of the highest water, depending on the ex. must be considerably increased above estimates heretofore considered ample; with this view of the case, 50 gallons per head, per diem will not be much, even for moderately sized

> If the object be the impounding of water, for purposes of irrigation, the question arises, what quantity of water will be required to irrigate an acre? The answer to this will depend on the configuration of the ground, the nature of the supersoil and subsoil, character of the crops, etc. It will only be possible, in the limits of this article, to give general prin

The greater the inclination of the ground, the more water will be required; sandy soil will absorb more water than clayer soil; coarse sand or gravely soil, more than if it was firm; a loose, open, sandy loam, irrigated with water, containing a large quantity of mud or slime, will become in a manner impregnated or filled up in its interstices, and subsequent irrigation will require less water. In one case of fine, sandy soil lying on a clayey subsoil, it was found that for an extent of sixty acres, the mean was three tenths of an inch, in depth, of water per irrigation; for clayey mead/) ws it is found to be between nothing and thirty-six inches, for the whole season. This will also be modified perhaps, to the extent of as much more if the humidity is low and the temperature is high. Last season, after a period of severe drouth, a fall of five inches of rain was absorbed without saturating the clayey loam of the Kansas river bottom.

It will sometimes occur, that with ample gathering grounds, the valley formed by the adjacent elevations is not adapted to the formation of a reservoir; in this case the water may be carried along the slopes of the killsides in open cuts to where ground suitable four a reservoir can be procured. In the same, manner the drainage area may be enlarged toy extending the catchment drain outside of the water shed line proper, and thus collecting the surface drainage and the contributors of small streams; by this means circumst ances will sometimes enable us to add miles to the catchment area.

PROPORTIONS OF EMBANKMILITS. The proportions of the embankm ent required

to retain water, is one on which designers are not agreed: some few consider that it should be designed with strict reference to its theoretic ability to resist hydrostatic pressure, or the effort of the water to displace it. Regarding the question in its abstract form, it is evident that (in case of failure) any structure designed to sustain the pressure of water, will fail in one of two ways: First, by yielding to the horizontal pressure of the water and overturning. Second, by sliding. As regards the first, the general principal of statics, as applied to the stability of retaining walls, will apply, the weight of the mass of the embankment being however reduced by the percolation of the water.

On the assumption of the yielding by sliding, the embankment is supposed to be a rigid body, resting on a horisontal plane, and with a very small adhesion between the surfaces of embankment and the plane upon which it rests; the amount of the friction due to this adhesion, is the precise point to be considered, and until the coefficient of friction of the different materials used in practice is known, this mode of investigation will be indeterminate, as a matter of fact, the embankments on level ground do not slide: it is true, land slides do posed case. They occur, either when the mass rests on an inclined rock, with sufficient water to lubricate the surface of the rock, or are the result of cutting or embanking earth to a higher slope than the material will stand at, the infiltration of water by acting as a lubricant is also the principal agent in this case.

The question then resolves itself into a determination of the slope at which the material forming the embankment will stand. The slopes for the different kinds of material used for such purposes, have been determined by long practice and by success in some cases and failure in others, and the limits based on the experience thus acquired, have been laid

Earth, in contact with water, invariably loses a portion of its stability for which reason it is customary to give the inner side, a larger slope than the outside. In the greater number of the best examples, the inside, is either from 21/2 to 3 horizontal to 1 vertical, and the outside from 2 to 3 horizontal to 1 vertical, depending on the character of the material inside and the means used to protect the embankment. The impermeability of the earth forming the embankment cannot be relied upon although instances are not unfrequent where embankments have been constructed without any special provision being made to render them light, and which have fulfilled every condition of stability and impermeability. The English practice, is to construct in puddled clay; the American practice, is to line

the bottom and inner slopes, to, say, two feet above the high water line, with puddle, say, two feet thick, and as a security against the corroding action of the water, and also against the inroads of vermin, to pitch the whole of the inner face of the embankment, with stone carefully laid. The embankment should be formed by

placing the earth in successive layers of, say, one foot in thickness, breaking up the lumps with a harrow, wetting it and con with a heavy roller, as the tendency of the wind, acting on the surface of the water will

(Continued next week.)

## Batrons of Husbandry.

THE KANSAS FARMER GRANGE PLAT-FORM.

I. The abolition of all degrees beyond the Fourth. II. The making of all Fourth degree members eligible to any position in the Grange, from Gate-keeper to Master of the National

Grange.
III. The removal of the National Grange Headquarters to St Louis.

The abolition of fifth degree Granges and substituting therefor the Business Coun-V. The reduction of the dispensation fee to one dollar, and reduction of dues to the simple cost of salaries and office expenses for Nation-

al and State Grange Headquarters. VI. The return of all accumulated funds in National Grange Treasury to subordinate

Cranges.
VII. The thorough organization of the business features of the Grange, by States and

counties, as an absolute necessity for the perpetuity of the Order. VIII. The County Council to constitute the business unit and the concentration of all sur-plus funds in the hands of the Council, where

under the immediate supervision of those who contribute it, it may be applied to practical business enterprises.

The above is the Grange platform of the

KANSAS FARMER. Upon the important ques-tion involved, we invite free and independent discussion. We distinctly require of correspondents, that they treat, in their communications, with courtesy and consideration, those from whom they may differ in opinion.—En-ITOR FARMER.

The following resolution was adopted by the members of Waveland Grange No. 1015, at its last regular meeting, Feb. 19, 1875.

Resolved, That we believe the organization of a county Grange is detrimental to, and contrary to the principles of the Order of Patrona of Husbandry.

Therefore we resolve to eppose it in whatever way or form it may come up. We be-lieve in unity and equality, and that 4th de-gree members should be eligible to any post. tion in the Order.

E. W. EVANS, Secretary, Waveland Grange No. 1015

#### State News Items.

Lakin township, Barton county, has voted \$2,500 for feed and seed

Bourbon and Marshall counties have both voted down propositians to issue bonds for relief purposes

Notwithst inding the "hard times," seventy districts in Wilson county have maintained successful schools during the past winter. People abroad, who may entertain the belief or supposition that "destitution" and "suffering" is the lot of the people of this country should be convinced from the above fact alone, that the material prosperity of the county has not suffered in any noteworthy degree during the past year. — Wilson Lounty Citizen

CENTENNIAL - The centennial managers who have been in session at the capital, adjourned Thursday, after taking needfull action

to carry out the purposes of the legislature.

These measures involve distribution of duty for the work and a thorough systematizing of

The board, we learn, has not only received the most flattering encouragement from Philabelphia with regard to its labors, but also the most gratifying assurances of co-operation

at home. Matured directions for the guidance of contributors, will be given to the public at an We hope our people will keep this centennial business warm in their hearts. Pat riotism and interest alike dictate that the penple of our State should enter earnestly into any work promotive of the purposes for which this board is created .- Commonwealth.

Henry V. Rice, a Miami county youth, late ly performed a feat which completely eclipses the difficult operation of "taking the bull by the korns." He, with some other hunters. drove a wolf to bay. Young Rice caught the wolf by the ears as it sprang upon him, and at it they went. The boy kept a firm grip on the ears of the enraged beast, until his clothes were almost torn from his body, when he let go his hold, seized an iron tampering rod and struck the wolf on the head, killing him in-

stantly.
The Emporia News poetically remarks that "the voice of the spring politician" is heard in the land.

TOPEKA KANSAS, March 18 .- The Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe railroad is to be extended westward from Granada to Pueblo, Col. the coming summer, and connection made with the railroad system of the Rocky mountains and Pacific coast. Burt county Col. has voted \$150,000 in aid of the project, and enough more local assistance has been pledged to warrant the company in undertaking the work. I is also rumored that the Atchison, Topeka & Fe railroad is about to absorb the Kansas Midland road thus extending the line eastward from Topeka to Kansas City.

THE TRAP THAT YORK BUILT.

This is the trap that York built.

This is the Pom. who put his foot in the trap This is the gold that Pom. left in the trap that

York built. This is the E S. S., who held the gold that

Pom. left in the trap that York built. This is the James F. who wanted the gold that Pom. left in the trap that York built.

This is the A. H. H. who helped James F. to want the gold that Pom. left in the trap that Vork built.

This is the John who helped A. H. H. who helped James F. to want the gold that Pom left in the trap that York built.

This is the A. H V. who said-"Pay up and quit, and to the dogs with the gold that Pom left in the trap that York built.

This is the A. B. M. who took the gold and paid the costs, and handed the balance to York, who gave it to James F. who divided with John-and that is the end of the gold that Pom. left in the trop that York built .-TAX PAYEB, in Commonwealth

Lyon county has six flouring mills and three mills and three saw mills run by steam power,

and one flouring mill run by wind power.

Judge Peters, of Marion Centre, has been appointed Judge of the 9th Judicial Circuit, Vice Judge W. R. Brown, elected to Congress.

The Kansas Editorial Association will meet at Manhattan on the 7th of April. Arrangements are being made for an excursion to Galveston, Texas. The M K & T Road have offered free transportation over their lines from Junction City and return.

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### "ADROP OF JOY IN EVERY WORD."

FLEMINGTON, HUNTERDON Co. N. J. June 26, 2874. Or. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N.Y.: Dear Sir

-It is with a happy heart that I pen these lines to acknowledge that you and your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pollets are blessings to the World. These medicines cannot be too highly praised, for they have almost brought me out of the grave. Three months ago I was broken out with large ulcers on my body, limbs and face. I procured your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets, and have taken six bottles, and to day I am in good health, all those ugly ul-cers having healed and left my skin in a natural, healthy condition. I thought at one time I could not be cured. Although I can but poorly express my gratitude to you, yet there is a drop of joy in every word I write God's blessing rest on you and your wonderful medicines is the humble prayer of

JAMES O. BELLIS. When a medicine will promptly cure such terrible eating ulcers and free the blood of the virulent poison causing them, who can longer doubt its wonderful virtues? Dr. Pierce, however, does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it: but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of blood disease that it will not cure and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other known blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable or mineral. The Golden Discovery is varranted by him to cure the worst form of Skin Disease es as all forms of Blotches, Pimples and Eruptions alsoall Glandular Swellings, and the worst form of Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores of Neck, Legs or other parts, and all Scrofulous Diseases, Fever Sores, Hip Joint and Spinal Diseases, all of which belong to Scrofulous diseases.

body for being an atheist.

CONGRESSMEN Phillips and Lowe voted in this country five years ago from Brazil, there this favor of the infamous resolution, declaring the two of the infamous reso not cure and that disease is cancer. He does

#### OFFICIAL.

(Published March 24th, 1875)

#### AN ACT.

To change the name of the town of Colfax, in Mc-Phereon county.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas: Section, 1. That the name of the town of Colfax, in McPerson county, be and the same is hereby changed to that of Roxbury.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the KANSAS FARMER Approved March 4th, 1875.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed in GREAT (my name and affixed the great seal of seal.) State. Done at Topeka, this 3d day of March, A. D. 1875. TOM. H. CAVANAUGH, Secretary of State

#### AN ACT

To legalize a certain levy of taxes

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansus.

SEC. 1. That all levies of taxes heretofore made by the board of county commissioners of Sedgwick county, Kansas, in the year 1874, he and the same is he eby SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force

from and after its publication in the Kansas Farmer.
Approved March 6th, 1875. In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my | GREAT | name and affixed the great seal of State. | Done at Topeka, this 6th day of March. A. D. 1875.

Tom. H. Cavanaugh,

#### AN ACT.

To repeal an act entitled "An act to change the location of the territorial road from Lecompton to Sac

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas Section 1. That chapter one hundred and afteen of the aws of eighteen hundred and seventy four be and the same is here by repealed.

SEC. 2. That the territorial road from the city Lecompton in Douglas county via of Clinton in a county to the Sac and Fox Agency established and in parsuance of an act entitled an act to establish a territorial road from the city of Lecompton in Donglas county, by the way the town of Clinton, in said county, o the Sac and Fox Agency, in Weller county, approved February 20, 1857, or so much thereof as runs through the south-west quarter, of section twenty-two, in township twelve, range eighteen, in Douglas county, he and the same is hereby relocated and established on the same line and route as is set forth in the original plat of said road now on file in the office of the Secre-

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

Approved March, 4. 1875.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my | GREAT | name and affixed the great seal of State. | Done at Topeka, this 6th day of Warch. A. D. 1875.

Ton. H. CAVANAUGH. Secretary of State.

### AN ACT.

To authorize the county commissioners of any county, the mayor and city council of any city, and the rustee, clerk and treasurer of any township, to sell railroad or other stock, owned by such county, city, or tewnship, and apply the proceeds to the payment of honds issued therefor

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

Section 1. That the board of county commissioners of any county, the mayor and city council of any city, and the trustee, clerk and treasurer of any towship in this state that has heretofore or shall hereafter subecribe to the capital stock of any railroad or other company or corporation in this state, and has or shall issue the bonds of such county, city or, township in payment for such stock and has or shall receive from said railroad or other company or corporation, certificates or other evidences of ownership by such county. city or township in er to the capital stock of such railroad or other company or corporation, are hereby authorized to sell the said stock, or any part thereof, on such terms and conditions as they may deem for the hest interest of such county, city or township, and apply the proceeds of such sale to the payment or purchase of the out standing bonds of such county, city or township, and such sale of stock shall transfer and convey to the purchaser thereofall the right, title and interest of such county, city or township in and to such stock; also, all claims and rights of such county, city or township, whether of dividends or otherwise, and all rights then existing or thereafter arising or accruing n behalf of such county, city or township by virtue of its previous ownership of such stock.

Provided : That such stock shall not be sold unless authorized by a two-thirds vote of the legal voters of such county, city or township, at some general or special election to be ordered by the board of county commissioners of such county; the Mayor and city council of such city, or the trustee, Clerk, and Treasur er of such township, which election shall be held, the returns thereof made and the result declared in the same manner as provided by the general election laws of the state, as far as the same are applicable. Provided further the price for which said stock shall be sold

shall be submitted at said election. Sec. 2. If the 'stock of the county is sold for cash the proceeds of such sale shall be paid into the county treasury, and the county treasurer's receipt for the amount shall be fled by the purchaser, with

the county clerk. Sec. 3. This act to take effect and be inforce from and after its publication once in the Kansas FARMER.

Approved March 5th, 1875. In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my GREAT | name and affixed the great seal of State.
| SMAL | Done at Topeka, this the 5th of March.
| A. D. 1875.

TOM. H. CAVANAUGH. Secretary of State.

J. W. Thorne, member of the North Carolina legislature, has been expelled from that

#### New Advertisements.

| 100 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1 Ash White 8, 10 ft Black Wainut 10 14 " Eim White 10 12 " Roney Locust 8 10 " Silver Maple 12 15 " 8. 10 ft. Mountain Ach 8 10 Weeping let class

Pine, Scotch fine 8, 4 ft transplanted & root Pine. Scotch and 3. 4 ft transplanted & root pruned pruned # 50.

Byruce Norway \*\* 2.8 \*\* 6. 50.

Berberry, strong hearing, plants 3. 35.

Calycatchus 1. 37t. per 10 1.50 8.

Twheroses strong flowering roots 3. 25.

Sweet Potatoes. Natishmond, and Southern Queer roots for sprouting, per bushel \$5.50 Greenhouse and Bedding Plants. Send stamp for Price list or 20c. for Catalogues. F. K. PHOSNIX, Bloomington, Ill.

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BEES FOR SALE.

Pure Italian Bees in frame hives; at ten dellars, for two weeks. Send orders to P. O. Box 413. Topeka, Kansas

# SHANNON HILL STOCK

FARM. KANSAS. ATCHISON. Thoroughbred Short-Born Durham Cattle, of Straight Herd Book Pedigree, Bred and for sale. ALSO Berkshire pigs bred from imported and pre-mium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not akin. Addres GLICK & KNAPP.

P. S. Persons desiring to visit the tarm, by calling on Mr. G. W. Glick in the city of Atchison; will be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge.

# FRAMES, CHROMOSEPISTOLS,

Photograph Frames 25cts each, \$2.00 per dozen; Chromos 5x7, 10cts each, 75cts per doz. 18x16 and 17x22 \$1.00 each. Address cards 50 for50 cts 100 for 75cts. Pistols, using No. 1 Metalic Cartridge \$4.00 each. All th by mail prepaid.

WILTIAM BROWN.

Westfield, Mass,





Free Potato Catalogue, illustrating more new varieties than any other published. 25 Comp-ton eyes and a \$100 prize easay, sent post paid for 25 cts. Grorge Whyle. Box 24, Durand, Ill.

A PRACTICAL CHEESE MAKER. Wants a situation. References given.
Address J. H. CBUMB,
Burlingame, Kansus

## Seed Corn for Kansas.

White Australian—The Corn for Kansas, Planted early, will ripen before Drouth, Chintz Bugs or Grass-hoppers can effect materially.

Grows some five feet high, does not exhaust the soil to produce enormous stakes with no larger ears.

Three to seven ears to a hill of three stakes. Good for Seed, Meal or Hominy. I planted last April 19th and it matured in 90 days.

Kvery Farmer should plant 3 or 4 acres, for early Seed and experiment.

Refer for full information to Agricultural Report of 1871, page 240, of superiority of White Australian over other varieties as to yield, earlinese, weight and size of cob.

Also refer to Kansas Agricultural report for 1874, of State Fair at Leavenworth where I took premium for new best variety.

Price \$2.50 per bushel; \$1.50 per half bushel; \$1.00 peck delivered at Express office

H. R. HAMMOND,

# Taylor's Commercial

NURSERIES OF

LAWRENCE !

KANSAS

Offers for the spring trade of 1875 a full and complete assortment of general nursery stock, of unsurpassed quality and at lowest cash rates.

My stock of Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum and Quince, together with a full and general assortment of small fruits is complete, and in quality fully, equal to the standard of former years.

Parties desiring to buy for cash, will find it to their advantage to correspond with me, before purchasing.

C. H. TAYLOR, Lawrence, Kansas

#### TO BREEDERS OF OF FINE HORSES. During the Stallion season of 1875, the fine bred Stallion Billy Starnger, will make the season at the

BILLY STANGER,

A Beautiful bay Stallion, 15 bands 3 inches, high is very fast; his style and line action, together with his unbroken pedigree, render his stock very described.

PEDIGREE.—American Stud Book,
BILLY STRANGER was got by Stranger out of a
black Southern mare, Cherry Belle; she was by imported Glencoe; he by Lance; her dam, Waxlight, by
imported Leviathan; his dam by Whip Lance, full
brother of Arlel, by American Eclipse, a sorrel horse
by Duroc; dam by Miller's Damsel by Messenger Whip.
Imported, brown horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, etc.
BILLY STRANGER will make the season three
miles south of Rossville, south of the Kaw river.
Marcs will be well provided for and receive the best of
care, but all accidents will be at the owner's risk,
Owners from abroad, and vicinity, can apply at the
farm, or by mail at Rossville, Shawnee county, Kansas
to
E. V. HOLEMDEN.

## FARMERS BUY THE Earliest Corn Known

#### New Advertiséments.

Kansas Farmer Publications SECRETARY'S

# Grange Account and Minute Book.

This work now in press is intended to take the place of all other books used by the Secretaries of Subordinate Granges. It systematizes the accounts and shows the standing of Granges for each Quarter. Gives a full and complete memoranda of each and shows all important business, discussions, socials, etc. occurring during the

year.

The book is arranged with a view to keeping a yearly history of the Grange with the least possible work of the Secretary. It is simple, complete and economisal, and will be found an indespensible aid in showing the business affairs of Subordinate Granges to the satisfaction of all members.

This book is copy-righted and only published at the office of the Kansas Farmer.

Sent to One Address for One Dollar.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF The Kansas State Grange

We publish proceedings of the late State Grange is pamplet form, at the following rates, postage paid. 1 COPY 15 CT4. 2 COPIES 25 CTS.

CONSTITUTION OF NATIONAL GRANGE As amended, in pamphlet form, 1 copy 10 cts, 3 copies

#### PATRONS-HAND BOOK.

Will contain the new National and State Grange Constitution as amended for 1875. Price single copy, plain board binding 25cts, one dozen \$2.00

NOW BEING PREPARED FOR PRESS. TO BE ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER FOR THE YEAR 1876,

#### Hudson's New and Complete. SYSTEM OF FARM ACCOUNTS.

This new work is the most complete, simple and accurate system of keeping Farm Accounts which has yet been presented to the farmers of the country.

It is provided with a year Calendar, important tables for computing interest, measuring fields, stacks, cribs, tables showing amount of seed, plants, trees per acre, forms of notes, receipts and bills. Stock register for births of all kinds of domestic animals etc., etc. This work will not only be an account book showing profit and loss on crops and business of the year in the farm, but also be a convenient and ready reference book, such as the practical experience of the Author upon the farm has pointed out as necessary and essential to keeping the affairs of the farm in a systematic and business like shape.

the smars of the land yearly and forwarded to any address at the low price of ONE DOLLAR PER GOPY. This work is copy-righted and published only at the office of the KANSAS FARMER.

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Will be published in Pamphlet form. In obedience to a demand expressed by many subscribers, the following Essays will be published in cheap pamphlet and book form at the following rates: 1 Improvement in Live Stock Growing Vegetables for profit Broom Corn—Its culture and man-agement; the two in one 3 The Grange—Its value to the Farm- ) ers of the country. 10cts

4 The Aderning of Farmer's Homes. 5 Breeding and feeding Swine for profit, in Kansas.
6 Fruit Growing in Kansas.
10cts 7 Breeding and Management of Sheep | Also in same pamphlet | Wheat Growing in Kansas. 10cts 8 How to grow OsageOrange for hedge

grow Flax, Sweet Potatoes, Irish Potatoes. : : These Essays will be furnished at \$1.00 per dozen.
The eight pamplets neatly bound in cloth, will be see any address for ONE DOLLAR. J. K. HUDSON

### HORSE LCST. The subscriber lost from the prairie near Waveland,

Shawnee Co, Kansse the following described animal:
A bay horse with black main and tail, about 16 hands high, five years old last spring, white spot in forehead a little white in one of the hind feet, no brands, saddle mark on right-hand side, Address

JAMES MABON, Waveland, Kansas.

PRIME FRESH OSAGE ORANGE SEED.—
1 bush., \$7.59; 2 bush., \$14; 3 bush., \$20; 4-bush., \$25; 5 bush., \$30. F. K. PHŒNIX, Bloomington, Ill.

A. J. DUNLAP, Meadow Lawn, near Galesburg.
A. Ill. Breeder, (not dealer) Short-horn Cattle,
Choice young bulls for sale. Send for Catalogue. IMPORTANT SERIES

## SHORT HORN SALES! CENTRAL ILLINOIS, APRIL 27th, 28th & 29th,

THE Subscriber is anthorized to announce the following important series of Public Sales, embracing about two hundred and fifty head of shorthorn Cattle, among them representatives of many of the most popular and valuable families of the day. Mesars. J. H. PICKRELL, of Harristown, Ills., and T.M. TAYLOR, of Decautr. Ills., will sell about 45 head of First-class Short-norse, the top of both heres, at the MACON COUNTY FAIR GROUNDS, adjoin-ing the city of

DECATUR, ILLINOIS,
TURSDAY, APRIL 27th, 1875.
Mr. Pickrell will also sell at the same time and
place, his entire flock of Southdown Sheep, and the
greater portion of his herd of Berkshires.

Mesers W. R. DUNGAN, Towanda, Ilis., WM. M. SMITH, and NOAH FRANKLIN, Lexington, Ilia., A. C. FUNK, Bloomington, Ills., and C. M. MICCOLLS, LeRoy, Ills., will sell about one hundred and thirty head of high-class short-horns at the McLEAN COUNTY FAIR GROUNDB, adjoining the city of

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28th, 1875. In consequence of the number to be sold, the sale will commence at 10 A.M. Mesars. J. H. SPEARS & SONS, of Tallula, His., will sell their entire herd of high-class Short-horns, embracing about forty head—the dispersion of which has become necessary in consequence of the ill health of Mr. J. H. SPEARS—at

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

BLOOMICCTON, ILLINOIS THURSDAY, APRIL 29th, 1875.

This is the most important series of sales over announced in Central Illinois, whether considered with reference to the number of animals effered or that quality. It will embrace without doubt the head of shock our of sied in the Fest.

They have been arranged with especial reference to the convenience of purchasers in reaching them all. The usual terms, as to time, interest and discount will be made.

For Catalogues, address the parties as above.

HOME OUR NEW CATALOGUE, 150 pages, containing the greatest variety of Garden and Flower Seeds, and the best strains of home grown seeds for Market Gardeners Family Gardens, Amsteurs and Florists, sent free to all who apply HOVEY & CO.53 No. Market 8t. Boston, Mass

## Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS PARKED TOPHEA, KAN., Feb. 88 Popeka Money Market. BONDS. Kansas Facine Gold Sevens, May and Nov.

Kansas Facine Gold Rev. L'd Gr. Jan'y, June
Kansas Facine Gold Sixes, Feb. and August
Kansas Facine Gold Sixes, Feb. and August
Kansas Facine Gold Sixes, Feb. and August
Kansas Facine Income Sevens, No. 11.
Kansas Facine Income Sevens, No. 11.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe First Morte
LOCAL SKCURTTIES.

Kansas 7 per cent Bonds 80
Kansas 7 per cent Bonds 80
Kansas 6 per cent Bonds 80
Kansas 7 per cent Bonds 80
Kansas 80
Kansas 9 per cent Bonds 80
Kansas Point Morey on aproved 100 per cent Improvem 1 R'ds. Topoka Grain Market Corrected weekly by Keever & Foucht.

Corrected weekly by Keever & Foucht.

Wholesale cash prices from commission men,
ed weekly by Keever & Foucht.

WHEAT—Per bu: Spring, for seed.
Fall, No. 1

" No. 2

" No. 8

" No. 4

CORN—Per bu; Mixed

White, No 1

Yellow.

OATS—Per bu. No. 1

RYE—Per bu
BARLEY—Per ba
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs—Fall, No. 1

Fall, No. 3

" No. 3

Low Grades.

CORN MEAL—Per 100 lbs

Corn Chop 1 Corn and Oats Chop 165 to 1 Wheat Chop 1.65@1 HIDES, SKINS AND PELTRY.

Corrected weekly by Hartsook & Gossett, and bisckoff & Kranss, Dealers in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather, HIDES—Green
Dry Flint
Dry Salt
Green Salt Oured
Calf, Green Salt Oured
Kip, Green Salt Oured
Sheep Pelts, green
TALLOW
SKINS—Timber Wolf
Prairie Wolf.
Otter Muskrat Skunk, Black... Small Striped

Opossum

Deer, dry, per lb

Beaver, dry and clean, per lb... Topeka Produce Market. rocers' retail price list, corrected weekly by Davice

& Manspeaker.

APPLES—Per bu.

JEANS—Per bu.

Medium.

Common.

Castor.

BEESWAX—Per lb.

BUTTER—Per lb.—Choice...

Common Table.

Medium.

Common. Geose,
Geose,
BACON—Per lb—Shoulders
Clear Sides.
Hams, Sugar Cured.
Breakfast.
LARD—Per lb
CABBAGE—Per head
ONIONS—Per bu
SEEDS—Pershu—Hemp
Millet.
Blue Grass.
Timothy prime Onion Sette per B

Kaness City Market. KANSAS CITY, March 24, 1875. GRAIN.

The following are wholesale cash prices from commis-

Fall, No. 4
Fall, No. 3
Fall, No. 2.
CORN—Per bu—New White. Yellow
Mixed
OAT8—Per bu
RYE-Per bu—No. 8
No. 2
BARLEY—Per bu—No. 8
No. 2

PRODUCE. APPLES—Per bu ...
BEESWAX—Per lb ...
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice ...
Medium ...
BEOOM CORN—Per ton ... BROOM CORN—Per ton.

CHERSE—Per lb.

CIDRE—Per bhl.

EGGS—Per doz—Fresh

Pickled

FEATHERS—Per lb—Mixed

Prime Live Geese

FLOUR—Per cwt—Rye

XX XX
XXX
XXXX
CORN MEAL—Per cwt.
Kiln dried, per bbl

LIVE STOCK. 

IN—Per bu. Wheat, No. 3 Red.
No. 2
Corn, New mixed
Yellow
White
Oats, No. 2 mixed
Barley, choice
Rye
LIVE STOCK. ATTLE-Native steers, per cwt. ....

Texans
HOGS—Packers, per cwt.....
Stockers....

To the Flower and Vegetable Garden.

Beautifully Illustrated and containing a Magnificent COLORED PLATE. Will be mailed to any address FREE, on receipt of two 3 cent stamps to pay postage.

CROSMAN BRO 'S, ROCHESTER, N. V Address, .

# Merary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

HARDY BARLY ANAUALS.

Annuals of this class to do well must be planted just as soon as the ground is fit to duced by unprincipled politicians and the work, so that they may be ready to bloom in sparkling wine cup, to drink unto drunkentheir season. If the beds are not made until ness, in order that he and his vote and influafter the peas are up and the onions growing the seeds will make an unsatisfactory growth, and a poor show of blossoms. One of our favorites, the double dwarf larkspur, should be planted in well prepared beds in the fall; we him could withstand, he was sent home and have had these plants an inch and a half high before frost, that lived all winter and bloomed luxuriantly in the spring, though we doubt if they would have survived the winter just past, but they will do almost as well if planted early in the spring in fine mellow soil, and thinned out to five or six inches apart. They do not last like that lovely old stand-by, the drummond phlox, but make one of the handsomest early bed's we know, and when done blooming verbenas can be bedded out in the same place, and kept blooming until the last of September. We do not think it a good plan for those who have but little to expend for flowers, to put the great est part of it into annuals, it is better to make sure of some, and flowering shrubs and bulbs and vines that will blossom every year, and make a bright, familiar part of the homestead, but the hardy anausis are so cheap and so easily raised that it pays to have some always, both before anything else is started because they are the only flowers we can have, and afterwards for variety and their own sweet sakes It never pays for ameteur florists to buy novelties, or things they do not know, simply because they have a high sounding name in the catalogue. Select the well known varieties that have been cultivat ed and improved until a collection of them will surpass in beauty and fragrance almost any collection of novelties. For a perpetual show, nothing surpasses a bed of mixed petunias, not a spot as large as a patent bucket, but a bed a yard or two square, and they are prettier, alone than any other way. Nearly every old garden has some straggling consters of the coarse white petunia, why not replace them with all hues, a packet of mixed seed can be had of any reliable seedsman, contain ing all colors and sizes, and the single ones are very much handsomer than the double ones; a flower of such exquisite form as petunias, fuschias, and other bell shaped blossoms are only deformed by doubling. The pansy whitlavia, mignonette, balsam, scabiosa, salvia, candytuft, verbenas, and a few others familiar to nearly all of us, will give beautiful bouquets all summer, and with morningglories to greet us from the kitchen window in the early morning, and four-o'clocks and primroses for the little ones to watch in the evening to see farries hop out and fly away, no prairie home need look entirely barren.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

Nothing that the Patrons of Husbandry have done, has pleased us more than their almost unanimous expression of strong temperance sentiments.

Farmers constitute such a large proportion of our population, that if they take the subject of temperance reform earnestly into con-

The Kausas State Grange at its late session, adopted heartily and without a dissenting voice, a set of excellent and strong resolutions introduced by S. N. Wood, of Cottonwood Falls, and a number of delegates from different parts of the State, spoke in their favor. and in encouragement of the cause generally.

If the Grange had no other good feature than this, we should wish it God speed, for certainly an organization which is gaining members as rapidly as this, and does not tolerate in its ranks any individual who sells in toxicating liquor, nor any drunkard whom the efforts of the Grange have failed to reform, cannot fail to do good. And if the Order will establish refreshment, similar to a plan we presented a few weeks ago, refreshment rooms, in towns and villages, for the comfort and entertainment of farmers and their families, many a young man would avoid the temptation he is now almost obliged to seek, in the hospitality of saloons and grocery

We hope the attention of the friends of the cause, will be attracted by a measure which was presented this winter to the Illinois Legislature, and passed by the lower house, providing that a penalty be attached to "treating." This habit is so general in the United States and so pernicious in its effects, that we would rejoice to see it abolished as far as possible by being made punishable with a heavy fine. Of course such a law would be interfering with "individual rights" and consequently impracticable according to conservative minds, but so is the suppression of dram selling an intringment of individual rights according to the same reasoning, but it is a right which no christian, no moral man would avail himself of, and one which mothers and wives and all who have the temperance cause at heart, would be glad to see wrested from every individual; it is the right to make criminals; paupers, and imbeciles. If it is of such great importance that the right to do this by wholesale and retail, be discountenanced, we cannot understand why men should be allowed to follow the example of the vine grower, always give away these vile decoctions. It is a well known fact that this practice is made use of done, the heart, like the vine, will bleed, and to entice young men into gambling houses and all that is good and noble ebb away. to lead them into innumerable crimes. We

up her heart in thankfulness to know that dren. this pitfall was removed from her son's path.

An instance well known here in our own capital should be sufficient to cause all good men to favor such a law. A reformed drinker, Who had not tasted liquor for a year, was seence might be out of the way on a certain night, and after he had succumbed to this combined influence, which not one man in ten thousand who has the terrible appetite within the world censured him as a weak man, while we sent the author of this diabolical plot to Washington.

FEW WORDS FOR THE BENEFIT OF YOUNG MOTHERS.

I never struggled so hard for anything in my life, as to know and do a mothers duty in my younger days. It is still my highest am bition to be a good wife and mother in every sense of the word: but now I see my duty

I often fall short of it yet, however, and you must not think that I am actuated by the spirit of the Pharisee if I point out a few of the shoals over which I have passed.

I was over auxious to have my children do right. I noticed all their little short-comings, and was always saying, "do this" or "do that" "or don't do something else." But instead of having the desired effect, it seemed to irritate, and arouse their resentment and defence.

I was disheartened. Some of our neighbors did not try half so hard to have their children do right as we did, and they succeeded better.

When I was about to give up in dispair an elderly lady came to spend a few weeks with us. She was very kind and motherly. Before she left she said to me, "I see you are very anxious to have your children do right, but you do a great deal to much teaching, you should be deaf and blind sometimes. I mean you should not always see their little faults.

I was astonished. A mother deaf and blind to the faults of her children! How then could she eradicate them? were some of the thoughts that passed through my mind, but respect for my superior in years and experience, kept me from expressing them. "Yes," she continued, 'you should pass over many of their shortcomings as if you neither saw nor heard them. Nothing on earth is perfect; then how can you expect a child to be. Do you not see that continual reproof only irritates."

Be deaf and blind part of the time, then you do not commit yourself. When you must reprove, choose a fitting moment (remembering that the soil must be in the right condition or it will not bring forth fruit,) and after reproof, ret back into the sunshine as quickly as pos-

saused an era in our household. I saw my error and endeavored to correct it; I did not standard I set up for myself, I am well satisfied with the result. Instead of the little ones

I see the seeds (sown long ago) of truth, honesty, and uprightness, budding and blos- selves. soming now, and which I trust, will in future years bring forth abundant fruit.

Although some have tried their wings there are still birdlings in the home nest, and the sweet "mamma dear" still echoes in our house

hold. I expect to pursue the same course in the

future as I have in the past. I have been told that I spent too much time on my children. One woman said to me, "you have as much trouble with one of your children as I have with three of mine.

And it is partially true; for in her government of her children, she said you must, or you must not, and if they disobeyed, she punished She never appealed to their sense of right and wrong, but allowed to lie dormant the deeper and better feelings which are in every

and cultivate. Her way gave ber more time to spare ruffling and puffing their clothes, but was it

human heart, to a greater or less degree, and

which every parent should try to call forth

time well spent? Some persons seem to think if they feed, clothe, and send their children to school, that their whole duty is done; but far from it. How does the horticulturist treat his trees and vines? Does he simply cultivate and keep down the weeds? No indeed, his greatest success is the result of gratting, budding, and

prunning, and that too, at the right time. Shall we not graft and prune the young mind? being careful to choose a fitting mo-

Will not He who entrusted precious souls to our care, hold us accountable? Are we not stewards, and will not the Master require them of us with interest? It rests with us whether we shall hear, well done good and faithful, or, thou wicked and slothful servant

When we prune the young mind, we must choosing the proper season, for worthlessly

If parents were always right themselves,

do not know the mother who would not lift they would oftner seem right to their chil-

wholesome discipline. It will render abiding, faults which could otherwise have been easily eradicated.

A close observer will see that a fretful child is oftner sick than cross, but if you find that punishment is really necessay, be calm and firm; and be sure to conquer.

Once, when dur oldest child was about five years old, he had been visiting, when he came MENS, are prepared with express reference to these home I saw that he had something he tried to things: keep hidden from me. At first I paid no atten- 1. What the student knows when received: tion, thinking it of no importance, but I no. 2. The time he will remain: tion, thinking it of no importance, but I noticed he lacked his usual frankness, so I asked him what he had. He looked guilty and that, at the close of each year, he will have gained that tried to push his hand deeper in his pocket, knowledge which is of most value in his business. I insisted that he should show me what he The FIRST OBJECT in each course is to make eve had. It was only a little broken buckle of no value to any one, but the spirit in which he employed in every day life, including Book Keeping took and tried to conceal it, showed him Business Law and Industrial Drawing. guilty of theft, just as much as if he had ta- In addition the special object of ken something of great value. I told him that he had committed a crime, that he had is to give him a practical knowledge of the Structure him what God said about stealing; and kept on Animal Growth; of Economic Zeology, and particular until I made him fully realize the enormity ly of Practical of the crime. He was very penitent; then I AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE, what a mountain of a mole hill.

There is the breaker on which the happiconsider little things of no importance. Feath tion. To MECHANICS, applied mathematics and in rudder of a ship is a small thing, but how pow. try and zeology, as above; and Shop Practice in place erfal in its effect.

hymp, "Little drops of water."

I do not think it best, to, at all times, exact of children, unquestioning obedience; far are offered to students of Higher Chemistry, to Mine better appeal to their reason and judgment, ralegiete. Druggists, Operators and Workers in Metale thereby gaining their confidence and at the Full collections of the Plants. Insects and Birds of same time cultivate these traits.

There are things that it is not proper for THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT them to know, and others that they cannot un gives Daily Practice in the following well equipper derstand. Then I say, do so, because I think Shops and Offices: it is best, and they will cheerfully obey.

I have over heard the little ones say: "let us do this way, for mamma says to, and she knows best. Precious compliment.

One of our little ones used every day to say with his little arms around my neck, "you are

the best mamma in the world." What a helm such wards are to the tired

The parent who does not understand human nature, is most apt to fail in governing children. We should study our children thor. organs. oughly, understand their natural inclinations.

would have a well balanced mind. For instance, if caution is large, over cultivation stance, if caution is large, over cultivation for further intermediate cowardice; If, on the other stance, if caution is large, over cultivation for further intermediate cowardice; If, on the other stance, if caution is large, over cultivation for further intermediate cowardice; If, on the other stance, if caution is large, over cultivation for further intermediate cowardice; If, on the other stance, if caution is large, over cultivation for further intermediate.

\*\*Text New Classes will be formed.\*\*

\*\*For further intermediate cowardice cowardi succeed at once, I had to first learn to govern might produce cowardice; If, on the other myself. Although I have tailed to reach the hand, caution is small, might not reckleseness result from too little cultivation.

who used to utter the musical name of mamma.

child, "I must break his will.

who used to utter the musical name of mamma.

child, "I must break his will.

Master of State Grange: Wm Sims, Overseer; Wm Master of State Grange: Wm Sims, Overseer; Wm Pop-moe, F H Dumbauld, J B Shaeffer. Executive Committee: A Washburne, Treasurer; S H Downs, Sec child, "I must break his will." Break his make me so. For next to the love of her husband, nothing so crowns a woman's life with honor as this second love; the devotion of her

fault, it is a desirable quality, though it may at times be aumoying.

I make it a rule to appear to believe what they say, unless I know, positively, to the con trary. I say of course, I know it is true, for I cannot think my little child would tell a lalsehood. It puts them on their honor, and if they have told an untruth, it is the greatest punishment I can inflict.

I always try to have them act from honor and principle, and be governed by their sense of justice and right, and thereby hem them by a wall that will be a defence against temp-

We should nurture the better plants o thought and feeling, that they may grow vig.

We should bear patiently with their shortcomings in mind; if we do not, we are strewing briars in our paths.

We should remember what the poet says logue bout baby fingers.

If we knew the baby fingers,

ed against the window pane, Would be cold and stiff to-morrow, Never trouble us again, Would the bright eyes of our darling Catch the frown upon our brow's Would the print of rosy fingers, Vex us then, as they do now Let us find our sweetest comfort, In the blessings of to-day. With a patient hand removing.

All the briars from our way.

A Mother
Highland, Kansas, Feb. 36th 1875.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE KANSAS STATE

# while we encourage right, and discourage Agricultural College

wrong, we must be careful to distinguish beNow furnishes a THOROUGH and DIRECT EDU
tween accidental and intentional wrong doMECHANICS, or to follow other Industrial Pursuits THE POUR COURSES OF INSTRUCTION, FARMERS, MECHANICS, BUSINESS and WO

FARMERS COURSE

stolen the buckle; that my little boy was a Growth and value of Plants; of Light, Heat and Mois thief. And how badly he felt about it. I told ture, and of Inorganic, Organic, Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry, as these are related to Plant and

forgave him, and we both asked God's for-including such Instruction and Drill in the Field, in giveness. That lesson was effectual, I never the Handling of Stock, in the Nursery, and in the Wood had occasion to repeat it. Some may say Readily each of the varied operations of Actual Farm

ness of so many families is wrecked. They determined by the requirements of the proposed vocaers show which way the wind blows. The dustrial drawing are given instead of botany, chemisof Practical Agriculture.

Who does not feel the force of the childs The instruction in CHEMISTRY and PHYSICS to fully equal to that of the best eastern institutions, including Practice in Laboratories, and

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7, PRINTING,
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s Liberal and Practical, including Instrumental Music Industrial and three Literary studies.

TUITION ABSOLUTELY FREE, and no contingent fees, except for use of planes as

Boarding ranges from \$2.75 to \$4 per week.

I have heard parents say of a headstrong The Patrons Mutual Insurance

their spirit is broken in childhood their spirit is broken in childhood them in check and guide Munal Insurance Association. The difference in the companies in Michigan. The difference in the construction of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds something to risks in Kausas as compared with Michigan. We give the following as an illustration of the difference in the construction of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds something to risks in Kausas as compared with Michigan. We give the following as an illustration of the difference on the construction of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds something to risks in Kausas as compared with Michigan. We give the following as an illustration of the difference on the construction of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds something to risks in Kausas as compared with Michigan. We give the following as an illustration of the difference on the construction of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds something to risks in Kausas as compared with Michigan. We give the following as an illustration of the difference on the construction of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds something to risks in Kausas as compared with Michigan. The difference in the construction of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds something to risk in Kausas as compared with Michigan. The difference in the construction of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds something to risk in Kausas as compared with Michigan. The difference in the construction of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds something to risk in Kausas as compared with Michigan. The difference in the construction of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds something to risk in Kausas as compared with Michigan.

We should encourage in the child, whater or traits we admire in the man or woman.

Their little troubles may seem very small and trifling to us, but they are as great according to their strength and ability bear them, as ours for us.

Always sympathize with them in their grievances, thereby gaining their confidence, by

The Patrons Association rates are, and something fee of \$1,000, first year's premium, 25 cents on each \$100 ... \$2,50 ... \$3,000 to their strength and ability bear them, as ours for us.

Always sympathize with them in their grievances, thereby gaining their confidence, by

The Patrons Association rates are, and something fee of \$1,000, first year's premium, 25 cents on each \$100 ... \$2,50 ... Total cash paid. \$4,00 ... \$5,00 ... \$

ances, thereby gaining their confidence, by thick means you can exert great power.

Always keep your word with them, and never doubt their word on account of suspicious edirections are always and account of suspicious edirections.

Premium for first year. 1 25

Total cash payment. 2 50

Total costfor three years 5 25

Our rates are about one-half of the joint stock companied to be paid in cash.

Address S H. DOWNS, Secretary, Topeka, Kan.



My annual catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed My annual catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1875 is now ready for all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. In it will be found several valuable varieties of new-vegetables introduced for the first time this season, having made new vegetables a specialty for many years. Growing over a hundred and fifty varieties on my several farms. I would particularly invite the patronage of market gardeners and all others who are especially desirons to have their seed pure and fresh, and of the very best strain. All seed sent out from my establishment are covered by three warrants as given my catalogue.

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columns, you will confer a favor by stating you saw it in the KANSAS PARMER.

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A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.-When death was hourly xpected from Consumption, all remedies having faild, accident led to a discovery whereby Dr. H. James cured his only child with a preparation of Cannabia Indica. He now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expences. There is not a single symptom of consumption that it does not dissipate-Night sweats, Irritation of the nerves, Difficult Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs; Nausea at the tomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting of the Muscles Address Craddock & Co., 1932 Race Street. Philadelphia, Pa., glying name of this paper.

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lays, etc., etc. For Sale at Pairie Dell Farm. SHAWNER COUNTY, (near TOPEKA, KAN. R. I. LEE.

TEAM FOR SALE! TO FARMERS OR TEAMSTERS.

A number one Span of Horses and Wagon. The Horses have done no work, since last October; have, been well fed, and stabled, and are in number one working order; they are perfectly trustworthy, in any place; also one of them is a good Buggy Horse. Any one wishing to purchase, call at \$10 Kansas Avenue, they will be sold reasonable, or address Mrs. E. C. Mattcalf, Topeka Kansas.

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After considerable delay, the Kansas City Lithogas)hing Company is now ready to receive orders for their Map of the State of Kansas.

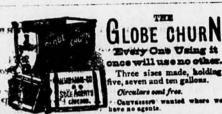
Every business man should have one. It is the only reliable map of the State that has been published for a number of years back and it is guaranteed thoroughly correct in every respect.

A year's labor has been expended in the compilation and engraving of the map. The vast number of changes that have occurred in the State in the last five years render almost useless the maps now in use. As this new Wall Map embraces all the surveys up to the present time, location of every town and post office, railroads, etc., it becomes a necessity to every business man. It is 4x7 feet in size. Price \$10.00. Address KANSAS CILY LITHOGRAPHING CO., Kansas City, Mo.

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HERSE MAKERN PROVIDE B
ORRESPONDENCE INVISED. Send for Price-list
G. B. WERKS. Speaces. N. 2

Marc	li 94, 1675.	
LIST OF B	ONATIONS AND DISTRIBU	rions a
('emmencing	March 15th and ending Mar from the Relief Department	
	Patrons of Husbandry of	. 6
TOTAL SIL	Ransas.	7
March, 15,	Cash on hand, Rec'k of Judd & Co., N. Y.	498 47 a
	Of Hazel Dell Grange No.	
	1322, Charleston, Ill. Of Rural Grange, Shelby	300
March 17.	Co., Of Prairie Farmer Grange	4.00
March 18.	South Grove, Ill., Of Indiana State Grange,	500.00
<b>Marcu</b> 10,	Of Subordinate Granges	
	of Indiana, per M. E Hud-	500 00
**************************************	of Executive Committee of N. Y. per M E Hudson	118.60
"	Of M E Hudson, per his letter of March 16,	1.40
	Of Liberty Grange, No.	2.00
	113, Montgomery Co. Ill. Troy Grange No. 944, of	
	Ashland Co. Ill. for Phil- lips Co.	49.50
March 19	, Cairo Grange No. 388 Hen- derson Co. Ky.	18.00
	Of Duck Creek Grange No. 576, Ind.	
March 20	Of Illinois State Grange,	500.00
Total,	· •	2.200.97
	DISBURSMENTS.	
March 15	, Paid on transfer of cars at Atchison.	2.00
	Paid for Telegraphing, Paid on transfer of cars	.95
W 16	\$896 and 594,	3 00
Marca 10	, Paid freight on two cars meal from National Grang	•
	donation, Paid expressage on 3 brls	15.00
	for Wabaunsee Co., Paid expressage on 2 bxs	7 20
	for Ostawa Co. Paid freight on 1 bx mdse	8.20
· · · · ·	for Ostawa Co.,	3.15
	Paid for postage and sta- tionery,	8.95
	Paid freight on car 5765, for Rockton Grange,	3.80
March 1		1.00
40,1700	Nacabo (la	82.50
	per Jones, (house burned.)	10.00
	Paid for Telegraphing,	.50
Total,		488.8
	alance, cash on hand, GOODS RECRIVED SINCE MARC	\$2,112.15 H 15, '75
March 1		
	1 br sandries for Frankli	
March 1	<ol><li>8 brls mdse for Wabaun ty, Donors unknown.</li></ol>	see coun
	3 bx mdse for Ottawa cou 1 car, 594, C., B. & Q., t	inty.
Warn.	National Grange.	
March	tor A. M. Garrison, de	
. 11	5 sks seed corn for Shaw	nee coun
1	by, donors unknown.	n county
- X	donors unknown.	12 1
March	RELIEF GOODS DISBURSED.	
	Falkner. Anderson county, 50 sks	
11 .05	Post.	
	Douglas county, 50 sks u	
	Franklin county, 60 ak P. Reed,	s meal,
"	Johnson county, 50 sks 1	neal, D.
	Marquis, 3 brls mudse for Wabaur	1500 00W
	ty, from Ohio, A. F. W 1 bx sundries, Franklia	county.
	P. Reed.	

erson county, 50 sks meal Jno. glas county, 50 sks meal, 6 W nklin county, 60 sks meal, J meon county, 50 sks meal, D. D rquis. rls mudse for Wabaunsee coun from Ohio, A. F. Wade. x sundries, Franklin county, March 16, 2 bxs for Ottawa Co., D. D. Hoag, "Wabaunsee county, 8 sks meal, A. F. Wade. 1 bx for Ottawa Co., D. D. Ho Brown county, 50 cwt. meal, R. P. March 18, Jefferson county, 40 cwt. mesl, D. Linn county, 50 sks meal, John

Pettawatomie county, 1 sk mes!, Almon Benton, per Wm. Roark. Shawnee county, 3950 lbs meal J Atmstrong. 1 sk seed corn, Shawnge county . March 19. Armstrong, for A M Garrison. 5 sks seed corn; Shawnes county J Armstrong.

bxe, McPherson county, C P Me Alexander: JNO. G. OTIS.

Washington county, 50 cwt p

Kaness State Agent, P of H.

### THIRD ANNUAL SESSION

-OF THE-

Burdue.

Sam'l Mounder.

### HANSAS STATE GRANGE

lings of State Grange concluded.

Proceeding	of piace Granke concauded.	
	8 G Hoyt Mileage and per dicm	17.00
Butler,	A J Ryan Mileage and per diem	29.90
Saline, .	A P Collins Mileage and per diem	18-56
	R Anderson Mileage and per diem	19,90
Wabaunsee,	W W Cone	2 4
lancoln,	Mileage and per diem	10,00
Atchison.	Mileage and per diem F C Herron	27.0
Wilson.	Mileage and per diem	10.20
Pottawatomie,	Mileage and per diem  J R McProud	23.0
	Mileage and per diem	14,0
Marshall,	Mileage and per diem	17.5
Crawford.	E P Pomeroy Mileage and per diem	27.7
Doniphan,	Jno L Blair Mileage and per diem	16.5
Dickinson,	G A Butledge Mileage and per diem	22.0
Sedgwick,	John Kelly Mileage and per diem	29.0
Samper.	K S Miller Mileage and per diem	31.5
Coffey,	J T Lawrence	100
Making entire	Mileage and per diena e amount necessary to pay mile .80	aga ar

per diem, \$1,449.80

This report is brought up to date. If the delegates present remain over till to-morrow's session ist will; add to the entire, amount \$148.00, making total as accust \$11.597.80.

CHAS. L. WYRTH, Chairman

FRIDAY EVENING SESSION. Worthy Master in the chair: A preamble and resolution was introduced, read and

afterwards amended so as to read as follows, and unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS; Bro. George Y. Johnson has faithfully performed the duties as Secretary of this entire session of the State Grange,

Therefore be it

Resolved, That in recognition of the able
and prompt manner in which he has fulfilled
the duties required of him, and in justice to the Brother we extend as due to him a vote of thanks for his services, and instruct the Executive Committee to fully compensate him for said s -rvices.

The committee on Districting the State made report as follows:

#### REPORT

The committee on districting the State beg leave to report as follows:

First District: All that territory east of

96° longitude, being the west line of Osage, Shawnee and Jackson counties, including Nemaha. Second District; All that territory east of

6° Longitude being the west line of Coffey, Woodson, Wilson and Montgomery counties, and south of Frankin county. Third District; All that territory west of

District No. 2, and south of 38° Lattitude.
Fourth Distirct; All that territory west of 1st and 2d districts, and between Lattitudes 38° and 39°.

Fifth District; All that territory north of

39 parrallel of lattitude, and west of the 1st, districts; Provided that when a county is divided by any of the above lines that the entire county should be in that district containing the largest extent of territory of soil of the county; all of which is respectfully sudmitted.

T. B, HUNT, Chm. Com't.

Next proceeded to ballot for Gate-Keeper, on the third ballot W. G. Patten received 69 votes, scattering 21; necessary to elect, 46; Bro. W. G. Patton having received the majority, was declared duly elected to the

office of Gate-Keeper.
I'roceeded to ballot for Ceres and upon informal ballot; Sister B. A. Otis received 36 votes, scattering 37: total 73; necessary

to elect 37. By unanimous consent of the Grange, the Secretary was instructed to cast entire vote for sister B. A. Otis for the office of Ceres, which being done, she was declared duly elected.

Then proceeded to ballot for Flora, sister W. L. Patten received 41 votes, scattering 27; necssary to elect 35, Sister W. L. Patton having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared only elected. Then proceeded to ballot tor the office of Pomona; Sister Bates 33 Rippey 25 Sims 9; scattering 4; total 71; ncesesary toelect, 36.

By unanimous consent, the Secretary cast the entire vote of the Grange for sister L. Bates, for the office of Pomona, and she was declared elected for the ensuing term.

Then proceeded to ballot for Lady Assistant Steward. Sister A C Rippey, received 43 qotes, Sims, 23, scattering I, nec-

essary to elect, 34.
Sister Rippey having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly

elected. W P Popenoe tendered his resignation as Relief agent, and by unanimous vote of the Grange, entire satisfaction was expressed in the manner he has conducted the business, with a request that he still continue as such agent and the subject was referred to the executive committee.

The following was then read and adopt

Resolved, That this Grange tender a vote of thanks to sister Sims, for her services during this session, as Lady Assistant.
The following were elected as Executive ommittee:

A P Collins of Saline, A T Stewart of lowley and W H Fletcher of Clay, to complete the committee.

By unanimous vote the action of the Executive committee in contracting with the Fort Scott Foundry Company, for farm ma-

chinery, was endorsed'
The Executive committee was instructed to appoint an Auditing Committee of three, to investigate the affairs and examine the accounts of the Business agency, a suffieient length of time before the meeting of the State Grange, to present a full state

ment of its standing to the State Grange.

A resolution of thanks to Bro. J G Otis for his untiring zeal as State Agent, and instructing our subordinate Granges to sustain the State agency as far as they possibly Unanimously adopted.

The business plans suggested by the State Agent, were taken up and considered and on motion were referred to the Executive Comittee for such action as they may deem

Then proceeded to install the officers elect. Adjourned to 8, A. M., Saturday, at Odd

Fellows Hall. SATURDAYS PROCEEDINGS.

MORNING SESSION.

Opened in regular order. Minutes read

and approved. Resolution adopted, authorizing the Secretary to borrow for a short time from the Relief fund, on the credit of the Grange, a sum sufficient to pay the balance of expenses of delegates to this meeting.

K Hudson of the KANSAS FARMER and J K Hudson of the Kansas Farmer and J T Stevens of the Kansas Spirit made propositions to print proceedings of the State Grange which on motion were referred

to Executive Committee. The following was read and adopted Resolved, That the Master and Secretary of this body be authorized to disburse any funds in their hands to be paid out during

this session. The Worthy Master stated that the Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange proprosed to visit, through his invitation and by direction of the Executive Committee of the National Grange, the State of Kansas, and instruct the members of the Order in the work, sometime during the ensuing summer.

On motion, the time of and programme for said work was left to the Worthy Master, Secretary and Executive Committee, who are directed to consult with Bro. Thompson

and arrange as they deem best.

The following resolution read and adopt-

Resolved, That in all cases where Masters

hold orders given by the Secretary for amounts due them as delegates to previous sessions, that have been paid in full or part by Subordinate Granges, such holders are directed to send such orders to the Treasurer of the State Grange, and that said Treasurer shall return to them the balance due in cash at once. Provided, if there be no funds on hands he shall acknowledge the receipt of the same immediately, and pay full amount as soon as funds are available.

Resolved. That the Executive Committee are hereby instructed to employ Bro. G. Y. Johnson, acting Secretary of this session, to revise the minutes of proceedings, that they may have the same printed as soon as it is possible for him to so revise, and to furnish each Subordinate Grange with two copies of

the same. Unanimously adopted.

Resolvied, That when the Executive Committee are satisfied that dues of Subordinate Granges have been sent, but lost in transit, they may remit the same. Provided, that hereafter the State Grange will not be responsible for loss of money in transit, unless in draft or post-office me ney order. Adopt-

Read and adopted. Resolved, That when a member orders goods under seal of the Grange, and fails to take and pay for the same, if the goods are as represented, he is guilty of conduct prejudicial to the best interests of the Order of Patrons, and such conduct shall be suffi

cient grounds for prefering charges. The following song was composed by Sister M. L. Patten, of Chase county, and sung during the session of the State Grange, and by a unanimous vote was ordered to be printed with the proceedings.

#### WE ARE RISING AS PATRONS

1. We are rising as Patrons with the changes of our land,
In the farmers reformation let us all united stand,
As we rose amid the conflict when the battle storm
was high, To protect, ourselves, we'er rising like the eagle to the sky.

Marching along we are marching stong, Bising as Patrons while we'er marching along conflict is raging 'gainst oppression and w United we'll stand while we'er marching along

11. We are rising! we are rising in the Patrons hone est fame,
in the cause of truth and justice we will win ourselves a name,
And the poor shall be exalted, while monopolies
shall fall,
And the right of equal justice be enjoyed sike by all.

freemans towers. How the tide of all our nation small be turned to blend with ours.

Hallelujah! we are rising and no tribute will we pay, The oppressor and the idler must seek another way, And the banner of our Order with the standard of O're our prairies fair is waving like a watchfire o're the sea.

Resolutions regarding State appropriadirected, signed by Master and Secretary, and sent to President of Senate and Chairman of the House, Kansas Legislature.

After instructing in A. P. W., adjourn-

ed, sine die.

GEO. Y. JOHNSON, Secretary of Session.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXE CUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ODD FELLOWS HALL, Topeka, Feb. 22d, 1875. Executive Committee of the Kansas State Grange

P, of H. met, with the following members present F. H. Dumbauld, chairman, and Bros. W. P. Popenoe, A. T. Stewart, and W. H. Fletcher.

On motion, it was voted that the State agent, be considered, ex. officio. the secretary of this commit ee; and that he take charge of the minutes and rec-

At suggestions of Bro. Otis, the Downing plot matter in Morris county, come up for consideration and on motion, the State agent was authorized to re-fund the price to Bro. Downing, and order the plow sent back to Wilder & Palmer, and settle with them

Bill for Hall rent of E. E. Barnum, during session state Grange, was presented, allowed, and ordered paid, amount \$40.00.

Committee then received the following supple mental statement from Bro. Downs in connection

with corn bought through the agency, during three

Shipments of Corn.

No of cars shipped hushels corn Total amount received for, same paid

6,526.19 Difference \$54 20 Average cost per bushel

roads. The minimum cost has been 66 cts. fo same at Topeka, and the maximum cost 83 cts. at Peadody, on the A. T. & S. F. railroad, and at in-

termediate cost at Emporia, 72 cts.

Committee then proceeded to take up the State agent's report as refered to them by the State Grange at its late session, and carefully examined oks and vouchers and overlooked all his ac counts from the organization of the State down to February 15th, 1875, and found the same all correct; and in his report many suggestions of great value to the commercial interest of the order. FEBRUARY 23.

Bro. Geo. E. Clayton made statements before the committee, relative to granting aids to Brown county. Letters were read by Bro. Popenoe from G. W. Seaman, and from the secretary of the county councils of Brown county; and after a full hearing.

the following resolution was offered and adopted: Resolved, That Brown county be recognized among the counties that should be aided, and as oon as the Patrons of that county appoint a relief soon as the rations of that county appoint a relief agent, for the whole county and report the same to these headquarters, we will see that Brown county has a proportionate share of all supplies donated and pro rata of free freight as furnished by the State Legislature; and further, that Bro. Popenoe be authorized to yay \$15.00 to Bro. Clayton to meet his expenses at Topeka, and charge the same to Brown county as relief.

On motion it was ordered that all communications

or Pastmasters of Subordinate Granges, that involve questions of constitutional law; and matters that are to be determined by rulings and decissions of the Master of the State or National Grange, should be refered to the Master for answer; and all questions relating to business, should properly, come before the Executive Committee. Communication from Bro. Palmer, on the subject of re-lief was brought up and ordered placed on file among the relief papers of Washington county. Kansas State Agency Bill, for rent of committee

rooms, amounting to \$15.00, presented, allowed,

Bill of I. B. Schaeffer, for services in Fire Insurance Department of \$11.70, was presented, allowed, and ordered paid out of Fire Insurance funds. Bills in favor of Bros. Skinner, Goodell and Spencer for services at the late session of the State Grange, were presented, allowed and ordered paid, \$8.00 each.
On motion, sister B. A. Otis, bill of \$35.00, was

approved, for services performed in connection with the State agents office during past year.

On motion \$198.50 of the account for clerical help and expenses, heretofore charged up to the agency account, were ordered credited to that account and to be charged up to the relief fund.

On motion, it was voted, that the price of a dis-pensation for a county or district Grange, be fixed

at \$5.00, to include necessary documents. Bro. W. S. Hunna, lecturer of the State Grange presented the following request.

Grange:

I request the following allowance to be paid quarterly as the annutal salary of the lecturer of the Kansas State Grange, three hundred dollars, and five cents for each mile necessarily traveled.

W. S. HANNA,

On motion, the request was posponed for six months; and it was voted that upon arrival of Bro Thompson, lecturer of the National Grange, who is expected in our State the coming season; Bro. Hanna be authorized to travel with him one month, to become perfected in the private unwritten work of the order, and that he receive therefor pay at the rate of \$2.00 per day, and his actual necessary trav-

on motion of Bro. W. S. Hanna. of \$6.50 for stationery, was presented, allowed and ordered

On motion, the contract heretofore made by Bro Dumbauld, as chairman of the Executive Commit-tee of Kansas State Grange, P. of H., with Thomas M. Nichols, patentee of Kansas Clipper Gong plow, was approved and fully ratified; royalty fixed at \$2.50 for each plow or complete machine.

PERRUARY 24

On motion, the necessary documents to be furnished a district Grange, are limited as follows, to with One Dispensation, one Roll Book, one Secretary's Book, one Treasurer's Book and thirteen manuals containing 5th degree work.

On motion, the following form of application fo

a district Grange was adopted.
Form of Application, Kansas State Grange P. o

We the undersigned Masters and Past Masters of And the poor shall be exacted, while monopolies shall fall,
And the right of equal justice be enjoyed alike by all.

Chorus.

Chorus.

We the undersigned Masters and Past Masters of Subordinate Granges and our wives who are Matronia and the right of equal justice be enjoyed alike by all.

Chorus.

Chorus.

III. We are rising! upward rising and one course is onward still,
And the prospect that awairs our weary soul with raptures thrill;
Our watchman shall proclaim it with a shout from freemans towers.

How the tide of all our nation shall be turned to blend with ours.

We the undersigned Masters and Past Masters of Subordinate Granges and our wives who are Matronia and the granges and our wives who are Matronia and State Granges in a district Grange under the provision of the Constitution of the National and State Granges; all being residents of the district below described, and all having received the 5th degree, do hereby petition the Master of the Kansas State Grange P. of H., for a dispensation to form a district Grange at — — — State of Kansas, to embrace the following described territory, to wit: following described territory, to wit:

-And we promis And we promise

And we promise

And we promise

all respects conform to, and abide by the Constitution of the National Grange, and of the Kansas

State Grange, and such rules and regulations, as
may be made by said State or National Granges
from time to time, and herewith forward the sum of

\$5.00 to pay for such Dispensation, Manuals, Books,

\$\delta\_c\$. recessary to complete the organization of a
district Grange, and request the same to be forward
the Master elect at ed to-

in the county of--On motion, the same system was adopted to con trol in the organization of district Granges as is now adopted in the organization of subordinate Granges and all officers organizing district Granges, will con

On motion, the following form of Dispensation was adopted, for a district Grange, to wit:

## PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

SEAL

To whom it may concern, Greeting.

WHEREAS, On the -- day ofto certain sons, named therein to organize a district Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, at \_\_\_\_\_\_, in the county of \_\_\_\_\_, State of Kansas embracng the following territory, to wit:

Now, know ye, that we, the State Grange of Kan-sas, P of H., for the purpose of diffussing the bene-fits of the order, and of promoting the interest, wel-fare and happiness of its members do issue this dis-

their successors, shall at all times comply with the Constitution of the National Grange, and of the State Grange before mentioned, and all the laws, rules. and regulations passed in accordance therewith, the rights and privileges, hereby conveyed be void and of no effect. Given at the State Secretary's 

187-. Witness our signatures, and the seal of the State Grange of Kansas.

. Master.

FEBRUARY 25.

Proposition from Bro. I. K. Hudson, to print 10 district Grange dispensations, to be executed he a neat workmanlike manner, workmanship to be equal to that on Subordinate Grange Charters in all respects, on first-class paper, in different colors, one of which shall be bronze, for the sum of \$10.00, was received; which, on motion was adopted and Bro. A. P. Collins authorized to close the con-

On motion, the following rulings were adopted On motion, the tellowing runings were adopted.

All members shall pay quarterly dues, including initiates of the quarter, suspended persons, and all others whose names are on the books at the end of the quarter. No class of members shall be exepted as not liable to quarterly dues. On motion, the committee proceeded to adopt

orm for secretaries quarterly reports from Subordion motion, it was voted that the secretary be furnished with printed postal card receipts to be

to Subordinate Granges for quarterly dues in place of receipts heretofore used for that purpose. Committee instructed Bro. Popenoe to look inte-the matter of Hoyt Grange, with full power to acc

in the premises.

Ordered, that all deputies who are insurance agents, shall give bonds in the sum of, not less than \$1000.00, to be approved by the members of the Executive Committee of his district, or Master of s district Grange, On motion, the committee fixed the bond of th

ecretary of the State Grange, at \$15,000.00, that of On motion, it was voted that this committee ap-point a treasurer who shall receipt to the treasurer of the State Grange for a contingant fund to meet the necessary expenses, and run the effice of this the treasurer \$20,000,00.

committee and the business department of the State Grange, and who should keep a careful and exact account of all funds received and paid out; and make a full detailed quarterly report of the same. The committee then proceeded to ballot for such treasur-er, which resulted in the election of Bro, W. P. Popenoe by a unanimous vote; and on motion, the treasurer was required to give bonds in the sum of

J. B. McAfes appeared before the committee and presented the importance of having our county and State agencies supplied with suitable accommodations for the storing, exhibiting, and selling wagons and farm implements and other goods. The importance and necessity of such warehouse facilities were unanimously agreed to by the committee; and they recommend the appointment of such persons as county agents as would give their personal atten-tion to our commercial interests, and that they be provided with every possible facility for doing bust-

On motion, bill of J. K. Hudson, for printing blanks for former secretary of the State Grange amounting to three dollars was presented, allowed, and ordered paid.

and ordered paid.

On motion, voted that there be 3000 copies of State Grange reports of 3d annual session printed in pamphlet form and 5000 copies of the constitution of State Grange, and Bros. Johnson and Stewart were appointed a special committee to ne-

To the Executive Committee of the Kansas State State On motion, ordered that under the late rulings the 3rd session of the Kansas State Grange Prof H., Article 2 Section 2 of the Constitution is so revised

as to read as follows:
Section, 2. Each Grange shall elect one delegate at large, and one additional delegate for each so members or fraction equal to 15 at the first regular members or fraction equal to 15 at the first regular meeting in November, who shall meet on the first Tuesday of December in each year at the county seat, or such place as may be designated, and elect from the Masters or their wives who are matrons of said county, one delegate for the county at large, who may be either master or matron and one additional delegate for each 1500 members of Subordinate Granges in the county of fraction agoal to form Granges in the county or fraction equal to 1000.

#### FEBRUARY 26.

On motion, it was voted that all dues remitted after the first day of January A. D. 1875, to members on account of inability to pay dues, shall be considered in the nature of a loan by the State Grange to the Subordinate Granges to which the party belongs and not as a free gift, provided no Grange shall be entitled to the annual word unless such Grange is square on the books of the secretary of the State Grange.

On motion, committee of conference on the subject of home manufactures, to confer with a similar committee on the part of the Sovereigns of Industry, was appointed consisting of Bros. Dumbauld, Collins and Otis.

On motion, committee proceeded to the appointment of a State agent, upon nomination, Bro. John G. Otis was unanimously elected, salary of the State agent was fixed at \$700.00 per annum, or at that rate during the time he holds the office. This is to be for personal services alone and not to include clerk hire, or traveling expenses when absent from home. Bond of State agent

was fixed at \$20,000.00.
On motion, bill of Kansas State agency for rent of committee rooms, in the sum of \$3.00 was presented, allowed, and ordered

State agent submitted the following suggestions to the Executive Committee K. G. P. of H.:

RATES OF COMMISSION

To members not agents......22 per cent. warehouse on the railroad track at some central convenient point, at an expense not to exceed \$1000.00.

On motion, the suggestions of the State agent were adopted and the committee unanimously voted to build a warehouse. On motion, State agent was authorized to negotiate for a suitable lot for a warehouse; and ascertain what kind of a building could be erected inside of \$1000.00 (including

both lot and building) and make a report to this committee as soon as practicable.

FEBRUARY 27. Proposals for printing from J. K. Hudson T. Stevans. were received and that of J. K. Hudson accepted by the committee, entire amount \$150.00.

Bill of J. T. Stevens, for printing to the amount of \$10.00 was presented, allowed and ordered paid. Bill of G. Y. Johnson, for services

amounting to \$135.20 presented, allowed and ordered paid. Bond of State agent presented, approved and filed with the chairman of Executive

Committee. On motion, Bro. Collins was authorized to confer with the salt works near Solomon City and negotiate as to terms for supplying salt to the agencies of our State.

State agent was authorized to keep re-pairs of Werner Harvester on hand. Bond of W. P. Popenoe, as treasurer of Executive Committee, was presented and

approved. The bond of G. Y. Johnson, as secretary and treasurer of Life Insurance was pre-

sented and approved. On motion, the State agent was instructed to use his best efforts to dispose of all machinery on hand; and that hereafter all orders for farm machinery made in advance of the time it is wanted for use, and sent through the State agency, shall be accom-panied with ten per cent, of the price of the article ordered, and the balance to be paid by the party ordering before the machinery leaves the factory or warehouse, upon noice of the articles being ready for shipment.

On motion, it was voted that it is the sense of the Executive Committee that all money now in the hands of the relief department of P. of H., and all that may come into their hands, not otherwise appropriated by the donors, be used for the purpose of procuring seeds and feed for the destitute, and that our relief department are so instructed.

Bill of W. H. Fletcher as member of Executive Committee for nine days services presented, allowed and ordered paid out of the State Grange fund; amount, \$22.50.

Bro. Collins introduced the following reso ution which was adopted:

Resolved, That in all cases where orders for funds are given by the Executive Committee, that the secretary be instructed to use care and draw the order against the proper fund on account of which the same

as contrasted. Bill of W. H. Johnson for \$2.00 was pre sented, allowed and ordered paid out of the State Grange fund.

Bill of J. K. Hudson for printing, amounting to \$83.00, was presented, allowed and ordered paid out of the State Grange fund. Bill of J. G. Otis for services as State agent from January 1st, to March 1st, 1875 was presented, allowed and ordered paid

out of the State Grange fund.

Bill of J. K. Hudson for printing constitution and proceedings presented, allowed, and ordered drawn from State Grange fund.

Ordered, that Bro. J. G. Otis, our State agent, is by virtue of his office, hereby constituted our relief agent, and is authorized to receive all monies coming to the Executive Committee Kansas State Grange, as relief for the Patrons of our State; from this see first day of March, A. D. 1875; and will Concordia Normal School relief for the Patrons of our State; from this publish a weekly account of same in KAN-SAS FARMER.

Ordered, that the officers in the different business departments of the State Granges make out and forward full quarterly report, at the end of each quarter and have them ready for inspection and publication at the regular quarterly meetings of the Executive Committee to be held on the first Tuesday of April, July, October and January in each year. Reports should be sent to J. G. Otis, secretary ex. officio of the Executive Committee Kansas State Grange, P. of H., at Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas.

Committee authorized the State agent to close contract with Bro. G. W. Spencer, at Topeka, for lot on which to erect a warehouse, as per his proposal duly presented.
Proposition to allow Bro. S. H. Downs

his expenses to St. Louis, Mo., to negotiate for reduction in railroad freights, was refered to State agent to make such terms with Bro. Downs as seemed just and proper.

State agent was instructed to acknowl edge weekly receipts of relief in detail in KANSAS FARMER and send one copy to each donor.

Ordered, that a requisition be made on the treasury of the State Grange for the sum of \$500.00 as contingent fund to be placed in the hands of the treasurer of Executive Committee, for paying current expenses of the business department of the State Grange

and of the Executive Committee.

Ordered, that the State agent be authorized to receipt to Bro. M. E. Hudson for the six per cent. on the \$54,000.00 coming from the National Grange, and the chairman of the Executive Committee notify him to that

State agent was instructed to correspond the accounts up on the best terms and as speedily as possible, and the committee desire to have it published to all the membership that all commissions accruing to this agency fund go into the agency fund and the State agent is paid a stipulated salary, and has no interest whatever in the commissions, and the membership are urged to build up their own interest by patronizing the agency to the fullest extent possible.

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That we consider it our duty in the equal distribution of the \$5,000.00 appropriation for paying freight made by the legislature of the State of Kansas to instruct our agent, J. G. Otis, to use it in the following manner, viz: pay transportation of one car load of seeds or feed to each county in the State needing such asssistance.

On motion, adjourned to meet on the first Monday in April.

F. H. DUMBAULD,

J. G. OTIS. Secretary Ex. Officio.

## The Kansas Farmer.

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

### KANHAH AND HER SUFFERERS.

The country has been distressed at the repeated announcements of the destitution in the western parts of Kansas, caused by the rav ages of the grasshoppers last fall. Appeals have been issued by numerous organizations imploring immediate relief for the coming seasonin the way of seed. The number of deistitute needing flour' clothing and fuel, has been variously estimated and by some as high as thirty thousand persons. These people have had no assistance save such as has been voluntarily contributed by the humane and charitable of of other states. Clothing, money, and provisions have been forwarded in large quantities from time to time. In the early part of January the Legislature of Kansas met, and the subject was brought to its attention, not only by the dovernor, but by the members repre-senting the suffering portions of the State. winter has been an unusually severe one, and after being sixty days in session, the Legislature, notwithstanding the incessant appeals of the starving and perishing people and the confessed want of seed for the coming season, adjourned without taking any action.
The bill appropriating the \$100,000 surplus revenue in the l'reasury was defeated, not because of any question as to the power of the Legislature, or any doubt as to the duty of the state thus to provide for her own afflicted citizens, but because of a difference of opinion as to the justice of making the amount thus distributed a charge, in the nature of a debt, on the counties in which the money was to be used to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, warm the leezing, and furnish seed for the crop of 1875. Unable to get a mortgage on the property of those relieved to secure the return of the mon ey thus advanced, the Legislature adjourned leaving the destitute to suffer from want, and to go without seed for their crops.

The same Legislature was liberal in its ap-

propriations for public buildings, salaries, and the payment of claims, but voted nothing for the suffering people who had been visited by the calamity, and they passed resolutions thanking the benevolent of other states who had sent aid to Kansas, but gave no aid them-

This proceeding is most extraordinary, and one which the state will long regret. It will have a serious effect in checking private aid. It will be accepted by the country as susceptible of two interpretations: first that no Legis faith that the destitution existed with the reverity represented; and, second, that the Legislature sought to throw the whole business of aiding the unfortunate upon the kindness evolence of the people of States, cities,

The above is about as fair a statement of the facts as we have seen. Humiliating as they are we must acknowledge their truthfulness. In this cennection we present the appropriations. They are as follows : Expenses of the Legislature. \$ 39,449,00 State Central Relief Com. (for freight) 6,000,00

Executive Com. State Grange (for 5.000.00 State Printing (deficiency for 1874) State Printing for current year insurance Department (deficiency for Insurance Department (current expen 3,900.00

Executive and Judicial Departments (including District Judges)
M. scellaneous Expenses 92.543,50 State Penitentiary (including de-

ficiency \$15,000 84,543,78 State University (including deficiency 18,201,30 Prosecutions in unorganized counties 1,492,00 Conveying prisoners to penitentiary Insane Asylum building (Osawatomie 6,559,87 50 000 00 lusane Asylum building (Topeka) 25,000.00 Donation to H. E. Vantrees 8,990,00 Blind Asylum Agricultural College 13.675.24 insane Asylum (current expenses) Per Diem, &c., Regents State

4,901,80 Institutions Deat and Dumb Asylum Leavenworth Normal School 13,864,83 6,650,00 Emporia Normal School 12,640,00 New vault, &c., in Treasury 3,000,00 Expenses of taking census 1.900.00 Horticultural Society State Board of Agriculture 11,005,36 Philadelphia Centennial Exposition 5,000,00

\$525,468.60 In the above appropriations of over half a million it will be seen \$11,000 was appropriated for paying freights on relief goods.

And now comes a decision from the Attor nev General, saying that the law authorizing townships to vote bonds for relief is unconsti tutional. This being so, no bonds can be sold. Kansas stands before the country with her citizens begging alms in every State; thousands of her people without seed or feed to enable them to put in a crop and the legislature stupidly and criminally adjourning without having done one practical thing towards their relief. A dozen constitutional lawyers with parties owing for machinery and close of the legislature, fail to see the unconstitutionality of the bill, and while the people suffer for relief, and the reckless disregard of the legislature for her own poor is a subject of common gossip and humiliating remark from one end of the county to the other, hours upon hours are frittered away in vulgar jokes upon a Castor Beau Bill.

> The Attorney General, in a lengthy opinion upon the Constitutionality of the act approved February 20th, 1875, entitled "Au act to authorize townships to issue bonds for relief purposes," after citing many authorities and decisions to support his opinion of its uncometi tutionality save:

The tax provided for in the act aforesaid is purpose, as it seems to me; and, therefore, my opinion is that said act is invalid. In view of the great calamity which has betallen our State and the general outcry for relief, I decide as above, with extreme reluctance.

If a hundred thousand dollars had been voted whether stolen or not, it would have given Kansas a right to say to other States, we have done what we could to help ourselves. The appropriations exceed a half a million of dollars. Of this large sum, \$35,000 go to pay for a politico-militia fraud in the interest of the personal political ring controlling the affairs of Kansas to day. It will require years to wipe out the disgrace of having shown to the country that we are aristocratic beggars.

### THE NEW TARIFF TAX LAW.

The new steal from the people of the west to enrich the manufacturers and dealers of the east, passed the Senate by a vote of 30 for to 29 against. Senators Harvey and Ingalls are recorded as absent, and not voting. Either of their votes would have prevented the passage THE SEED DISTRIBUTION BY GOVERN. of this excessive tariff tax upon the producers of the west.

In the house, Cobb and Lowe voted for the measure, Phillips against it. The western debts, will behold with astonishment, the apathy and negligence of western members who assist by their votes or by their absence to impose upon the paralized interests west, this iniquitous burthen.

The following from the Chicago Tribune the leading Republican paper of the West shows what influences passed the bill:

"The pressure to force the passage of this bill was unprecedented. It proposed a gigantic robbery,-an annual dividend of thirty or forty millions of dollars to one class, a cash bonus of 20 cents a gallon to every holder or owner of whiskey; a cash bonus of 4 to 5 per cent on the value of all woolen, cotton, paper, iron and steel. lead, tin, zine, copper, and other metal goods, and on manufactures of glass, in store in the country. The bill had the sup-port of every whiskey-distiller in the United States, and of all the owners of spirits. It tion. All this class of persons, and they are were represented on the floor of both Houses was represented on the floor of the Senate, in pets and in cotion, woolen, paper, glass, iron. choice strubbery; but let a common citizen steel, and other metal goods, was represented ask for a paper of seeds and he or she is told, tighted for bribery.

and communities outside of Kansas Either conclusion must be tatal to the credit of the State.—Chicago Tribune. producers in the United States were urging and pressing the passage of the bill; and yet so monstrous and barefaced was the robbery that it passed by a bare majority in both Hous es. In the Senate it received the votes of a number of Sepators v hose official life has now expired, and who, it is to be hoped, will be heard of no more forever. It was supported also by four gentlemen officially representing Florida and Arkansas, and one from Alabama. but between whom and their constituents there is no possible community of interest.

Nor was this all. The River and Harbor bill, with its \$6,000,000 of plunder, intended for distribution among a majority of the Con-gressional Districts of the country, was held in reserve, and Senators were warned, in decided and emphatic terms, that, unless the Tax bill were passed, the Harbor bill should not be allowed to come to a vote.

The sugar-refiners, in whose interest the people of the country have been unmercifully axed for fourteen years, were present urging this bill. This class of persons are among the wealthiest and most pampered by protection in the country. This bill proposes to add to the annual tax on sugar, \$30,000,000, of which \$8,000,000 are to be paid to the United States, and the other \$22,000,000 to the sugar refiners. They were represented in both Houses of Congress by their attorneys acting as members.

Every man in the United States who was in terested in this gigantic scheme of robber was represented; but the people, who are to be robbed, had few members to speak a word in their behalf.'

#### FARMERS SUSTAIN YOUR ORGANIZATION.

If there is one distinguishing trait more strongly developed in American farmers than another, it is their strong, practical common sense. The pursuit of agriculture developes a self reliance and a love of personal independence, that has made all previous attempts to combine the farmers as a class, almost impossi ble. The lack of co-operation on their part however, together with the comparative isolation of their lives has given over the manage ment of public affairs almost wholly to pro fessional politicians. The great monied inter ests of the country, alive to importance of special legislation to better protect and enhance their profits, have pressed the unorganized in terests to the wall. The interests of agriculture unprotected by organization, has been subjected to every species of direct taxation, from townships up to National legislation, and tariff upon tariff added, until, mortgaged and in deb the farmers of the country, more especially those of the west, have learned at last the absolute necessity of organization for their own protection. The Grange has been accepted as presenting the best form for organizing, and to-lay whatever may have been the mistakes of the National Grange, or the petty failures of the Subordinate Granges here and there over the country at business enterprises, the Grange stands, a robust and healthy organization, of great power and strength, capable of immeasurable good to the farmers of America. Farmers, there is necessity for you to stand firm to your organization. Sustain it, make to be levied and collected, not for a public it stronger, by practically demonstrating to the organized interests of the country that you are able to protect and defend the rights of the producers.

> The future usefullness of the Grange is in the hands of the membership. If it would continue its power, and present strength, it must build, not upon ceremony and ritual, but address itself more thoroughly to the organization and developement of its business feature. The creation of Subordinate Grange libraries, and the discussion of farm topics are

The enlightened sense of the patrons of the country, are opposed to present non-republican form of its government as well as to the new Fifth degree Grange, creating as it does, a privileged class within the order. Whatever changes for reforms are demanded for the best interests of the order, they can no doubt be secured in the future. So far as the organization is itself concerned, is should be sustained by the tarmers of the country.

# MENT.

Vick, in his Floral Guide No. 2, for 1875, is again denouncing this abuse upon the American people. He says:—"It hardly agrees with our ideas of the dignity of a producers in debt, mortgaged and struggling great nation, this peddling of seeds and quibalmost hopelessly to meet the interest on their bling with English seed-dealers about the price of cabbage seed and the price they mus receive for putting them up in bags "with a foreign aspect; as little like those used by American, seedsmen as possible." We did feel a little ashamed when we read such in structions in the orders sent by our Gorern-ment to the seed merchants of London. We would liked to have blotted such quackery and humbugging out of the record; but there it stood in black and white, and we merely remarked that England did not contain all the fools in the world. Then it is not fair to be seedsmen. There are a good many men engaged in the seed trade, and struggling for a livelihood with the rest of their fellow citizens. But what chance can they have, for Congress appropriates money and appoints a superintendent, and opens a shop and gives away pumpkin and mellon and squash and mignon tte seed and rye and barley and larkspur seed to politicians and lawyers in all parts of the country. It is also unjust to the whole people. Seedsmen are compelled to pay the Gov added \$10,000,000 cash to the value of the erminent a duty of twenty per cent. on all they whiskey on hand and exempted it from taxa—import from Europe. Of course, the people who purchase have to pay this duty. numerous in every Congressional District, money is taken and sent to Europe to buy seeds to give away to favorites, who have no of Congress, urging and pushing this bill. Every manufacturer of carpets and woolen goods of every description, every manufacturer of ple willing to submit to this stupid and dis cotton goods, every manufacturer of glassware honest waste of their money any longer?" and every manufacturer of iron and steel ware One of Vick's Washington friends writes him: 'The Department of Agriculture (or the seed person, by attorney, by letters, and by disparr) is kept up for the benefit of politicians patches, urging and pushing the passage of and their relatives. No one having a friend the bill. Every merchant and dealer in car- at headquarters need purchase a seed or

ment." The institution is one of the humbugs of Washington, kept up for the purpose of dispensing patronage.—Rural New Forker.

We endorse every word of the above. We believe, however, there is a wide field for the Department of Agriculture, and that it has an important work to perform in the interest of the farmers of this country, and that it should be sustained. For this seed department there is not a single good argument to be made in its favor. The useless quart packages of wheat, corn and oats have done political service long enough, and when it is known that the Commissioner of Agriculture lent his ground. influence to secure a return of the franking Mean temperature 31°92, which is 10°26 beneficience to enable members of congress to low the average February temperature of the send out seeds to their political pets, it proves to men of ordinary sense that the department is used only as a political machine with an agricultural title. Let the seed department be abolished, and if congressmen wish to com pliment friends with packages of seeds, les them buy them and pay the postage on them out of their present fat salaries.

#### LETTER FROM HON. S. A. COBB, CON CERNING THE CHANGE IN THE POSTAL LAW.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-Since writing you a few days ago, I am able to tell you definitely about the passage of the act increasing the price of postage on third-class matter in the mails and about which you justly complain in your issue of the 17th instant. It was put on as an amendment to the "Sundry Civil Rill" in the senate, then agreed to in conference committee and concurred in the closed was house without attracting attention or discus | winter of 1875-78 but that the extremes were sion of any sort. The post-office committee of much less severe than then. the house, by a very large majority were opposed to the change and would have opposed it to the last, had it come to their knowledge that such an amendment had been incorporated in the bill. That notice would have been had in ordinary legislation. But it was not so enacted. It was passed in the closing hours of congress in the midst of an indescribable confusion when by the very necessity f the case members must take as their guide of action the report of conference committees.

I totally disagree with you in your estimate of the franking privilege as it now exists and cheerfully assume my part of the responsibility in the matter. It is not the privilege of the member, but of his constituents. During my brief term in congress, my expense for posage in public matters amounted to nearly five hundred dollars. Can you give any reason why I ought to take this sum from my pay and expend it in public business? It was the abuse and not the use of the franking privilege that the people complained of.

I do not believe the considerate voice of history will reflect your sentiments in relation to the Forty-third congress. On great public quistions it acted cowardly, but never dishonestly. It passed us jobs. It refused to subsidize the Texas Pacific Railway, although saked to do so by as respectable and potent an organization as the National Grange. Least of all do I think you speak the sentiment of this State. The Forty-third congress was generous to Kansas. It planted here the genus of two public institutions that will blessom into ornaments of our commonwealth. and it came forward with a lavish hand and poured out its treasure to feed and clothe the afflicted and stricken people of the frontier. Not to particularize further these slope

merit the gratitude of a brave and generous

Very Truly Yours,

STEPHEN A. COBB. Wyandotte, Kansas.

DO YOU GET YOUR PAPER REQULAR. It is our earnest wish that every copy of the FARMER should reach our subscribers. If from any cause your paper fails to reach you regularly, write us the facts on a postal card. Something is wrong with the postal regulations in the direction of Norton and Jewell counties subscribers write that packages are torn open; and papers missing.

### NOTES FOR BREEDERS AND BUYERS.

STOCK SALES - The following herds and parts of herds, will be sold at the UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago, at the time stated:

ELLIOTT & KENT, of Des Moines Ia, April Il KISSINGER, Clarkville Mo. H DAVIS, Danville Ky. May 18 W TOWNE, Hannibal Mo. May 19 P SANBORN, Port Huron Mich. May 20 AVERY & MURPHY, Port Huron Mich May 21 J R SHELLY, Shannon Ill, May 22

The annexed sales will take place as fol-WM RHODES, Burlington Wis,

C ( PARKS, Clydesdale horses, Wau-April 6 kegan Ill. Glen Flora herd, April 6 MILTON BRIGGS, Kellog Station Ia, April 15 S W JACOBS, West Liberty Iowa, April 14 J H PICKERELL, Harristown Ill. at April 14 Decatur. April 37

SMITH and NOAH FRANKIAN, of Towanda, at Bloomington April 28 III. J H SPEARS & Sons, of Tallula, at April 29 April 30 , Bloomington Ill, WM BLACK, Carrollton Ill,

Joint sale of W R DUNCAN, W M

CHAS LOWDER, of Plainfield Ind.,

at Indianopolis.

May, 27. California leads the van in generous donstions to Kansas sufferers : thanks to the Gold-

The new Postal Cards will be out about the middle of April.

It is said that Andy Johnson is to be inves-

## Meteorology.

Weather Report for February, 1875.

Prepared by Prof. F. M. Snow, of the State Uni-

Station-Lawrence, Kansus, corner of Tenressee and Pinekney streets; elevation of burometer and thermometer 384 feet above sea level, and 14 feet above the ground: unemome ter on the University building, 105 feet above

Tyreceding years. The next coldest Februa-ry was in 1874, with a mean of 27°5. Mean temperature at 7 a.m. 16°21; at 2 p. m. 29°43; at 9 p. m. 21°. Maximum, 55° at 2 p. m. on the 28th; minimum, 8° below zero at 7 a. m. on the 4th; range of temperature 63°. The mercury fell below zero on 3 days, making 14 auch days for the winter. There were 18 such such days for the winter days in the winter of 1872-78 The following table is inserted for the pur-

pose of comparing the past winter with the

Win.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Se'n.	Low'	Hi st Tem
1867-68 1868-69 1869-70 1870 71 1871 72 1873-78 1873-74 1874-78	84.50 24.29 39.92 28.70 34.91 19.98 81.87 31.01	28.67 30.50 29.43 38.86 34.85 18.61 88.01 15.60	36.71 30.68 35.43 35.30 30.44 30.26 97.50 21,93	31.29 28.49 31.59 30.95 36.57 22.93 28.96 22.84	7.0 -16.5 4 0 -10.0 -12.0 -26 0 2.5 -16.5	78 0 65.0 69.0 71.5 61 0 67.8 58.0
Mran 8 yes.	28.08	94.88	80.90	27.95	11.8	65.4

It will be seen from the above table that the mean temperature of the winter mouths now

Rain and melted snow (Feb., 1875), 0.80 inch, which is 0 16 inch below the average for this month. Mither rain or snow fell on 10 days. Depth of snow, 4 inches. Flashes of

lightning at 11 p. m. on the 22d.

Mean cloudiness 50.48 per cent. of the sky, which is 3.15 per cent. above the February. average. Number of clear days, 8 (entirely clear 1); half clear, 12; cleudy, 8 (entirely cloudy, 2). Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 50 36 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 60 per cent.; at 9 p. m.,
41 07 per cent.
Wind:—N W, 25 times; S W, 31 times; N

E, 15 times; SE, 13 times; E, 5 times; N, 4 times; W, once. The entire distance traveled by the wind was 11,865 miles, which gives a mean daily velocity of 483.80 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 17.65 miles. The highest hearly velocity was 60 miles, from 5 to 7 p. m. on the 2d; the highest daily velocity was 1070 miles on the 3d.

Mean height of the barometer 29 174

inches; mean at 7 a m, 29 192, at 2 p m 29 188 inches: at 9 pm 39 192 inches; maximum 39.694 inches at 7 a m on the 4th; minimum 28, 524 inches at 2 p m on the 28d; monthly range 1,170 inches.
RELATIVE HUMIDITY:—Mean for the month,

74 72; at 7 a m, 84.29; at 2 p m, \$9.54; at 9 c m, 80.35; highest daily mean, 90 5 on the 18th (dampest day): lowest, 57.5, on the 5th (driest There was one feg. day).

Weather Report for January, 1875.

STATION:-ELLINWOOD, Barton county, Kansas. Latitude, 38°, 21 minutes, N.; Longitude, 98°, 35 minutes, W.; Elevation, 1802 feet above level of sea; Thermometer in open prai rie, 5 feet from ground.

B. B. SMITH.

Mean temperature for month, 11.80°: mean for 7 a. m., 5.85°; mean for 2 p. m., 20.42°; mum 28.02°; average daily minimum, 0.18°. below zero.

Highest temperature for month, 22d, 1:30 p. m., 46°; lowest, 9th, 6:15 s. m., 24° below zero. Range, 70°

Days on which the mean temperature reached or exceeded 32° -- 26th, 37.7°; 25th, 35.2°;

23d, 329. l'ays on which the mean temperature was zero or below:-13th, 12°; 14th, 10.3°; 9th, 8.7°

8th, 8.3°; 4th, 4°; 5th, 3°; 6th, 2°; and 16th, 0.3", all below zero. Greatest length of time above 32 degrees, 44

hours, 25th and 26th. Greatest length of time below zero, 6 p. m. 12th to 8 p. m. 15th, 69 hours. Mean temperature for 18 coldest days, 2d to

19th, inclusive, 1.6 degrees; mean for 7 a. m., 6.2 degrees below; for 2 p. m., 11 degrees; for 9 p. m., 0 degrees. Thermometer run to or above freezing point

every day after the 19th, except the 28th. Run to or below zero every day for the first 19 days, having reached zero before midnight on the 1st. Below zero 26 times at regular hours of observation.

Percent of cloudiness 48; 7 a. m. 56; 2 p. m. 52; 9 p. m. 37. Stormy days, 8; totally cloudy, 5; totally clear, 4. Amount of snow-fall during month, 216 inches; amount of rain and melted snow, .41th of an inch.

Average velocity about 1216 miles per hour estimated. Strongest wind, 4 to 6 a. m., 8th, about 60 miles per hour from the north; average for the day, about 55 miles per hour. Calin during month, once.

There was mirage on six mornings, at sunrise, during the month, thus showing that the temperature of the valley, where we are stationed, wasseveral degrees lower than the sur rounding hills.

A man who had saved the life of a daughte of a Boston millionaire, received \$2.50 from the grateful parent. He was so overcome with the magnificent bounty that he paid out every cent of it to seventeen organ grinders multaneously serenade his benefactor.

#### THE STRAY LIST

DY AN AUT of the Legislature, approved feb. 27, 1867, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds tendo is 25, the County Clerk Is required, within the days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to "forward by mail, notice consisting a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised calle, and the flutture and residence of the taker up, to the Kansas Farmer, together with the sum of fifty cents for such animal contained in said notice."

or ten years old. Appraised at \$12.

COLT—Taken up by Ohn Hayes, of Richmond Tp., on Force and tell, right hind loot white, white spot on forchead. Appraised at \$40.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the ist day of November and the first day of april, except when found in the lawful inclosure of the taker up.

No persons, except citizens and householders can take up a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come unon the premises of any person, and ha sails.

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the ist ad day of November and thefirst day of April, except when lound in the lawful inclosure of the taker up.

No persons, except citizens and bouseholders can take but a stray.

No persons, except citizens and bouseholders can take but a stray.

If an aimal liable to be taken, shall come upon the form of the first of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as an any places in the township, giving a correct description.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of tendars the taker up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit, stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven iner, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been of altered, also he shall give a full description of the same, and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State in double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out a return to the Connty Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace of such stray.

The description and value of such stray.

The description and value of such stray.

The owner of any stray may within twenty days from the time of taking up prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, laving first noticed the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before any Justice of the Peace of the county, laving first noticed the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before the time of taking up prove the same by evidence before up to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

The owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shal

Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up.
Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up.
for making out certificate of
appraisement and all his services in connection
therewith.
For certified copy of all proceedings in any one case
The Justices fees in any one case shall not be greater than. er than,
Appraisers shall be allowed no mileage, but for each case.

#### Strays for the Week Ending Mar. 17, 1875. Bouglas County-T. B. Smith, Clerk.

Steer—Taken up by Edward Jones, Jan. 18th 1875, supposed to be three years old, some white on the back and under the belly, white spots in the forehead, horns inclined inwardahd upward. Appraised at \$15.

Jefferson County-B. B. Baker, Clerk MARE—Taken up Nov. 30th 1814, by A. J. Reop, or Kentucky Tp., one sorrel mare, three years old, star in fore head, and three white feet. Appraised at \$20.

MARE—Taken up Feb. 18th 1875, by Joseph Thompson of Orawite Tp., one light mare colt, three years old this spring, left hind foot white. Appraised at \$25.

Marion County-Thos. W. Bown, Clerk. COW—Taken up by John Panick, of Boyle Tp., two cows and calves; one, a black cow, five years old, half crop off of each ear, no brands, lame in left blud foot, had with her a red calf.

The other a light red cow, three years old, amooth croj off of left ear, no other marks or brands; had with her are roan calf, with white belly and tall. Neceho County-G. W. McMillin, Clerk.

OX—Taken up by John Heibbs, of Grant Tp., one yellow ox, swallow fork in right ear, branded with the letter S on the right till and right shoulder, supposed to be 10 or 11 years old. Appraised at 285.

OX—At so prox, taken up by John Heibbs, of Grant Tp, brown, tall while, some white on body, blind in left eye crop off of each ear, supposed to be 12 or 14 years old. Appraised at \$25.

FILLEY—Taken up by H. R. Walley, of Marysville Tp eb, 18th, one black filley two years old, some white in we and on lefthind foot. Appraised at \$25, Ellsworth County,-Samuel L. Jelley, Cleck.

STEER-Taken up by B. T. Loomis, of Ellsworth Tp. Feb. 5, 1875, one pale yellow, three year old steer, branded T J on lefthip. Appraised at \$3. HEIFER-Also one pale yellow helfer three years old, no brand. Appraised at \$8.

Osage County-W. Y. Drew, Clerk PONY—Taken up by Wm. E. Vincent, of Ridgeway To about Dec. 10th, 1874, one sorrel mars pony, about 6 year old, saddle marks, right hip knocked down. Appraised a 20.

Lyon County-J. S. Craig, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by J. W. Ketchum, of Elmendaro Feb. 5th, 1875, one two year old steer, black and w spotted, no other marks or brands. Appraised at \$12. STEER-Also one steer, two years old, white, with red head and neck, under-bit in right ear, no other marks or brands. Appraised at \$12.

Woodson County,-I. N. Holloway, Clerk.

STREE—Taken up by J. C. Allen, of Center Tp., Feb. 16 1875, one steer, two years old last spring, principally white with roan spots, marked with a swallow fork in right ear, Appraised at \$15.

Wabaunsee County-G. W. Watson, Clerk HEIFER—Taken up by C. B. Lines, of Wabaunsee Tp., of Feb. 22 1875, one dun heifer, two years old this comin HEIFER-Also one red heifer, white face, two years old

REIFER—Also one rosn helfer, with red neck, two PONY—Also one mare pony, three or four years old, color chestnut, white in face, light mane and tail, no marks or brands. All four appraised at \$50.

### Chase County-8. A. Breese, Clerk

STERR—Taken up by Frederick Pracht, of Diamond Creek Tp., Nov. 12th 1874, one steer, white, 8 years old, with right ear cut off, branded C on left hip. STEER—Also one black and white steer 8 years old, crop under right ear, branded 36 on left hip. STEER-Also one black and white steer 8 years old randed thus ) on left hip.

STEER—Also one black steer, about 8 years old, branded ven left side.

BYEER—Also one brown steer about 8 years old, branded H on the left hip and 25 on left side. Appraised at \$10 secb. \$50.

Brown County-Henry Isely, Clerk. BULL—Taken up by H. S. Spiker, of Mission Tp., Feb. 18th 1875, one bull two years old, of medium size, white with red spots and a slit in the right ear. Appraised at 5th. HEIFER. Taken up by B F Partch, of Hiswaths Tp. Feb. Inth 1875, one three year old red helfer, no marks or brands. Appraised at \$15.

MULE—Taken up by same party, same date, one dark wown mare mule, one year old. Appraised at \$20. FILLEY-Taken up by same, same date, one filey, OOLT-Taken up by same party, same date, one horse colt, one year old, dark bay, left hind foot white. Apraised at \$18.

Nemaha County-J. Mitchell, Clerk.

MARE.—Taken up by C S Gage, of Caploma To., Jan. 5, 1815, one sorrel mare, right hind foot white and left fore foot, of medium size, sear on left fore foot BONY-also one pony horse colt, white spot in foreheed and a stripe on nose, small. PONY-Also one bay mare pony. Aggregate appraise none 100.

mout 100.

STEER-Taken up by Osmer Wheeler, of Caplonia Tp.,
Jan. 11, 1875, one light rod yearling steer, with some white
spots, a white spot in forehead. Appraised at \$15.

STEER-Taken up by W & Sargent, Rock Creek Tp.,
Dec., 3811, 1871, one red yearling steer, with white belly
and end of taki. Appraised at \$1.

and end of tail. Appraised at \$10.

HSIFER—Taken up by Jacob MeSner, Rock Creek Tp.
Febr-9th 515, one deep red 3 year old helfer, no marks or
brands. Appraised at \$18.

COW—Taken up by John Griffin, of Rock Creek Tp.
Feb. \$, 1875, one dark red cow, left horn broken off, nine
or ten years old. Appraised at \$12.

Appraised at \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Francis Riley, Red Vermillion Tp., Jan. 16th 1875, one bay mare. 8 years old, no marks or brands, small size. Appraised at \$50.

COLT—Also one bay horse colt, with a bell on, left hind foot white, small star in forehead, no marks or brands, two years old. Appraised at \$30.

FILLRY—Taken up by Patrick Reliley, Red Vermillion Tp., Jan. 1875, one bay filey, two years old in the spring, small star in forehead, left hind foot white, no other marks or brands. Appraised at \$20.

strays for the Week ending March 3.

Brown County-H. Isely, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Joseph Taylor, Irving tp. Dec 20th One bay mare 4 years eld last apring, star in forehead, left hind foot white no other marks or brands, valued at \$20. ALSO—One roan horse coit, 2 years old, a small white stripe in forehead, left bind leg white, no other marks or brands, value \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Peter Pfeffer, Pordonia tp. Dec. 15th. One light colored 2 year old steer, large borns, hind legs large and crooked, branded on right hip somewhat like figure 0 with figure 1 neathert, valued at \$10.

Cowley County-M. G. Troup, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Bertsch of Beaver tp. one horse is hands high, color between bay and roan, \$ years old, saddle marks, branded U D on left shoulder, valued at \$25.

ALSO—One horse 14 bands high, color bay, star in forehead, white nose, white hind fest, \$ or \$ years old, no brands, value \$15.

Bouglas County-T. B. Smith, Clerk. Bouglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Alfred Rodgers, Lecampton tp.
Nov 22d. One black mare, about 10 years old with a white
star in forehead, a little white on the nose, few wihte
hairs lover the body, branded with the letter 0 on the
the left shoulder, value \$15.
ALSO—One yearling bay filley, value \$12.
ALSO—One brown horse about 9 years old, with some
white hairs in the forehead, about 14 hands high, and
heavy built, value \$30.

Linn County-F. J. Weatherbie, Clerk. COW-Taken up by A H Coles in Scott tp. Feb. 1875. one pale red cow, supposed to be 4 years old, marked under half crop and split in right ear, value \$17.

Johnson County-J. Martin, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Jos: Timberiake of Monticelle to p. Dec 22d. One red and white spotted steer, 2 years old mostly red shout the neck, is marked with a crop off of 35 the left ear, and an under bit in the right ear, value \$12. COW—Taken up by Wesly Jones of Aubry tp. Jan 14th.

SOne small red cow supposed to be 4 years old, with some white about the head and fianks, value \$12. HORSE—Taken up by Benjamin Jenkins Dec 24th.

One light bay horse, 15 hands high, black legs, small white spot in forehead, 14 years old, value \$20. MULE—Taken ap by S A Shephard of Oxford tp, Jan.

23d. One sorrel mule 2 years old, 13% hands high, value \$25.
PONY—Taken up by Thus. Nall of Shawnee tp, Jan 1st.
One gray mare pony, about 4 years old last apring, about
13 hands high, has a mark under the mane on right side of
neck, had a rope tied around the neck, no other marks or
brands, value \$20.

Wilson County-G. E. Butiu, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by Franklin Neff, Chetopa tp, Jan 18th one dun colt, 1 year old past, about 13 hands high, no marks or brands, value \$30. Lincoln County-W. C. Buzick, Clerk.

STEER-Taken up by Casper Smith, Salt Creek tp, Feb ist. One black steer, 3 years old, branded on right side with CFY, and appraised \$20 Jefferson County-D. B. Baker, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A J Reop of Kentucky tp. one sorrel mare, 3 years old, star in forebead, bald face and three white feet, value \$20.

COW—CALF—Taken up by Samuel Lodge of California to, black and white spotted Texas cow marked H on right side, both ears croped has with her a sucking cair, white with red spotts, value \$15.

STHERS—Taken up by John W Stephens of Le Roy tracks of the company of

branded with letter m on light any, she so f Le Roy tp, one value \$12.

MULE—Taken up by John P Chess of Le Roy tp, one bay mare mule, medium size, collar marks, no other marks or brands visible, about 3 years old, value \$40.

CATTLE—Taken up by G W which of Hampden tp, 3 head of cattle, one red and white heifer 3 years old, branded on right hip 88, under bit off each ear, value \$14.

One white steer with red nose and ears, crop off, right One white steer with red nose and ears, crop off, right ear, pranded on right hip with letter it, 2 years old, value ear, pranded on right hip with letter it, 2 years old, value \$15.

L BURRUSS & SON, "Locust Lawn Farm," Carson of sight ear, no other marks, the steer with red nose and ears, crop off, right ear, rollon, Ill., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Stock \$15.

crop off of each ear, supposed to be 12 or 14 years old.

Appraised at \$25.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

YOKE OF OXEN—Taken up by James F. Stone, in Free dom Tp., one yoke of oxen, described as follows: one, a pided steer with the face, white hind legs, part of tail of and marked with acrop off each ear, supposed to be about 14 years old. The other a dark yellow brindle ox, white in the flank, about half of the tail white, marked withswallow from the flank, about half of the tail white, marked with swallow from the flank, about half of the tail white, marked with swallow from the flank, about half of the tail white, marked with swallow for kin seach ear, supposed to be about 14 years old, thin in order, had yoke on when taken up. Appraised at \$40.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by H. R. Walley, of Marysville Tp. Feb, 18th, one black filley two walley, of Marysville Tp. Feb, 18th, one black filley two walley, of Marysville Tp. Feb, 18th, one black filley two walley, of Marysville Tp. Feb, 18th, one black filley two walley, of Marysville Tp. Feb, 18th, one black filley two walley, of Marysville Tp. Feb, 18th, one black filley two walley, of Marysville Tp. Feb, 18th, one black filley two walley, of Marysville Tp. Feb, 18th, one black filley two walley, of Marysville Tp. Feb, 18th, one black filley two walley, of Marysville Tp. Feb, 18th, one black filley two walley, of Marysville Tp. Feb, 18th, one black filley two walley, of Marysville Tp. Feb, 18th, one black filley two walley, of Marysville Tp. Feb, 18th, one black filley two walley, of Marysville Tp. Feb, 18th, one black filley two walley, of Marysville Tp. Feb, 18th, one black filley two walley, of Marysville Tp. Feb, 18th, one black filley two walley, of Marysville Tp. Feb, 18th, one black filley two walley, of Marysville Tp. Feb, 18th, one black filley two walley, of Marysville Tp. Feb, 18th, one black filley two walley, of Marysville Tp. Feb, 18th, one black filley. Fer and the taken up to fill wall filley two walley, of Marysv

COLT—Taken up by Chas. Fasholtz, Washington tp., Jar 15th, one horse colt, 1 year old, color dark bay, dark man-and tall, few white hairs in forchead, no other marks of brands. MARE—Taken up by Francis Riley, Red Vermillion to Jan 18th, one small bay mare 3 years old, no marks o

orands. COLT—Taken up by Francis Riley, Red Vermillion tp Jan 16th, one 2 year old horse colt, with bell on, left bine loot white, small star in forehead, no marks or brands. Anderson County-E. A. Edwards, Clerk. COW-Taken up by A Kretzenberg, of Walker tp, Dec th one brown cow 6 years old, small size, crop off of the one brown cow's years old, small size, crop on or size are say use \$12.

COW—Taken up by Wm H Wilson of Walker tp, Jan 2d, to COW—Taken up by Wm H Wilson of Walker tp, Jan 2d, to the pale red and white cow. 4 years old, no marks or prands, value \$15.

orands, value \$15.

BULL—Taken up by Hugh Beed of Putman tp, Jan 1825.

BULL—Taken up by Hugh Beed of Putman tp, Jan 1825.

Bull—Taken up begar old, large star in forehead, some white on belly, logs, flank and the end of tail, no marks or brands perceivable, value \$10.

HORSE—Taken up by Isaac Gage of Center tp, one bay norse about 12 years old, branded H L on the left shoulder, laddle marks.

Morris County-H. W. Gildmeister, Clerk.

STEER-Taken up by P A Relley of Ohio tp, Feb 8th, one 2 year old brindle steer, a notch or fork cut in right ear, value \$15.

HORSE-Taken up by David Blanter, of Valley tp, Feb 8th, one bay horse 3 years old, past, if hands high, some white on the back, and small lump on inside of right hund leg, no other marks, value\$20.

ALSO-One light bay mare 3 years old, past, right hind foot white nearly to the pastern joint, 13½ hands high, no other marks or brands, value\$20.

H. M. THOMPSON, St. Francis, Milwaukee Co., Wis. Fruit, Evergreen, Larch and Deciduous Tree Seedings. Importer and dealer in Foreign and Domestic

Shawnee County-P. I. Bonebreak, Clerk MARK-Taken up by Jane Thompson of Williamsportp, on or about the 28th of July, A D1874, One sorrl mare 3 or 4 years old, white face, white bind feet, value 850.

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Retirelings



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W. GODDARD, Harrodsburg, Ky., breeder of pure Shorthorn Cattle of unfashionable pedigrees—sev-us, the sort suitable for the show ring and shambles. M. H. COCHRANE, Hillhurst, Compton One, Canada breeder of Shorihorn and Ayrshire Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Catalogues sent on application.

N. T. BEAL, Rogerville, Hawkins county, Tennessee breeder of Jersey Cattle of most fashionable strains. Cashmere Goats and Shepherd Dogs. Young stock for sale Cashinere Goals and Shepherd Dogs. Young stock for sale

OLEN FLORA STOCK-BREEDING ASSOCIATION

Waukegan, Ill., breeders of pure bred Shorthorns of
approved and fashlonable pedigrees. Catalogues sent on
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Apprication. Address, C. C. PARKS.

GEO. H. PHILLIPS, Lebanon, Ky., Breeder of improved English Berkshire swine and Short-Horn cattle, for sale at fair prices. Send for circular.

NDREW WILSON, Kingsville, Kan., Breeder of Thoroughbred Short Horn Cattle. Stock for Sale. Correspondence solicited.

BULL—Taken up by Hugh Reed of Putman tp. Jan 1855, one dark red buil, 2 years old, large star in forehead, some white on belly, legs, flank and the end of tsit, no marks or brands perceivable, value \$10.

Boxis County—C. H. Trott, Clerk.

HORSE | Taken up December 29th, by Henry Abells of Smoky Hill tp, one bay horse, 10 or 13 years old, white spot in forehead, color and saddle marks, white on left hind forthead, color and saddle marks, white on left hind forthead, color and saddle marks, white on left hind forthead, color and saddle marks, white on left hind forthead, color and saddle marks, white on left hind forthead, color and saddle marks, white on left hind forthead, color and saddle marks, white on left hind forthead, color and saddle marks, white on left hind forthead, color and saddle marks, white on left hind between the color of the sale at reasonable prices.

Marion County—Tho. W. Bowa, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Isaac Gage of Center tp, one bay horse shout 12 years old, branded H L on the left shoulder.

HORSE—Taken proper the color of the sale of Stock for 30 days only. For circulars, address Rockford, Illinois.

H. HUGHRS, Topeks, Kansas, Prize Poultry, Fan-Ta and Tumbler Pigeons. Fifteen First Prizes, 1873. Young Fowls for sale in season.

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W. CLIFT, Myshic Bridge, Conn.

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AGRE, Geary City, Doniphan co., Kansas, Importer and Breeder of Game Fowls. Games bred for the Pit a specialty. Also can furnish all the leading strains o land and water fowls and fancy pigeons.

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—Lee's Summit, Jackson Co, Mo. General Nursery
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Seeley's American Star sired the dam of Dexter, Jay Gould, Aberdeen, Nettle, etc., etc.

Seeley's American Star stred the dam of Dexter, Jay Gould, Aberdeen, Nettic, etc., etc.

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#### LET US SMILE.

"Jane, what letter in the alphabet do you like best?" "Well, I don't like to say, Mr. Snobbe." Pooh!" nonsense! tell right out Jane, which do you like the best?" "Well," Union Stock Variation (clushing and dropping her eyes), I like (u)

"Why, Ichabod, I thought you get married ore'n a year ago." "Well, Aunt Jerush, it more'n a year ago." "Well, Aunt Jerush, it was talked of, but I found out that the girl and all her folks were opposed to it, and so I just gave 'em all the mitten and let the thing

drop."
Machinery has reached a great state of perfection. An exchange remarks; "We recently saw some burnt pees put into the hopper of a coffee-mill, and in less than two minutes they were occupying a place in a gro-market with the proper occupy utes they were occupying a place in a gro-cery window, labled "Fine Old Mocha."

"(to away! Leave me with my dead! Let me fling myself on his coffin and die there!" That was in Nebraska six months ago, and now the widow has won another trusting soul.
and number one's portrait is in the attic face

It is simply absurd to talk about a woman leing qualified to fill every position in life it man fills. For instance, what woman culd bugge around the stove in a country roc-ry and lie about the number fishes she ng it last summer.

a man at the central depot was looking around for some one to split some wood, and meeting a forlorn-looking boy he asked him: "Bub, wouldn't your father like a job?" "No. he's got one now," answered the boy; "just been sent up for six months!"

An inebriate stranger precipitated himself down stairs, and on striking the landing reproschfully apostrophized himself with: "If you'd been a wantin to come down stairs, why in thunder didn't you say so, you wooden headed old feel, an' I'd a come with you, an' showed you the way ?"

A grocer in a certain town keeps a little brown jug near his cider barrel, and when he wants to do the fair thing by a customer, he mingles some of the contents of the afore said jug with the cider. He made a mingle the other day for an old farmer, but got in a good deal of benzine and a very little eider. About an hour after drinking, the farmer was observed leaning against a fence, and was heard "It's too early for sunstroke to soliloquize: "It's too early for sunstroke, and too late to freeze to death, and I guess it's a touch of the shakin' ager."

A funny joke and all the more palatable as its truth can be vouched for, says a New Jer-sey paper, occurred at a prominent church in that State. It seems that a worthy deacon had been very industrious in selling a new church took costing 75c. At the services in question the minister, just before dismissing the con-gregation rose and said: "All ye who have children to baptise will please present them next Sabath." The deacon who by the way was a little deaf, having an eye on selling the rooks and supposing the pastor was referring to them, immediately jumped up and shouted: "All who haven't can get as many as you want by calling on me, at 75c. each."

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Wednesday, April 7th,

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Included in the above are a few animals the joint property of C. C. Parks and Hon. W. B. Doder, and a few also the sole property of Mr. Doder.

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