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

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Comprising Leavenworth and parts of Jackson counties.

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A. J. Stephens, Circleville, Jackson co. Mo.
The President and Secretary are ex officio.

Agriculture.

KANSAS.

The Central State of the Union.

Area, Population, Financial Condition, Railroads, etc.

Cultivated Area and Productions.

The total area of the State of Kansas is 81,318 square miles, or 52,048,520 acres. The territory embraced within its limits is larger than the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland combined. There is hardly a corner section of this vast area that is not capable of cultivation, and divided it would make 325,172 farms of 160 acres each.

In 1860 there were 372,825 acres of improved land in the State, valued at \$11,394,484. In 1870 the improved and amounted to 1,671,004 acres, valued at \$78,861,098. In 1874 the area under cultivation amounted to 3,659,777 acres. It has therefore almost doubled itself in four years, and there are yet 48,383,743 acres not under cultivation. In other words not one seventeenth part of the total area of the State is under cultivation. Only 16,996,746 acres are as yet subject to taxation.

The population of the State in 1860 was 107,204; in 1870 it was 304,299; in 1873 it was 605,063. The gain during the ten years from 1860 to 1870 was 257,195; and for the three years from 1870 to 1873 it was 340,664.

The total value of taxable lands in the State in 1874, was \$72,554,065; of town lots \$19,238,406; of personal property, \$22,402,769; of railroad property, \$14,731,277. Total \$128,916,517.

The financial condition of Kansas is excellent. The report of the State Treasurer for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1874, shows that the total bonded indebtedness of the State amounts to \$1,341,775, and of this amount \$512,725 is owned by the permanent school fund of Kansas, and \$10,300 by the State University fund. Only \$687,950 is held by individuals or corporations. On the 30th of November, ult., there was a cash balance of \$19,264.64 in the treasury belonging to the sinking fund; and \$180,800 in bonds belonging to the same fund, or a total of \$200,064.64. There was also a cash balance of \$64,447.65 belonging to the general revenue fund; \$52,654.40 belonging to the interest and; \$33,570.48 belonging to the annual school fund; \$9,396.16 belonging to the insurance fund; \$1,710.57 belonging to the railroad fund; and \$41,832.95 belonging to the permanent school fund; or a total of \$203,613.21. Total of cash and bonds in the treasury, \$403,677.85. None of our bonded debts fall due until July, 1876, when \$150,000 will be due; and two years later, in July, 1878, \$54,000 due, a total of \$204,000. And the sinking fund already accumulated amounts to \$200,064.64. The permanent school fund of the State, invested in bonds, now amounts to \$1,083,407.37, and is steadily increasing. The State has no orders on scrip outstanding.

Kansas has two thousand and eighty-two miles of completed railway lines within her limits, every mile of which has been completed since the close of the war. These railways are as follows:

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.....	496 1/2
Atchison & Nebraska.....	38 3/4
Central Branch U. P.....	100
Missouri Pacific.....	48 1/2
Burlington & Mo. River.....	18
St. Jo. & Denver.....	137 1/2
Kansas Pacific.....	476 1/2
Kansas Central.....	51
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.....	253
Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston.....	187 1/2
Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf.....	159
Pleasant Hill.....	39 1/2
Lawrence & Southern.....	30 1/2
Junction City, Fort Kearney.....	32
Kansas Midland.....	25
Total.....	2,082

These roads traverse almost every section of the State. The five first named center in Atchison. The Missouri river flows by our eastern border. Hence Kansas has excellent transportation facilities. It is centrally located, the geographical center of the United States being within its borders. No State in

the Union has ever grown with greater rapidity, or has a brighter future.

CULTIVATED AREA AND PRODUCTIONS.

In 1870 the area within the State under cultivation amounted to 1,871,040 acres. In 1873 it amounted to 3,036,171 acres; and in 1874 it reached 3,659,777 acres. The cultivated area has, therefore, almost doubled in four years, and the increase during the last year was 623,606 acres. And yet the percentage of cultivated to taxable acres within the State is only 21 1/2 per cent., and still there is a vast homestead area not yet taxable.

Wheat.—In 1870 the production of winter wheat in Kansas was 1,076,676 bushels, and the production of spring wheat was 1,814,522, making the total production of both varieties 2,891,198 bushels. The total area in wheat was 158,413 acres.

In 1874 the production of winter wheat was 6,898,606 bushels, with an area of 418,239 acres; and the production of spring wheat was 2,810,777 bushels, with an area of 278,026 acres. The total production of both varieties was 9,709,383 bushels; and the total area was 716,265 acres. The production of this leading cereal was, therefore, more than quadrupled in four years.

Corn.—In 1870 the production of corn in Kansas was 17,025,623 bushels, with an area of 608,054 acres. In 1872 the production reached 45,667,451 bushels, with an area of 1,105,374 acres; the acreage, therefore, being nearly doubled, and the production nearly trebled, within the two years. We have no official statement at hand showing the acreage and production of 1873.

The average yield for 1874 will be the smallest since the admission of the State. There was a somewhat protracted drought, which would have reduced the yield very much below the average. But in addition to this, the State was invaded by a wing of the grand army of grasshoppers, which extended from the Rocky Mountains and the Indian Territory almost to Lake Superior. The insects were particularly destructive in western and newly settled counties of the State, where the corn crop may be set down as a total failure. The yield in the State is officially estimated at only 19,000,256 bushels, although the area was 1,325,421 acres. The average is, therefore, a little less than 13 bushels per acre. This is but little more than one-third of a crop. The reports of the United States Commissioner of Agriculture from 1864 to 1872, inclusive, shows the average yield, per acre, in Kansas, to be as follows, omitting decimals, viz: For 1864, 35 bushels; 1865, 41 bushels; 1866, 34 bushels; 1867, 38 bushels; 1868, 18 bushels; 1869, 48 bushels; 1870, 28 bushels; 1871, 40 bushels; 1872, 38 bushels. Average for eight years, 34 bushels. Computing the average of 1874, at this average, would give a production of 51,874,314 bushels.

Rye.—In 1870 the production of rye in Kansas was 85,207 bushels, with an area of 3,097 acres. In 1873 the production was estimated at 301,057 bushels. In 1874 the production was 421,201 bushels, with an area of 30,546 acres. The production, therefore, increased nearly five fold in the four years.

Barley.—In 1870 the production of barley in Kansas was 98,405 bushels. We have no statement of the acreage at hand. In 1874 the production was 415,738 bushels, with an area of 24,194 acres. The production was therefore more than quadrupled during the four years.

Oats.—In 1870 the production of oats in Kansas was 4,097,935 bushels. We have no statement of the acreage at hand. In 1874 the production was 7,691,884 bushels, with an area of 315,126 acres. The production was, therefore, nearly doubled during the four years.

Buckwheat.—In 1870 the production of buckwheat in Kansas was 27,826 bushels; in 1873 the production reached 76,929 bushels. In 1874 the production was 113,664 bushels, with an area of 7,866 acres.

Flax Seed.—In 1870 the production of flax seed in Kansas was 1,553 bushels. In 1873 the production was 3,884 bushels; and in 1874 it reached 63,478 bushels. In 1874 the production reached 174,698 bushels, with an area of 16,770 acres. The production, it will be observed, has almost trebled during the last year.

Although Atchison county is one of the smallest in the State, she takes the lead in

the culture of flax. The production of seed for 1874 was 27,797 bushels. Brown county, which adjoins Atchison on the north, produced 19,310 bushels, and Jackson, which adjoins Atchison on the south, produced 10,851 bushels. This territory, embracing but one-fiftieth part of the area of the State, produced nearly one-third of the entire product of the State. And still the raising of flax is only in its infancy here, although its successful culture is no longer problematical. It is now known that northern Kansas is peculiarly adapted to the raising of this valuable seed and fiber.

It is believed that a factory for utilizing the fiber of the immense flax product of this region would be a successful and profitable enterprise. At present only the seed of the flax is used.

Hemp.—In 1870 the production of hemp in Kansas was 76,000 pounds. In 1872 the production was 1,232,078 pounds; in 1873 it reached 1,410,304 pounds. In 1874 the production was 2,331,126 pounds, with an area of 3,135 acres.

Doniphan county, which adjoins Atchison on the north, takes the lead in raising hemp, the product for 1874 being 1,800,000 pounds. Atchison county produced only 27,950 pounds, although she, and indeed all the neighboring counties of Northern Kansas, are as well adapted to Doniphan county to the culture of hemp, its production might be increased indefinitely.

Tobacco.—In 1870 the production of tobacco in Kansas was 29,047 pounds. In 1873 the production reached 201,040 pounds. In 1874 the production was 293,828 pounds with an area of 506 acres.

Castor Beans.—In 1870 the production of Castor beans was so insignificant that no report was made of the same. In 1872 the production was 19,302 bushels. In 1873 the production was 59,435 bushels, being more than treble the production of the previous year. We have, as yet no official report for 1874, although we have the assurance that the productions will greatly exceed that of 1873.

Cotton.—In 1870 the production of cotton in Kansas was 2,800 pounds; in 1872 it was 22,772 pounds; and in 1873 it reached 251,222 pounds. We have no report for 1874 at hand. Several counties along and near the line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad have cultivated this product successfully.

Sorghum.—The production of sorghum for 1874 is estimated at 1,092,495 gallons, with an area of 14,103 acres. We have no statement for previous years. Kansas is well adapted to the culture of this valuable saccharine production.

Broom Corn.—The production of broom corn for 1874 is estimated at 2,680,350 pounds, with an area of 4,176 acres. We have no statement for previous years, but the production might be augmented indefinitely, if desirable.

Root Crops.—In the foregoing statement we have not included Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, sugar beets, turnips, and other field products grown under ground. We have not the statistics at hand, but in the productions of such crops, Kansas has no superior in the Union. The rich, loamy soil is peculiarly adapted to their growth. We believe the manufacture of sugar beets could be made profitable.

Dairy Products.—In 1873 the capital invested in cheese factories in Kansas was \$9,810, and the product of these factories amounted to 151,173 pounds. In 1874 the capital invested was \$56,313, and the product was 419,401 pounds.

In 1873 the amount of cheese made in the family was 143,982 pounds, and the amount of butter so made was 6,804,693 pounds. In 1874 the amount of cheese made in the family was 143,348 pounds, and the amount of butter so made was 7,457,110 pounds.

Although there was a decrease 1,584 pounds of family made cheese during the year, there was an increase of 268,239 pounds of factory made cheese, the net increase of the product, therefore, being 266,655 pounds. The increase in the product of butter for the year was 653,417 pounds.

Nurseries, Orchards and Vineyards.—The area of nurseries in the State is estimated at 5,071 acres; the area of orchards at 100,839 acres; and the area of vineyards 5,538 acres. We have no statement of the product of orchards and vineyards for 1874. The following is extracted from the report

of the State Board of Agriculture for 1873.

SUMMARY AND COMPARATIVE.

Nurseries.—In 1860 and 1870, no report. In 1873 \$227,980 invested.

Orchards.—In 1860 the value of orchard products was \$856; in 1870 \$158,046; in 1872, 713,954 bushels, estimated at fifty cents per bushel, gives \$356,977 as the value of the product. Capital invested in orchards in 1873, \$1,614,984.

Vineyards.—There were 583 gallons of wine manufactured in 1860; 14,839 in 1870; 84,505 in 1872. Assuming that twelve pounds of grapes will make one gallon of wine, and that one-half of the grape crop was marketed as grapes and one-half manufactured into wine, we have the product of 1872 as follows: Grapes manufactured into wine, 414,060 pounds; number of pounds sold, 414,060; making 828,120 pounds in the aggregate. 414,505 pounds of grapes at 4 cents \$16,562.40 84,505 gallons of wine at 75 cents 25,878.75

Total value of crop of 1872 \$42,451.15

Capital invested in vineyards in 1872, \$181,089. The average yield per acre, according to the return of assessors, is 2,807 pounds. As many of the vineyards are young, and not in full bearing, this average is too low. The average throughout the State for vineyards in full bearing is about four thousand pounds per acre.

Hay and Grasses.—The following is a summary of the statistics of hay and grasses returned to the State Board of Agriculture for 1874: Hungarian hay, production, 29,097 tons; area, 15,333 acres. Timothy (meadow hay), 34,007 tons; area, 29,061 acres. Clover (meadow hay), 26,114 tons; area, 13,974 acres. Prairie meadow hay (native), under fence, 310,900 tons; area, 433,063 acres.

Timothy pasture, area, 5,011 acres. Clover pasture, area, 3,790 acres. Blue grass pasture, area, 13,736 acres. Prairie pasture, under fence, area, 398,081 acres.

It will be observed that the total production of hay under fence in a single year is 459,886 tons. As the State of Kansas is intersected with innumerable streams, skirted on either side with belts of timber, affording abundance of water and good shelter, there is nothing but time and capital and enterprise needed to make it one of the greatest stock raising sections of the world. Blue grass takes as kindly to our soil and does as well in Kansas as in the famous "blue grass region" of Kentucky.

RAW MATERIALS.

Coal is found in most every county, in considerable quantities. There are extensive beds in the northwestern and southwestern portions of the State. Lime is abundant throughout the entire State. Clay suitable for brick can be had anywhere. Iron ore is found in large quantities in the northwestern portion of the State, and in some other sections. Alum is found, in several sections, in sufficient quantities to make it a commercial commodity. Gypsum, or plaster of Paris, is found in massive deposits, throughout Northwestern and Southwestern Kansas, and several factories for utilizing it are already in operation. Potter's clay, of the best quality for the manufacture of stone ware and fire brick, is found in many counties. The finest qualities of stone for building purposes is found in all parts of the State. Timber is abundant along the streams, and has evidently been kept from spreading over the adjacent prairies by the fires which have annually attacked it.

No State in the Union has a brighter future. Its soil is exceedingly fertile; its climate mild and healthful, and its people enterprising and intelligent.—*Atchison Champion.*

For the Kansas Farmer.

FLAX GROWING.

Seeing that there is considerable interest manifested in regard to the propagation of flax, for the seed, I thought it might be of interest to some, at least, to know something of the manner in which it is raised.

The soil should be well plowed and pulverized, and the seed sown as early as the soil will permit. Sow one-half to three-fourths of a bushel to the acre and harrow in. Now you have nothing more to do until your flax is ready to harvest, which should be done just before the bolts or pods are ready to fall off which you can easily tell by an examination.

The best method I can find for cutting is a side delivery machine—you will have to keep your knives sharp, for it is very hard to cut—keep it drawn back on the platform until you get a good sized bunch and then throw off.

now leave it lying in the field from three to ten days, according to the weather; it wants to be thoroughly dry, so that the bolls will break off and mash easily, when it can be put in the stack, or threshed, as you please. Some machine men thresh it successfully, but it is not much labor to throw it on a threshing floor and tramp it out with horses, or smash with a heavy roller. If threshed in this way it must be cleaned with a fanning mill.

I consider it a very profitable crop, as it comes at a time when farmers have but little to do, and it leaves the soil in the best condition for wheat, and comes into market just at a time when the farmers have nothing else to bring them that one great ruler and source of all evil, money.

Flax usually averages, in this State, from 12 to 20 bushels per acre, and brings from \$1.25 to \$1.40 per bushel. The straw can sometimes be sold at about \$3 to \$5 per ton, but if farmers take hold of flax growing and rick their straw—it will keep for years—it will soon create a demand for a manufactory to work it up.

Farmers and Patrons, we as a class are always growing and finding fault because we do not have manufactories among us. It is, to a great extent, our own fault; we do not create a demand for them. Let us take hold of flax raising and see if the oil mills, paper mills and rope walks will not make their appearance, remembering it will pay without them, but better with them. OBSERVER.

Linn Creek, Shawnee County.

Horticulture.

FOREST TREE CULTURE.

BY S. T. KELSEY.

Read before the Kansas State Horticultural Society at Emporia, December, 15 1874.

MR. PRESIDENT, FELLOW MEMBERS OF THE KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY:—Too little has been done at forest tree planting in our State and the few groves that have been planted are yet too young to fully demonstrate the relative value of the different trees, or the best distance to plant, or the proper management to produce the best returns for the labor and money invested.

It will take many years to solve all of these important questions.

Still, some knowledge has been gained that may be of value if we will use it. But people are so apt to look away from home for what they want that much of what has been learned is lost to those who should be benefited.

A man wants to plant a grove and instead of examining his neighbors trees to see what has grown best, or asking advice of those who have grown trees in Kansas, he writes to some eastern paper for the desired information. Or he hunts up a report of some eastern horticultural society for his list of trees.

Or, perhaps, he sends back to his old home in the east for a lot of chestnut, maple, birch, poplar, pine, etc., with which he expects to get a grove around his new home on the Kansas plains. Or, possibly, some tree peddler comes along with a plausible story of a wonderful tree he has to sell, and as this is to be the last chance to get it, of course he buys.

Many thousand dollars are thus expended on foreign advice and foreign trees, most of which is more than thrown away. The trees fail. The planter is sure that he got the best advice and the best trees that could be had, and he concludes that there is no use of trying further.

I would not say one word in disparagement of our eastern horticultural friends, or eastern horticultural journals, or their teachings. But I do say, the home lessons should be learned first. The conditions of soil and climate and the difficulties with which we have to contend are so different that what is best there is not always best here.

And the safest plan for the beginner is to seek advice near home and depend mainly upon our native trees and such others as have succeeded best, in the nearest groves where they have been planted.

Having succeeded in getting a grove started with these common trees, I would urge every one to try as many new trees and new modes of management as his inclination, time and money will allow.

I need not talk to you about the value of trees or the importance of growing them, you all appreciate that. But I think you do not all know how easily and cheaply a beautiful and valuable grove of forest trees may be grown. And this is what I want to tell you about even at the risk of telling what may—to some of you—be an old story.

I am not talking for those who wish to plant large forests for an investment hoping to reap great profits after many years, but for the masses of farmers and fruit growers who would greatly prize a grove of a few acres and to whom such a grove would be a source of pleasure and profit in the near future. To you I say it is just about as easy to grow such a grove in eastern and central Kansas as to grow a crop of corn. The main difference being that we have practiced the corn growing until the work is more familiar.

Prepare your ground as for a crop of corn, plowing deep and well, and it is ready for the forest. Go to the woods and get a load of walnuts, or if not near the woods where you can get them, send to some friend to gather them for you, or if you can't do that you can buy them in the markets for fifty cents or a dollar per bushel. It makes no difference whether the outer hull is taken off or not, but they

should not be allowed to get dry. "Bed them out," which means spread them a few inches deep and cover with earth sufficient to keep them moist through the winter, and in the spring plant about three inches deep where the trees are to remain. Some of the nuts usually fail to come the first year, but will come the second year.

Cultivate and keep the ground mellow and free from weeds until the trees shade it. The walnut is hardy and healthy, not liable to be injured by insects and makes a tolerably rapid growth, is a handsome tree and the timber is very valuable.

After a few years the annual crop of nuts may more than pay for the use of the ground and interest on the investment.

The Cottonwood is a good honest, lone tree that can be grown at little expense from cuttings or young plants. They grow so rapidly that they may be planted right out in the forest where they are to remain.

It is perfectly hardy and about the fastest growing tree we have, and the wood is quite as valuable as some of our foreign trees that are very highly recommended.

It is a handsome tree and could it only come to us from abroad with a high-sounding name and a high price we should all admire and want it.

The Silver Maple is a valuable native tree for eastern Kansas. For three or four years past the worms have damaged it by stripping off the foliage, but it is not likely that they will continue to infest it for many years.

Gather the seed as soon as ripe, from the 1st of May to the 1st of June, do not allow the seed to dry, and sow as soon as you can in nursery rows or seed beds, one-half to one inch in depth. The next spring the plants may be put out in the forest.

The Silver Maple makes a beautiful grove, grows rapidly and the wood is valuable.

The Box Elder may be planted instead of the Maple in central and western Kansas. The seed ripens in the fall and should be kept moist in sand or earth until spring and planted one inch deep in seed beds or nursery rows and may be replanted in the forest at one year old. It is very hardy, easily propagated, is a handsome tree and a rapid grower for the first eight or ten years, after which it grows slower.

The native Green Ash is a valuable hardy tree. It is easily grown from seed, which may be found along the streams almost everywhere in the State. It should be managed as recommended for the Box Elder. It is a good grower and the timber is as valuable as the White Ash. The only objection I see to its general cultivation is that the borers are working on it in some places in western Kansas and they may in time spread over the country and damage or ruin the tree generally.

The Honey Locust is a beautiful, hardy, fast growing native tree. It is easily grown from seed gathered in the fall and kept in earth or moist sand till spring, or it may be kept dry and soaked in warm water until it begins to swell and then planted one and a half or two inches deep. The wood makes good fence posts, railroad ties, etc.

The Kentucky Coffee is a good, hardy native tree and grows well on any productive soil. Propagate from seed which should be managed as recommended for Honey Locust. The Kentucky Coffee is worthy of more extensive cultivation.

The White Elm should not be neglected. It is hardy throughout the State. It withstands almost any amount of heat or cold, wet or dry makes a fair growth when once well started, and is a handsome tree in the grove, lawn or street. The seed ripens from the first to the middle of May, gather as soon as ripe and without allowing it to dry, sow in beds and cover lightly with fine earth or well rotted leaf mold, and if dry shade the beds until the plants are well started. They may be planted out in the forest at one or two years old.

The Sycamore is a good tree for eastern Kansas and may do in the central and western parts of the State. The seed should be gathered in the fall or winter, kept in sand until spring and planted in seed beds in well prepared soil and covered lightly with fine earth. The beds should be shaded until the plants get a good start. At one year old they may be set out in the forest rows.

We have a native Willow that I have been testing for several years. Prof. Gale has also been testing it at the College farm at Manhattan, and called our attention to its merits last winter.

So far it promises well. Like other willows it is easily propagated from cuttings, and for a few years at least it makes a rapid growth.

For an evergreen we have the Red Cedar, which is a handsome tree where it has a chance and if well cared for makes a better show in the lawn than most of the costly foreign evergreens.

It will not bear exposure in transplanting, but if carefully handled, it is not difficult to transplant. It is perfectly hardy, I believe, throughout the State and a fast growing tree for a few years at least.

It is the best tree we have for a windbreak, screen or ornamental hedge. The wood, as we all know, is very durable and for many purposes it is preferred to any other timber.

Here, then, we have a list of native trees consisting of Black Walnut, Cottonwood, Silver Maple, Box Elder, Ash, Honey Locust, Kentucky Coffee, White Elm, Sycamore, Willow and Red Cedar—eleven different trees—all of which are adapted to our soil and climate, and most of them are grown about as

easily as corn or potatoes. [For beauty, rapidity of growth and real valuable timber they are not surpassed by any list that I have seen made up for general cultivation anywhere in the east.

There are other native trees of more or less value that may be planted by such as want a greater variety or can await the slower growth or afford the greater care and cost necessary to insure success, among which we might name as worthy of attention the Burr Oak, Pin Oak, Shellbark Hickory, Mulberry, Pecan.

"Home first; the world afterwards."

Having selected the best from our native trees, we may profitably look abroad. Of trees foreign to Kansas but natives of the United States, the Osage Orange and Catalpa, I think promise best so far as tried. [Both are natives of the Southern States and both are easily and cheaply propagated from the seed.

The Osage Orange is generally hardy enough in eastern Kansas though it may not do in the west. It makes a tolerably rapid growth. The wood makes the best of fuel and the timber is of great value wherever strength and durability are required. For the manufacture of wagons and farm machinery it is said to be the best timber in the world.

The Catalpa is a light, soft wood but reputed to be durable. It is a little tender in winter while young, and apt to be barked by rabbits in winter and defoliated by grasshoppers in the summer, but with all these drawbacks it is a much surer tree than some of the foreigners that are highly recommended.

For an evergreen the White Pine though a little difficult to handle and start, has succeeded pretty well in eastern Kansas, and it promises to be a good forest tree. It may do well further west but I could not recommend it for general cultivation without further trial.

The trees foreign to the United States that promise best in Kansas, so far as I know, are the Allantus, Austrian and Scotch Pines, Silver and Lombardy Poplars, White and Golden Willows. All of these trees are valuable for special purposes, but for general planting they will not take the place of our native trees.

We may yet learn to manage some of these foreign trees (which are now thought to be of little value—because they are too uncertain and too expensive) so that they can be as easily and cheaply grown as any of our natives and be of as great, or even greater, value for general planting.

I would again urge every one in the State, who is interested in this matter, to experiment as extensively and as thoroughly, as possible. "Try all things, prove all things, and hold fast that which is good." But don't give up our good old native trees that have stood the test of ages and grown in defiance of drouth and flood, of the fierce biting cold of winter and the scorching sun of summer, of prairie fires, rabbits and grasshoppers.

I say, don't give up these good old trees that are tried and true and depend for general planting upon any foreigner until it shall have been thoroughly tested and proved worthy of the plan.

I have been asked to give a list of six best trees for general cultivation for a farm grove, taking into account the cost and care necessary to insure success, rapidity of growth and value when grown. This is a hard question to answer. I can only give a list subject to revision at any future time.

For eastern Kansas, say as far west as the 8th principal meridian, or Solomon City, on the Kansas Pacific and Newton on the A. T. and S. F. railroad, I would plant Black Walnut, Cottonwood, Silver Maple, Osage Orange, Ash and Red Cedar.

For the country further west I would plant Box Elder in place of the Silver Maple and Honey Locust in place of the Osage Orange. We may have to throw out the Ash on account of the borers, but I am not ready to give it up yet.

As to the proper distance to plant, I repeat what I have often said that valuable forests may be grown at little expense by planting rows 12 feet apart and the trees two to three feet apart in the row, and growing some hard crop between the rows to pay cost of cultivation. But if you want tall, straight timber you may get a better grove at a little more expense by planting in rows four to six feet apart. In any case I would not put the trees over three or four feet apart in the row. Trees that naturally grow upright may be farther apart than those of a spreading habit.

Be sure that the seeds, cuttings or young plants are in good order and planted in fresh mellow soil.

If young plants are set, put them two or three inches deeper than they stood before, press the earth firmly about the roots and leave it mellow at the surface.

As to time, I believe spring planting is decidedly best. Don't plant when the ground is too wet to be in good workable order, as it is apt to bake and injure or even kill the trees if the summer proves dry.

After planting give good cultivation for at least three years—longer if needed—to keep the ground mellow, and the trees will seldom be injured by drouth. But you might just as well expect to grow a crop of corn without cultivation as a crop of trees. Last summer was perhaps the most trying season on trees that we have had for many years.

I planted trees on the plains from Hutchinson to the west-line of the State, I cultivated to keep the ground mellow around them, and most of them lived and grew as well as is

usual in eastern nurseries, notwithstanding the drouth and heat of the summer, and were vigorous and healthy until they were stripped by the grasshoppers.

Some of those planted last spring, and most of those planted the year before, survived even a good growth. While all over the country, wherever I went, I saw poor hungry, thin trees; drooping and dying with their roots confined in adobe beds so compact that they could not drink of the water or eat of the food that was plentiful in the earth below and around them. You might as well fasten your horse in the stall and expect him to live on the hay in the pasture or on the corn that lies in the crib as to expect trees to live and grow in such hard unworked soil.

I feel almost like saying when I see people who seem careful enough in other matters, allowing their trees to die or be ruined for want of a little care and cultivation, and then complaining that growing is a failure in Kansas. Neglect is a failure everywhere.

The man is a failure who neglects to do well what he undertakes to do, and his work is a failure. But to the man who will get such trees as are suited to soil and climate and give them intelligent and reasonable care success is as sure and profitable as anything can be in the future.

THE CHEMIST'S DUTY TO FARMERS AND FRUIT GROWERS.

BY W. K. KEDZIE, PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY, KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Read before the Kansas State Horticultural Society, at Emporia, December, 15 1874.

But in endeavoring to reverse the footsteps of the illustrious Liebig, Kansas chemist of to-day, in the attempt to discharge of his first great duty to the farmer will find himself encompassed by the same difficulties which beset the great German chemist twenty-five years ago. For the first great duty which he is plainly called upon to fulfill, is to enter his most emphatic protest against the too prevalent treatment which the farm soils of Kansas are to-day receiving and this though a question of vital importance to Kansas agriculture is like all momentous problems, one whose solution is attended with extreme and complex difficulty.

I doubt not that to every farmer and fruit grower in the room to-night there has been presented in a thousand ways this imperative question: Will the wealth of our Kansas soils, with all their marvelous and boasted fertility forever prove inexhaustible and un-failing, or will our lavish and extravagant system of culture display its effects fifty years from to-day in exhausted, impoverished and desolated fields?

The timely significance of such a query is obvious to the most superficial inquirer. The response, if there be one, must be based upon chemical principles. Let us discover if may be the true solution of this problem: If we are to accept as evidence in the discussion the system of culture which the vast majority of Kansas farmers are to-day actively pursuing, we should judge that each man's own satisfaction at least had decided the question for himself—that the soil of his own individual and particular farm was beyond all possibility of injury or exhaustion.

But we have only to view this problem from a fair and impartial standpoint to become convinced of the utter fallacy and fallacy of such a system of cultivation. When a farmer sets himself systematically to work "with malice aforethought," year after year, to sweep crop after crop of exhausting grain from his land without the application of an ounce of manure, or the slightest attempt at remuneration of any kind, then assuredly a judgement day before him—in the place of fertile and blossoming fields, he will find himself the unenvied possessor of broad acres of barren dirt. And yet such seems to be the deliberate and premeditated plot of too many a Kansas farmer. To designate such a systematic course of plunder as agriculture is an unwarrantable abuse of a noble and dignified word.

How much less then can it be classed under that delightful and home like old term farming. Let us away with these nice distinctions and recalling the vigorous language with which the distinguished Liebig characterized such a proceeding twenty-five years ago, let us call it what he called a highway robbery of the soil. If there were only some wise arrangement of a compensating providence by which such a piratical system of one years culture might find its merited punishment in the disaster of the next, we should not be convinced of our error and repent of our transgressions. But with this disaster and failure which is surely in store for us, removed to the indefinite future, to be endured perhaps by those who come after us, we are so tempted to continue in this theft of what rightly belongs to posterity. But if we will only listen to the dictates of common sense, this lesson of soil exhaustion may be learned just as well from the bitter experience of others as by our own ruin and disaster. It was this same vampire system of agriculture against which Liebig so emphatically protested a quarter of a century ago. It was this same system which even then was reducing the product of Peruvian and English wheat fields from one-fifth to one-fourth. "It was the notion of the English farmer," says Liebig, "that the soil contained an unlimited store of food tenable him to

continue this system of agriculture, and that his success therein depended partly upon the excellent quality of the soil and partly upon his skill in robbing it." The man who attempts to gain money by filing the weight of one gold dollar from a thousand can not plead in extenuation of his guilt that it will never be found out, for if discovered he is punished to the full extent of the law: because every one knows that this offence repeated one thousand times would leave nothing of the gold coins. And so a similar law from which there is no escape punishes the farmer who would make us believe that he knows the exact store of the plant food elements of his land and just how far they will go, or who deceives himself into the fancy that he is enriching his farm by applying on its surface the soil he has turned up from the deeper layers before. It was this same system that played the mischief with the thirty Dutch farmers of the valley—just as I have heard many Kansas farmers affirm, they maintained that their farm lands along the Missouri River were too rich and too fertile; and that the application of any fertilizer would produce positive injury. So they carted their stablemanure on the ice of the Missouri River each winter that it might be swept away each season by the spring floods and thus, removed beyond all danger of poisoning their land. You know how barren a reward they reaped for their insane folly. It was this same system of cultivation which has bequeathed to the present generation these old Virginia Tobacco fields, as you find them to-day—perhaps the most desolate display that American agriculture can furnish. And coming nearer home yet, it is this same system which has given us here in Kansas these well known exhausted Indian fields of Wyandotte and other counties upon our own borders—a work begun by the Wyandotte Indian and nearly completed by the white settler. But let us examine a little more closely and discover if we may by what process this ruinous exhaustion may take place. Let us remove from the soil a growing plant carefully submit to a bright red heat, and we shall find that the greater portion of its fabric has disappeared as water and carbonic acid and that there remains in its place a white powder which we call the ash of the plant. This ash it is, which now demands our attention. We know it to be an absolutely essential portion of the plants food for if by experiment we attempt to grow the plant upon soil perfect in every other respect except that it is destitute of the elements of its own ash, death results at short notice. Let us suppose that the common Barley had been the subject of our experiment. Then upon the examination of its ash, we shall find in every 100 parts.

	GRAIN.	STRAW.
Potash.....	18.5	12.0
Soda.....	3.0	4.0
Magnesia.....	7.0	3.0
Lime.....	2.7	7.3
Iron oxide.....	7	1.9
Phosphoric acid.....	32.4	6.0
Sulphuric acid.....	2.8	2.3
Silica.....	31.1	59.7
Chlorine.....	1.1	2.6

Thus it is that we may estimate the actual number of pounds of these ingredients which must exist in every fertile soil in order that it may produce one average crop of barley. Such a barley soil must contain to the acre and to the depth of one foot: Potash, 55 lbs; Lime, 28 lbs; Soda, 17 lbs; Phosphoric acid, 55 lbs; Magnesia, 17 lbs; Sulphuric acid, 11 lbs; and Chlorine, 8 pounds. Now many of these ingredients exist in the soil in such infinite quantities that we need never fear, but that they will be furnished in plentiful abundance. Such as Silica and Lime and Magnesia and Iron. In these are other of these ingredients of absolute necessity to the plants vigor and vitality, whose quantity is by no means unlimited.

To be continued.

Prerogatives of Husbandry.

It is requested that all Granges within the State report the names and postoffice address of their Masters and Secretaries, elected for the ensuing year, to the Secretary of the State Grange, G. W. Sprague, of Jacksonville, Neosho county, Kansas. It is also requested that each delegation from every county report the names and postoffice address of the Masters and Secretaries of the Subordinate Granges of their respective counties at the coming meeting of the State Grange, on the third Wednesday of February next. G. W. Sprague, Sec. State Grange.

To Deputies.

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

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

The Secretaries and Treasurers will please bear in mind that their Reports should not be sent to the State Agent at Topeka. We have received a large number of the reports of both Secretaries and Treasurers, some of them addressed to the State Agent, which, after being opened, came to the agency for remailing. Secretaries should send their reports to G. W. Sprague, Jacksonville, Neosho county; and Treasurers, to H. H. Agell, Sherman City. J. G. Otis.

CHATS WITH PATRONS AND REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BY W. F. FOFENOR.

Communications for this Department must be accompanied by a name and postoffice address. Questions are often asked which it would be improper to answer in this column. We shall not publish names—only initials.

PATRONS:—We wish you all a "Happy New Year." Many of you will say "That is well

enough, but we want something better. Well, we propose to give you something else; but first we feel like thanking our many friends for their very generous contributions; we feel grateful to Providence that has put it into the hearts of many of the patrons of other States to send us the bounties of the holidays.

We were surprised and gratified by the appearance of brother W. H. Green of McDonough County Council, Illinois, at the same place, a committee sent out by our friends to visit us and distribute for the provisions, valued at \$1,500 or \$2,000, their good souls, we were glad to see them and all such good friends. They say we have their sympathies in our misfortunes, and that our Illinois brethren are greeting us and saying we shall not suffer while their cribs are full. God bless them for their kindness and sympathy. We shall always remember our McDonough friends.

Next comes a greeting from brother Ellis, Master of the Ohio State Grange, wishing us a happy new year, and to show that he means what he says, accompanies it with the significant sum of \$1,000, saying "From the patrons of Ohio to their brethren in Kansas." Brethren, this speaks for itself. We have nothing more to say, but think this will sound more pleasant to your ears than "We would like to send you something if we were sure you would get it," as we hear from some.

Accompanying this you will find statement of cash contributions up to this time. With this money we are purchasing provisions, clothing, etc., and sending out as fast as we can. Our agents will all hear from us this week. Do not forget to receipt for all you receive, as we wish to make a record of it.

We receive many letters from brethren in the eastern counties of this State, saying they have small contributions they wish to make, and asking what to do with them. Send direct to our agents. We can have no record of such donations, unless the agents acknowledge the receipt of the same to us.

For the Kansas Farmer.

ARBITRATION IN THE GRANGE.

BY NOAH CAMERON.

This feature of the Grange is no doubt a good one if it can be carried out as intended, and prevent litigation in the courts, and arbitration is just as good out of the Grange as in, then why is it not more universally adopted? The answer is, because it does not give as good satisfaction as the courts.

Now, if we have compulsory arbitration in the Grange and in a way that does not give satisfaction, the tendency will be a gradual disorganization of the Grange. Therefore it becomes an important question for thought and study.

Not long since we happened to be complainant of a case of arbitration. The complaint was made and the case was referred to a committee of three, but it was a hard matter to find any one that would serve, and then the committee could not sit any time that they would attend to the matter. But in the interim one of the parties saw the committee and had other parties go and see the committee, and by dint of exaggeration, or what some would call lying, prejudiced the minds of the committee, or at least some of them, so that when the committee met to consider and hear the case one member expressed himself before he had heard a word, that his mind was already made up and of course the result was a decision as far from justice as it possibly could be.

With honest men there is hardly any dispute, but when an honest man deals with a rogue the latter is on the alert to take the advantage, and when the matter goes into the hands of arbitrators, he is just as active in his unscrupulous work with the arbitrators and the consequence is, that justice is cheated in a large number of cases.

Now, without further comment, we will give what we believe to be the correct way to arbitrate, either in the Grange or out:

Let the parties in dispute agree on some man of known intelligence and integrity, and one is just as good as three or a dozen, and it is not necessary that the arbitrator should be selected from the Grange of which the disputants are members, nor that he should belong to any Grange, and there are very good reasons why he should not belong to the same Grange—he might have prejudices in favor of one or the other of the parties or if alike friendly to both, he would be likely to offend one or the other in his decision.

So, it is plain to be seen, that it would be best to select a man that knows nothing of the case and that may not be a particular friend of either.

Then the parties should agree to pay the man they select equally, for his time in hearing their case and giving his decision, and then to prevent any unlawful interference with the arbitrator selected, the parties should go immediately with their evidence and let the case before him.

If arbitration is conducted in this way and a man selected of good sense and discretion ninety-nine times in a hundred justice will not be cheated.

A GRANGER ON TOBACCO.

We have been discussing the use of tobacco in our Grange recently, and find we all agree that it is not only a useless but a filthy and pernicious practice.

After being a slave to it for more than thirty years I can testify that I feel like a new and a free man since discarding it, and I appeal to my brethren to consider that out of the 40,000 members in the State probably one-third of them spend an average of \$14 each, annually, for tobacco, making a total of \$182,000, which, if distributed among the destitute Patrons of Kansas, would bring joy and comfort to many now suffering from cold and famishing for food.

Is this enough to decide some of us, particularly of young members, to abandon the debilitating, unclean and extravagant habit? We would like to hear the subject agitated.

RELIEF FUND.—The following are the cash contributions received to date:

Ossage Valley Grange.....	\$5 00
Good Hope Grange.....	5 00
Richview Grange.....	5 00
Kickapoo Grange.....	3 00
Snowflake Grange.....	5 00
Elm Creek Grange, Marion co.....	15 00
Capital Grange.....	1 00
J. A. McCarty.....	1 00
Daniel Newman.....	2 00
Wm Sims.....	5 00
John Peck.....	1 00
H. Freeman.....	5 00
Progressive Grange.....	5 00
Pauline Grange.....	5 00
Spring Hill Grange, Johnson co.....	34 00
Salem Grange, Knox co., Ill.....	20 00
Amity Grange, Neosho co.....	5 00
Oak Grange.....	5 00
Girard Grange.....	21 10
Bellefonte Grange.....	10 00
Warren Grange, Ind., by J. W. Priddy.....	20 00
Fancy Oak Grange.....	5 00
Vienna Grange.....	5 00
Indian Oak Grange.....	2 00
Highland Grange, Ossage co.....	25 00
Orange Grange.....	2 00
Plymouth Grange.....	3 00
Evergreen Grange.....	20 00
Ohio State Grange, H. S. Ellis, Master, 1,250 00	
Henly Jones, Ind.....	5 50
Louisiana State Grange.....	500 00
Neosho Grange.....	15 00
Elm Tree Grange.....	25 00
Ossage Valley Grange.....	5 00
Mt. Moriah Grange, Mo.....	5 00
Spring Hill Grange.....	4 50
C. E. Bunn, Princeton, Mo.....	50 00
Ohio State Grange.....	1,000 00
Kanawha Grange, Douglas co.....	5 00

Total Jan. 4, 1875.....\$3,117 10

We have received notice of numerous small donations of clothing and provisions from Grange in the eastern portion of this State, which are requested should be sent direct to our agents in the west. We cannot report such donations until we get receipts from the recipients. In regard to our cash receipts, we will tell you next week "What have you done with the money?"

Educational.

EDITED BY PROF. J. B. HOLBROOK.

A DYING OFFICE.

The people of Kansas are earnestly and sternly demanding the abolition of the county office superintendent of Public Instruction. It is not because Jay Hawks are indifferent to the claims of education or because they have forgotten the "we must educate" of Dr. Beecher or because they are unwilling to undergo any sacrifice for the good of the rising generation, or because they are not educated themselves, but because this office is in such bad repute; but because they are educated, sensible, thinking people not to be imposed upon by semblances and showings. They do not propose to keep on hand a costly machinery, the returns of which are inappreciable, for the sake of appearances. They claim the superintendency is a non-paying investment; and the claim is based upon arguments, which when gathered together, seem to justify to a great extent the almost unanimous verdict against the office at the last popular opinion.

The first specific duty of the county Superintendent is to divide the county into a convenient number of districts and to alter the same when the interests of the inhabitants require it. This claim that in the performance of this duty a deal of injustice is done by the carelessness of the officer in not consulting the interests of all or even a majority of the parties concerned; and, too frequently, by a wanton disregard of the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number. The necessity for such division of the county is not denied; but it is affirmed that the board of county commissioners could perform the duty with less liability to mistakes from ignorance or undue influence exerted by single persons, as they are a body corporate meeting at specified times and places where all petitions for formations of new districts, or change of old, would be acted upon in a manner similar to that now in vogue for laying and taking up public highways.

The next duty pertaining to the office is apportioning the school money. No injustice is claimed in the execution of this duty, other than that worked by unjust and frequent changing of district lines. But the county clerk is considered a very proper person to perform the duty. The amount of money to be apportioned is not large—Leavenworth county receives the most \$18,578.78, six counties receive none at all—the apportionment is an arithmetical example of an hours length, and the orders on the treasurer might be drawn by the clerk in a half day, so that the addition to his labors would not be great.

Next, the superintendent is directed by statute "to visit each of the schools within his jurisdiction at least once a term, and to note the course and method of instruction, and the

branches taught, and to give such directions in the art of teaching, and the method thereof, as to him shall seem necessary and expedient." This duty cannot well be delegated to any other office. If the office is abrogated visitation ceases; and this consequence is comprehended, which shows that, in the opinion of the people, the amount of official visiting performed by the superintendents is not of sufficient value to warrant the continuance of the office.

And so we might run through the different functions, separately, but it will suffice to say that it is proposed to throw upon other officers such duties as are necessary to be performed, and to go without the performance of the rest; that the duties we have not mentioned are quite as bitterly criticised as any we have mentioned, and, possibly, the duty of examining more.

But in spite of all this, we believe the office ought to be preserved; that the reasons for preserving are just as good to day as the reasons for forming were fourteen years ago. The great cry against the office is not that the duties are superfluous, but that they are not performed. It is not claimed that society would be better off without the office properly administered; but as well off without it as it is administered. The people do not object to paying for supervision of their schools. They only object to paying for it and not getting it. In fact the whole cry is against the officers and not the office. The office and the officers should not be confounded. If the office could be filled with good, competent, working men, instead of reductions of salaries the talk would be of increase; instead of abolition of the office the proposition would be for establishment of similar offices for townships. It is useless to enquire why the office has not been filled with competent men. Nothing much would be gained by saying that ministers who have not brains enough to gather a paying congregation think themselves peculiarly adapted to this office, and the people too frequently agree with them; nor by remarking that weak minded lawyers who find late in life they have mistaken their calling are selected to fill it; or by suggesting that M. D.'s have been elected to the office for which they are not prepared by people who will not hire them in a capacity for which they have prepared; nor by stating that the office is some times given in payment for political service; nor by claiming in mitigation of the offenses of the office that it has very seldom been filled with competent educators who could visit a school and understandingly teach a teacher how to teach, or "deliver a lecture to the people for the purpose of elevating the standard of education," or conduct a teacher's institute, or pass a fair opinion on examination papers. It is more to the purpose to inquire how it may be better filled; which inquiry we leave for discussion till there is some assurance that it will have to be filled.

The office being constitutional will have to be abolished by an amendment, the act of the legislature will have to be submitted for the approval of the people, which requires time. In all probability the legislature will submit such an act to the people this winter. One senatorial district elected its member by a large majority on that issue alone. The only chance for the salvation of the office is in the people. The only power that can convince the people that the office should live is the incumbents elect. They have it within their power, by performing honestly and ably all the duties pertaining to the office to practically demonstrate its utility and worth. But if visiting schools is neglected because an office is more comfortable than the open prairie; if the lectures are dry extracts of insipidity from poky books on theory and practice of teaching; or if examination papers are not critically examined and certificates distributed according to the merits of the applicants; or if institutes are play spells instead of work spells, the office will meet that fate which the officers will deserve. The people will rid themselves of the office in order to get rid of the officers.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Extracts from the Hand-Book of the Kansas State Agricultural College, located at Manhattan, Riley county. Prepared, under the directions of the Board of Regents, by John A. Anderson, President of the College.

In regard to the question whether a farmer should be generally educated as the professional man, evidently that is a matter which each student must decide for himself, and which an agricultural college must furnish according to the decision. If, after first learning those things which will be of most value in the transaction of his business, he has the time and means to take an extended course in classics, history, mental, moral and other sciences, it can be given. The only point made is, that the interests of students who are limited in means and time shall not be trampled out by a blind obedience to a senseless custom.

The farmer needs a thorough and direct education as much as does the physician.

Both deal with the subtlest of forces—life! The one seeks to control the conditions on which human life depends; the other, those on which animal and vegetable life depend. The one grapples with the diseases of an impaired body, and his battle is usually short and decisive. The other struggles to win from earth and air that food without which all bodies must perish. His battle is longer, less exciting, but none the less decisive; for

continued defeat brings poverty, and grinding poverty brings exposure, exhaustion and diseases that all laugh at medical skill. There is no apparent reason why a direct education, as valuable to the farmer as is the best medical training valuable to the physician, cannot be provided; and it is believed that the principles above set forth must alone and absolutely determine the studies and assign their proportions. For, if an industrial college provides the same road to knowledge found in literary colleges, its graduates must inevitably walk to the same point reached by their graduates, other things being equal; and having gained the same knowledge and skill, or capital, and this capital commanding a greater profit in the practice of, say, law than in farming, the chances are that its graduates, actuated by a proper self-interest, will become lawyers, and will not become farmers, because the skill demanded by the two vocations differs as wholly as ability to write a poem differs from ability to construct a locomotive. The average curriculum of literary colleges is the result of careful thought, corrected by the experience of centuries; and it justly claims the confidence awarded to a route over which, for generations, men have passed to the highest eminences of law, theology, medicine and science. But for this very reason it is neither the direct nor the best road to success in the field, the shop, or at the counter.

After so full a presentation of the principles which should determine a course of study for the education of farmers, it is not necessary to discuss with equal detail a course for mechanics. The points to settle are: What ability does the given trade require? How much of this ability is mental, and how much manual? What sciences furnish the requisite knowledge, and what drill the needed manual skill?

It is not essential that the carpenter should know how plants grow or how \$40,000 cows are bred, because his business is as different from farming as is farming from preaching. But it is essential that he should know the fitness of the different kinds of wood for different purposes, and the principles of framing, ornamentation and stair building. He requires dexterity in the use of the rule, saw and plane, and not of the plow.

Each trade requires a special ability, and, therefore, a special knowledge as well as specific manual drill. So great is the diversity in these respects that at first glance there seems to be no leading science which is useful to all, in the sense that botany and chemistry are useful to the farmer. Notwithstanding this diversity it will be found that practical mathematics, either as it treats of numbers or of lines, has a greater or less cash value for each of the trades. Take the case of two carpenters of equal skill in the use of tools and equal credit, about to bid for the erection of a costly building, the one a poor arithmetician, the other a practical mathematician. The latter understands exactly what the detail drawings indicate and what the specifications require; his estimates for material and labor are more exact, for his greater knowledge solves many questions that remain doubtful to the former; hence he allows less margin for work that is new to both, bids lower, employs his competitor at journeyman's wages, performs less physical labor and receives a far greater profit. With increased capital and experience he is more apt to become a builder and earn a builder's percentage than the former. His extra knowledge has a cash value equal to the difference between the incomes of the two men. With less hard labor, the stone cutter earns more than the stone mason; the machinist more than the blacksmith; the job printer more than the compositor; the milliner more than the seamstress; and so on all the way through. The worth of mathematics to the builder, machinist, and engineer is apparent, but it may be asked: How many dollars will a knowledge of algebra add to the wages of a sign painter, or a knowledge of geometry to the pay of a clerk? Evidently, none, except in the way of general mental discipline, which we are not now considering, and which may be equally given by studies that have a specific worth.

For the Kansas Farmer.

SKULE TEECHIN.

BY OLD CENTRE.

Seein the Edukashunal kolum in the FARMER, reminds us that we useter teech, wur actually a skuleteecher. We had our komishun to teech, er sirtifikate, as we kalled it. I had several ov them to wurst. the 1st time we was inspekted the superviser liked our looks purty wel, and giv us a no. 3. the next time we tride he was kross and only giv us a no. 1. we teeched on both ov them so as to hav plenty ov awtharwity. we lived very moril—as a teacher we never got drunk, never swared, nor gambled for munny—we warnt allowed to, and we didnt. we tride to be almyable, but to satisfy 20 or 30-gude mammas and a few old papas, and ourself tu, completely befuddled us. We quit teechin afore we got rich.

Teachers is unushally onest. They never form into rings for the purpos of speculatin in stox or stat munny. In fact the teacher's perfeeun is a poor one to embark in—if you want to handel bank stak, ralerode stak, guverment stak, or public munise, a poor one, mity poor. If you want to embark in eny of those skeems you must be a pollytishun or a gentlemann, an, if you see a chance for to make a gude big steel and you make a success of it, youre a nice man, but if you make a faleyreure then youre a mule.

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In answering an Advertisement found in these columns you will confer a favor by stating you saw it in the KANSAS FARMER.

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THE FOUR COURSES OF INSTRUCTION, FARMERS, MECHANICS, BUSINESS and WOMEN, are prepared with express reference to these things:

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In order to be safe, the Association fixes the rate at one-fifth higher than the average rate of all the companies in Michigan. The difference in the construction of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds something to risks in Kansas as compared with Michigan.

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A policy is then issued for 3 years, and a premium note taken for the remaining 3 years of.....\$5 00

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That every Patron in the State may have the benefit of a copy of the Patron's Hand-Book, we have determined to reduce the price within the reach of every grange in the State. It will be sent to any address, postage paid, for

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J. K. HUDSON, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

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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 interested in the various branches of agriculture. The editor will accept of information upon every phase of the farmers' movement, will also be a prominent feature of the paper. Specimen copies will be sent free to any address.

A SPLENDID GIFT FROM OHIO.

"From the Patrons of Ohio to their suffering brethren in Kansas," is the modest language of Master Lewis of the Ohio State Grange in enclosing a draft to the Master of the Kansas State Grange for \$1,000. This raises the sum contributed by the Patrons of Ohio to \$3,250. Who will say there is not a bond of fraternal feeling uniting the Patrons of Ohio and Kansas?

This money is carefully and judiciously expended for clothing and food which is promptly forwarded to the frontier counties, where it is doing a noble work. We, and thousands of native Ohioans in the State, feel a pride in conveying to the generous Patrons of our native State the heartfelt thanks of the Granges of Kansas. It is a noble offering, which can never be forgotten by Kansas and one which makes stronger the bond of fraternal fellowship and good feeling prompted as it has been by the highest and best feelings of the human heart.

THE DEATH OF GERRITT SMITH.

In the death of Gerritt Smith, which occurred at the residence of Gen. Jno. Cochran, in New York, at 12:30 on the 29th of December, 1874, the country has lost one of its noblest and best citizens.

As one of the early anti-slavery workers Gerritt Smith was prominent in giving it not only the benefit of his voice and pen, but in furnishing from his large wealth, very important money help.

As a philanthropist he was ready at all times to relieve want and suffering without regard to race or condition. During his long and useful life he gave away immense sums of money for all kinds of charities and will long be remembered as one of the purest and best men of his time.

THE NEGLECT OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

The one source from which the Patrons of Kansas and Nebraska had a right to expect help in their time of need, the National Grange, has failed to respond. A prompt contribution from the large treasury fund would have done much to cement the interests of the Order throughout the West, and proved that the officers of the National Grange are cognizant of the vital interests of the Order throughout the country. We suppose the officers are too deeply engaged in the work of making regalia and song books to occupy their minds with matters of relieving suffering Patrons, so far removed from Washington as the frontier counties of Kansas. The noble contributions of the State and Subordinate Granges pringe to view very unfavorably the present neglect of the officers of the National Grange.

SHALL IT BE FORM AND CEREMONY, OR ACTUAL LIVING WORK?

The National Grange meets at Charleston, S. C., February 3, 1875.

As the time approaches, the Subordinate Granges should indicate to the Masters of the State Granges their wishes upon various questions which are likely to come before that body. The FARMER during the past year has advocated:

1. That all Fourth degree members be eligible to any position in the Order.
2. The reduction of the Charter member fee to \$3.00, and regular member fee to \$3.00, and dispensation fee to \$5.
3. Such changes in the Constitution as will permit members to take all the degrees in one

or two meetings.

4. The abrogation of all degrees beyond the Fourth.

These changes are asked in order to secure greater economy, larger membership, more time for business and valuable discussion, and to conform the organization to the broadest republican principles, as opposed to class privileges being conferred upon Masters or Past Masters.

A new Fifth degree county Grange is advocated by some. This organization, as it now exists, is the County Council, the business organization of the Subordinate Granges, and to encumber it with new forms, would be to take up more time with useless and uncalled for machinery. In our opinion the permanency of the Grange does not depend upon a multiplication of its ceremonies, but upon its addressing itself at once to the objects for which it was created, viz: the development of the social element among farmers, the creation of Grange libraries, and the discussion of subjects of interest and value to members, and through its County Council and State business organization, to secure the benefits of concentration and co-operation to its members.

Cheering.—To-day, [Wednesday January 6] 1 p. m. up to this hour, the new subscriptions received this day for the FARMER is 107. This looks to us somewhat as if the FARMER was being endorsed by the people of Kansas.

Send in the clubs. The old FARMER will be brighter and better in 1875 than ever before. Its voice will always be found on the side of the oppressed and wronged, asking for progress and reform.

State News Items.

OUR WATERPOWER.—The dam across the Verdigris river is now nearly completed, and Mr. Waldschmidt is expecting an experienced engineer next week to complete the race and prepare to set the water wheels. As we had anticipated, he will have more calls for power than he will be able to supply.

Already the Grange has spoken for power for a cotton mill, and state that they have six thousand dollars ready to invest, if terms can be arranged.

Another party contemplates the erection of an oil mill, while still another wants power for a furniture factory.—*South Kansas Tribune.*

THE NEWS says immigrants are again pouring into Hutchinson and Reno county. Many of them are locating on the homestead land in the southwest and western portions of the county, while others are buying claims or railroad land near town. There never was such a time for investment, and never will be again. This fact settles in the eastern portion of the State realize, and hence a heavy immigration from the Missouri river country.

THE past year has not been one of general prosperity, and in many places business has been almost entirely paralyzed. Eureka has been an exception. Trade has been dull it is true, but still our merchants have managed to live. Crops have been somewhat short, and this in its turn has made money scarce. But there has not been a time when improvement has entirely ceased in town. The new buildings put up during the past year are of the most substantial kind, mostly of stone and intended to stay. We know of no town in this portion of the country that has made so much improvement during the year as Eureka.—*Eureka Herald.*

WHEAT.—The growing wheat never presented a more propitious appearance in Wilson county than it does at this time, nor were there ever so many broad acres carpeted with its emerald growth. Thus far there has been no cold weather to retard it, the past fall having been favorable in all respects and the month of December very mild, and wheat has flourished every day from the time its tender blades first peeped above the ground. We have had slight showers or snows every week, which makes just the kind of a season for fall wheat. From every township of the county the report is alike cheering and favorable, and it is safe to estimate a yield of wheat in Wilson county next season of at least five hundred thousand bushels.—*Wilson County Citizen.*

Last week the Lawrence Journal announced: The total number of hogs packed in this city this season will reach in round numbers 17,000. Of these Ridenour & Baker killed 14,000, Bew & Co. 2,500, and Deichman 520.

There is to day about nine thousand bushels of wheat in our Elevators and over a thousand bushels of barley, besides the whole fax seed crop of this season which is near 20,000 bushels, bought up by Baker & Knapp, none has been shipped.

The first settlements were made in the fall of 1854 and by the census of 1870 the population of the country was 20,592. The growth and improvement of the country since its first settlement has been steady and permanent and it is now one of the foremost agricultural countries in the State. The last assessment shows there are 121,957 acres of land in cultivation, 7,840 acres planted to tree fruit. Product for 1873, 13,080 bushels of apples. Three hundred and twelve acres in vineyard. Gallons of wine made in 1873, 2,742.—*Douglas County, Evening Standard.*

The Junction Union Speaking of the Hand Book of the agricultural college says: We commend the book to all parents who have boys and girls to educate; to all teachers of all grades; to the tax-payers of the State who wish to know that their money is well spent, and to all who have watched with interest the labors of the President of the Agricultural College, a man who cares no more for the ichthyosaurus than any other beast, and who never saw the megatherium he was afraid of.—*Junction Union.*

Elk Falls is a good place for erection of a woolen factory, as there are more sheep in this county than any other in this state. If your wool is made into cloth at home thousands of dollars would be kept here that is now sent off. Every enterprise that tends to keep money at home has a tendency to improve the times.—*Elk Falls Journal.*

A large majority of the papers of the State favor the re-election of Geo. Martin to the office of state printer. It can't be denied that he is a vast improvement over anything we have had in that line, and it is but simple justice that he should have another term.—*Oaklawn Independent.*

General News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Washington, Jan. 5, 1875.

Mr. Scott presented a resolution of the American Iron and Steel association, proposing a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada. Referred.

Mr. Logan presented a memorial of ten thousand soldiers asking for the passage of the bill reported by the committee on military affairs, to equalize bounties. Laid on the table.

Mr. Sargent, from the committee on appropriations, reported a naval appropriation bill with various unimportant amendments. Place on the calendar.

Mr. Thurman offered the following resolution, and asked its present consideration:

Resolved, That the president of the United States is hereby requested to inform the senate whether any portion of the army of the United States, or any officer or officers, or any soldier or soldiers of such army, did in any manner attempt to interfere or intermeddle with or control the organization of the general assembly of the state of Louisiana or either branch thereof, on the 4th inst.; especially whether any person or persons claiming seats in either branch of said legislature have been deprived thereof or prevented from taking the same by any such military force, officer or soldier, and if such has been the case, that the president inform the senate by what authority such intervention has taken place.

Mr. Conkling moved to amend the resolution by inserting after the word requested, "if in his judgment not incompatible with public interest." Mr. Sherman inquired if the amendment would preclude an objection. The vice-president inquired if there was any objection to the consideration of the resolution at the present time. No objections being made the vice president announced that the resolution was before the senate, the pending question being an amendment of Conkling's. The senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1875.

Mr. Townsend, from the committee on public lands, reported back the senate bill appropriating \$80,000 for the distribution of seeds in those portions of the country desolated by grasshoppers.

On a point of order made by Mr. Willard, the bill was referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Phillips, from the same committee, reported a bill amendatory of the act of April 7, 1869, for the relief of homestead settlers in Kansas. After explanations by Messrs. Phillips and Cobb, the bill passed.

Mr. Wheeler moved to go into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill.

Mr. Butler wanted to go to the speaker's table and gave notice that his object was to get at the senate's civil rights bill and move to substitute for it the bill agreed to by the judiciary committee.

Mr. Sargent from the committee on appropriations, reported the naval appropriation bill, with various unimportant amendments was placed on the calendar by a vote of 99 to 03.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill. It appropriates \$27,901,500. It forbids recruiting beyond the number of 25,000 enlisted men, including Indian scouts and hospital stewards. It forbids allowance of mileage and transportation in excess of amount actually paid, except to United States marshals and deputy marshals. It also forbids payment for transportation of troops over any railroad constructed in part by the aid of grants of public lands, but such railroad companies may bring suit in court, of claims for payment of such transportation. It also forbids any expenditure at the national armories in the perfection of patentable inventions in the manufacture of arms by army officers who are otherwise compensated for their services.

On the subject of the clause limiting the strength of the army to 25,000, Mr. Eldridge remarked that there were 1,800 now engaged in organizing the legislature in New Orleans.

Sheridan at the Front.

He takes Command at New Orleans.

Owing to inadvertence or neglect, we do not know which, the following most important dispatch has just been received:

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4, 1875.

Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri. 9 P. M.: General Order No. 1.

Under instructions from the president of the United States, communicated to the adjutant general of the army, the undersigned hereby assumes control of the department of the Missouri, consisting of the States of Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, and the gulf posts as far east and embracing Fort Jefferson and Key West, and including the posts in Mobile bay, which will hereafter constitute one of the departments of the military division of the Missouri.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut. Gen. U. S. A. Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, No. 48.

HON. W. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War, Washington.

It is with deep regret that I have to announce to you the existence in this State of a spirit of defiance to all lawful authority, and an insecurity of life which is hardly realized by the general government or the country at large. Lives of citizens have become so jeopardized that unless something is done for protection to the people all the security usually offered by law will be over-ridden. Defiance to the laws, and the murder of individuals seems to be looked upon by the community here from a standpoint that gives immunity to all who choose to indulge in either. As the civil government appears unable however, to punish, or even arrest offenders, I have tonight assumed control over the Department of the Gulf.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, Lt. General. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The following dispatch was received from Gen. Sheridan:

Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri.

New Orleans, Jan. 5, 1875.

To the Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:—I think the terrorism now existing in Louisiana, Mississippi

and Arkansas, could be entirely removed and confidence and fair dealings established, by the arrest and trial of the ringleaders of the armed white league. If Congress would pass a bill declaring them banditti they could be tried by a military commission. The leaders of the banditti who murdered me here on the 14th of last September, and also more recently at Vicksburg, should in justice to law and order and the peace and prosperity of this southern part of the country, be punished. It is possible that if the president would issue a proclamation declaring them banditti, that no further action need be taken except that which would devolve upon me. (Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut. Gen. U. S. A.

SUPREME COURT SYLLABI.

STATE OF KANSAS, Supreme Court.

The City of Leavenworth vs. D. P. S. Error from Leavenworth County. AFFIRMED.

By the Court. In 1868 D. P. Sullivan, under a contract with the City of Leavenworth, graded a certain street. Afterwards the city levied a special tax on certain real estate belonging to Sullivan and occupied by himself and wife as a homestead, and on other real estate abutting on said street, to pay for said grading. Sullivan then commenced an action against the city to recover compensation for said grading; Hays, that he had a right to insist that the tax levied on his wife's property as well as on the other property, should be collected and paid to him, and therefore that as the city failed to provide any means for collecting said tax, said action may be maintained, as well for the grading done in front of his wife's property as for that done in front of other property. All the Justices concurring.

David G. Swartz vs. J. C. Redfield et al. Error from Allen County. AFFIRMED.

By the Court. I. The endorsement of a note after maturity is in effect the drawing of a new bill payable on demand, and to hold the indorser, demand and notice upon payment are essential. II. Where the indorsers of an overdue note at the time of the endorsement prosecuting an action thereon against the maker, which action is continued, and thereafter terminated adversely to them, on a ground that their interest in the note had ceased; H. that in order to charge them on their indorsement demand and notice were essential. All the Justices concurring.

James DeLong vs. Jonathan Stahl. Error from Montgomery County. REVERSED.

By the Court. I. The powers of a referee are limited by the order appointing him, and when in such order he is directed to make a report within a certain time, and on a time passes without any report, his powers are at an end, and a report thereafter is a mere volunteer report, and without validity. II. It is error for the court to confirm any such volunteer report. III. Trial courts should by general rule, on each order of reference, require notice to be given by the referee of the completion of his report to each party, a reasonable time before its filing, in order to give opportunity for the preparation and presentation of a bill of exceptions. Kingman, C. J. concurring. Valentine, J. dissenting in the decision upon the ground stated in the first paragraph of this syllabus.

The St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway Co. vs. S. O. Thacher. Error from Douglas County. AFFIRMED.

By the Court. Where a person acting for himself and also acting as the agent for a certain principal, entered into a contract in his own name with a railway company for the removal of a certain specific cattle, a portion of which belonged to himself and the other portion belonged to his principal, and the name of his principal was not disclosed in said contract, and the cattle were removed during the transportation, through the negligence of the railway company, and the principal commenced an action against the railway company for the loss sustained by himself, not making the agent a party to the action, and no claim was made that the agent was defrauded of parties either plaintiff or defendant, but the action was tried upon its merits and judgment rendered for the plaintiff; Hays, that in such a case the action may be maintained. All the Justices concurring.

The City of Emporia et al. vs. H. E. Norton et al. Error from Chase County. REVERSED.

By the Court. I. A law may be so completely at variance with the constitutional provision as to be absolutely null and all circumstances void; or it may be valid as to some classes of cases and void as to others; or it may be fairly susceptible of two constructions, one of which conflicts while the other harmonizes with the constitution. II. In the first class of cases the decisions will be uniformly against the law and all rights claimed under it; in the second they would vary with the construction of the case for which the support of the law was urged; while in the third that construction which best serves to preserve the constitution will be preferred to that which destroys it.

III. Sec. 41, of chap. 160, of the laws of 1872, which purports to grant to cities of the second class power in all cases of insufficient levy or assessment, to re-assess, may be placed in the second class of cases above named. IV. Purporting to cure all defects, it cures all the power of the legislature to cure. V. Though containing no restriction on the power to levy taxes, it is not in conflict with sec. 5, art. X of the constitution. VI. Where the original purpose for which the tax is levied is one of the ordinary purposes of municipal government, and within the powers granted, and where there is no fraud or oppression in the levying of the tax, and no inequality, a legislature can by subsequent enactment cure any defect in the proceedings to collect the tax which it is the first instance by prior enactment have made material.

VII. The city of Emporia, a city of the second class was authorized to improve its streets. It caused to be curbed, gutters and macadamized. It attempted to assess and collect the cost thereof from the adjoining lots, but failed, owing entirely to the fact no estimate of the cost had been made by the engineer and submitted to the council prior to the levy. Subsequently by general law the legislature authorized a reassessment and levy by cities of second class in all cases of prior insufficient assessments and levies; Hays, that this cured the defect caused by the omission of the estimate, and that the city proceeded to reassess and collect the taxes therefor. All the Justices concurring.

The State of Kansas vs. Walter Beebe. Appeal from Sedgewick County. REVERSED.

By the Court. Where a person charged with the commission of a criminal offense is at liberty on bail, and his surety with his consent but without any copy of the record

delivers him to the sheriff, taking his receipt therefor, Hays, that the sheriff, while having the custody of the prisoner, cannot lawfully hold the prisoner in custody against his will, and therefore that if he escapes from the custody of the sheriff without committing a felony, and also any other person may assist him to escape without committing a felony. Kingman, C. J., dissents.

The State of Kansas vs. Peter Marsh. Appeal from Mitchell County. AFFIRMED.

By the Court. While a grand jury should only be called by order of the district court, yet when one has been called by order of the judge in vacation, and has been impaneled, charged and sworn by the court, it is a de facto grand jury, and under sec. 70 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, no objection is good to an indictment presented by it on account of the manner of its organization, which does not imply corruption in such organization. All the Justices concurring.

The Board of County Commissioners of the County of Sedgewick vs. H. W. Bailey. Original Proceeding in Mandamus. Judgment for Defendant.

By the Court. Valentine, J. The constitutional provision that "No bill shall be passed more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title," (Const. art. 3, sec. 16), is mandatory; and if the legislature should clearly violate this provision by putting something in the body of an act not embraced in the title thereof, or wholly foreign to the title, it would be the duty of the courts to strike such portion of the act void. If any law violating the constitution should be passed in any of its stages in violation of this provision, on or before the final passage of the bill, to correct it so as to make it harmonious with said provision, and if they should fail to do so in itself, or some portion thereof, would be void.

II. Where the legislature, on March 2d, 1868, passed an act entitled "An act defining the boundaries of counties," (Gen. Stat. 228), and afterwards passed another act entitled "An act amendatory and supplemental to an act defining the boundaries of counties," (Gen. Stat. 228, 1868), (Laws of 1873, page 183) by section 5 of the last mentioned act created the new county of Harvey, taking a portion of the county of Sedgewick and placing it within the boundaries of Harvey, and by section 6 of said last mentioned act provided that any arbitrary rule, for taxing the territory detached from Sedgewick county and attached to Harvey county, to assist in paying certain old debts of Sedgewick county, Hays, that the matters contained in section 6 were not expressed in the title to the bill, and therefore that said section 6 is unconstitutional and void. All the Justices concurring.

A. G. Magill vs. Edwin A. Wade et al. Error from Bourbon County. REVERSED.

By the Court. While the ordinary rule is that where the statute prescribes the form of a tax deed, as a condition, where the form is sufficient, yet where the conditions of the deed are such that to follow the form is to recite an untrue and show an illegal sale, the form must be modified to suit the facts. A county may not enter into competition with individuals as a voluntary bidder at a tax sale; it can only become the involuntary purchaser of what cannot be otherwise sold. III. The statutory form of a tax deed is for voluntary purchases, and where such a deed is based upon a sale to the county, it must be modified so as to show the conditions upon which a county can lawfully become purchaser. All the Justices concurring.

Samuel Lappin vs. James E. Munford. Error from Nemaha County. REVERSED.

By the Court. I. A claim existing in favor of an estate for services rendered by the decedent in his life time, is personal property which may be sold by the administrator. II. The legal title to the personal property of a decedent is vested in his executor or administrator, and except as restricted by provisions of statute, such executor or administrator can legally alien and dispose of any or all of such property. III. Section 63 of the Executor's Act does not restrict the power of sale. Its purpose is to enable the administrator or executor to obtain proper credit for actual claims without subjecting the estate to expenses.

IV. Where personal property is ordered by the probate court to be sold at private sale, and the court intends to impose no other than the statutory restrictions as to price, it is unnecessary to specify such restriction in the order. V. The court may not order a private sale at less than the fourths of the appraised value, and it may increase the limit to any extent deemed best for the interests of the estate. VI. Where a party enters on a claim purchased from an estate, and alleges in his petition that the court ordered such claim sold at private sale; that it was sold to an assignee of him made with the approval of the court, and gives a copy of such order and assignment; and it appears that such order and assignment are correct as to the price, it will be presumed that the both court and administrator complied with the requirements of the statute, and such a showing of a sale will be held sufficient on demurrer. All the Justices concurring.

A. B. Stoddart vs. R. J. Vanlaningham. Error from Neosho County. AFFIRMED.

By the Court. Valentine, J. On an application for a temporary injunction, where notice of the same has been required to be given to the defendant, and notice has been given, the defendant may, on the hearing of the application, even though answer filed, introduce any legal evidence that would tend to show that the injunction should not be granted. He is not confined to evidence that merely tends to disprove the allegations of the plaintiff's petition.

Where an election for the location of a county has been held, and two places are voted for, and one being at the time the county seat, and the other not, and the board of county commissioners afterwards only canvass the votes and declare that the place has received a majority of all the votes cast, and has thereby become the county seat; and in person, being friendly to the old county seat, afterwards commences an action, under section 5 of the laws of 1871, page 193, against the county clerk to perpetually enjoin him from moving his office from the old county seat to the new county seat; and the action is prosecuted in good faith, in the district court, to final judgment upon its merits, and the judgment is rendered in favor of the defendant, against the plaintiff; and where another person, friendly to the old county seat, immediately afterwards commences another action, under said section 5, to perpetually enjoin the register of deeds from moving his office from the old county seat to the new one, also at the same time applies to the judge of the district court for a temporary injunction to restrain said register of deeds from moving his office; the action could be heard and finally determined, notice of the application is required and given to the defendant; and the judge upon the hearing of the application refuses to grant the temporary injunction; Hays, that the judge, exercising a sound judicial discretion, did not commit any error. All the Justices concurring.

Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad vs. A. J. Clemmings, Sheriff, and J. B. Brunner, Assessor, of Johnson County, Kansas. Error from Johnson County. AFFIRMED.

By the Court. Valentine, J. In 1872 the county commissioners of Johnson County levied a road tax upon the taxable property of that county. Afterwards the county clerk claimed the amount to be charged to the different

JAMIE'S FABLE.

AUNT:
Jamie, what has happened to you?
Tell me where you have been so long;
See your apron, so soiled and torn!
I fear my boy has been doing wrong.

JAMIE:
I was only playing out in the yard,
Building some houses all in a row,
And a bear walked through the garden gate,
And said "Good morning!" growling just so.

He tore this hole with his paw, I guess;
And I struck him then with a great big stick!
I almost broke his back, I s'pect!
For I tell you Aunt, he went off quick.

AUNT:
Jamie, look at Maggie's new doll,
With her rosy cheeks and bright blue eyes;
What do you think would be done to her,
If she should speak and tell naughty lies?

JAMIE:
If dolly should ever tell naughty lies
Her head should be cut right off, I think!
What do you think would be done to her,
My knife could do it quick as a wink!

AUNT:
And what should be done to a little boy
Who tells his aunt a story so wild?
No bear could say "Good-morning!" to you;
Then why do you talk in this way, my child?

JAMIE:
Don't you remember the other day
You read me a story about some bears?
And they talked together like anything,
And slept in some beds and sat up in chairs.

AUNT:
But Jamie that was a fable I read;
I told you then it wasn't true.

JAMIE:
Well Aunt, that's the matter with this:
My bear is a fable story too.

NEWSPAPERS IN SCHOOLS.

A writer in the *American Educational Monthly* advocates sturdily the reading of newspapers in school classes, with examination of pupils as to their understanding of the text. He notes that in his school the reading of *Tribune* editorials sometimes required an inquiry into the nature of governmental administration and phases of party history foreign to the usual order of thought in school life; and he concludes that pupils should be taught the kind of knowledge that would enable them to read understandingly leading editorials of the best newspapers.

We do not see what valid objection can be urged against this practice, and wonder that it is not more adopted.

If, as many educators besides President Anderson of the Agricultural College, now admit, mental discipline can be as thoroughly attained by pursuing studies that have a specific and practical value, in one's special occupation as by abstract and irrelevant problems, why should not a course of reading, include the popular and pertinent topics of the day?

School boys and girls have no time out of school to read the news nowadays, and beside making them familiar with what is going on in the world, it seems to us that some general reading, of this character would help to "tone down" the really effusions of boys who eulogize Washington and early New England history, imagining that valor and statesmanship became extant with those heroes, and that they are born to create a new era. And furthermore it would lead girls to think of many things that the coming woman will be called upon to understand.

CHARLIE ROSS.

He is not found yet, but through eastern papers we learn that the Governors of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and Connecticut are to issue proclamations releasing from all penalties the persons who may have him and are afraid to give him up. This course has been decided upon, we presume, because the detectives seem certain that the two burglars recently killed at Bay Ridge, were the men who abducted Charlie from his home last summer. One of them confessed the crime, and said the child was still alive but did not tell where he was. The wife of this same man is known to be alive, and it is reasonably supposed that these proclamations, together with the "reward of five thousand dollars and no questions asked," now offered by Mr. Ross for the return of his son, will bring him to light.

The strangest part of the tragedy is, that a reward with those conditions was not offered by the parents long ago. Of course it seems like paying a premium for a great crime, but who of us would be willing to suffer the loss of a child for the sake of principle? Not many of us possess the faith of Abraham of old, and we have never been informed that it was a moral objection that prevented this offer on the part of Mr. Ross. Indeed, we were told that at one time he would have been glad to accede to the original plan of the robbers, and pay them \$25,000 for the delivery of the boy. Whoever he may be and whatever the reasons for his detention, the afflicted parents have many prayers that he may be speedily restored to them.

For the Kansas Farmer.

MY FIRST DAY AT SCHOOL.

Fifty years ago! It does not seem so long; yet it must be fifty years. Western New York was then a wilderness and was known as the far west.

It was the longest Monday morning I have

ever known in all my life. It seemed as if school time never would come. But like all other set times it came at last, and I was through the bars into the road at least a rod in advance of the other children. But after going a quarter of a mile and joining with others, I forgot my hurry in the excitement of robbing bumble bee's nests, throwing chunks of dirt at the birds and making the squirrels hop from branch to branch among the trees, digging ground nuts, sweet slyly and "jing-shang!" but we got there at last. And such a school house! Why, it was one of the rudest hovels ever built in America; with a hog-trough roof and a puncheon floor and benches, the door also of split stuff—everything split, nothing sawed—for I do not know that there was a saw mill within twenty-five miles.

But the teacher made up for all defects in the house. She was just prim, in a nice dress and a black sponcer, and a high back comb and such long shining side combs and a ring on her finger, and a little watch that ticked so fast and a black-handled pen-knife with a shining blade—and she let me take the watch in my hand and hold it to my ear (I have not had a watch in my hand much since that) and when she called me up to read and pointed to the letters with the pen-knife and told me to say "A, B, C," I listened to hear the watch tick and looked at the shining knife more than I did at the book.

But she praised me up and talked about my being governor some day, or President, like John Quincy Adams, (I have not been, as yet, even president of an agricultural society,) and said I would be a good man, for good boys always became good men.

When she rose up from her seat she moved around so gracefully (if turning about in a space seven by nine can be called moving around) that I could hardly keep my eyes away from her. I had a sister, of course, eleven or twelve years old, but this girl was as much as seventeen or eighteen. So tall, such fair complexion and bright eyes, and withal, so loving, she fully came up to my idea of what an angel ought to be. Then she let us all go out to play, and such times! Pitching sticks and stones down into a deep ravine, climbing trees, making basswood whistles and playing French and English soldiers, but that day and many others, passed while we attended school in the little log house, and learned lessons of opulence and charity from that sweet teacher.

We considered it a privilege in those days to be allowed to walk three or four miles to school and learn what we could during the short winter months. Sometimes, when we hear little boys and girls saying it is too cold and too far to go to school, nowadays, we think perhaps if they had to make a little more effort to gain the advantage of an education, they would appreciate it better. When anything comes too easy we are apt to think it is not worth much. But, little folks, let me remind you that if you neglect your opportunities and waste your time now, you will repent it after years. Be up and doing, get all you can out of your books, this is no age for dummies to prosper in; you need play none the less hard, indeed you need to play all the harder, to make up for the walk we used to have, but don't neglect your glorious school privileges; you have every opportunity for becoming intelligent men and women, who'll make the first mark? GRANDFATHER.

For the Kansas Farmer.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Number I.

BY JAS. HANWAY.

To fully understand and appreciate our present condition, as an agricultural community, it is necessary to study the history of the past, and to trace the progressive steps which have been taken within the last hundred years and which have resulted so beneficially to the farming community, giving it character and dignity.

The enterprising agriculturist, however, is not one of those who are willing to fold his arms, and say that we have arrived at that period of progress from which there are no future results to be attained; by glancing at the past, he becomes convinced that with all the wonderful improvements of modern times, in machinery and in the scientific knowledge which chemistry has supplied us, the present only shows a gleam into the future; it is but a dawn of a new era, and those who are to follow us, will in turn look back with astonishment as we do, on the past.

In fact, no limit can be assigned, no adequate conception can be formed of the state and condition of the world, one hundred years from this time.

This may be considered by some a fancy dream, a mere flight of the imagination, but he who has a memory that recalls the state of public opinion in the rural districts only forty or fifty years ago will agree with me that the following picture of the average farmer at that time is correct. I avail myself of the words of Mr. Charles Flint, he says:—

"Farmers were not to be taught by men who never held the plow. They did not want anything to do with theories custom had marked out a road for them, and it was smooth and easy to travel, and though it might be a circle that brought up just where it had started, it had the advantage in the old farmers' mind. His comfort, as well as his happiness, was based on a feeling of filial obedience to old usage that was hereditary in his being. It was born in his blood, and ruled him with an

irresistible power. His field of reason was bounded and narrow, and his work was strictly imitative, so far as he could see, and in no way experimental. The old common law, based on precedent, custom, practice, was his guide and his rule. He would be governed by custom, not by reason. If ancient custom was known, that was good enough for him. It wasn't for him to doubt. To investigate would imply doubt. To investigate was to theorize. Theory is at the bottom of all investigation, and theory was a bugbear in his mind. The logical result that no improvements could be reached without investigation—had no terrors for him.

He seldom read. The written word he received with distrust. It might contain principles, that he cared nothing about, but practice, no matter whether founded on wisdom and experience or not, practice was the thing."

We have a few individuals yet remaining who cling to the fold fashion of our forefathers, they form a connecting link between the past and the present; they afford us evidence that the ordinary agriculturist of forty or fifty years ago, was altogether a very different type to the average of our agriculturist of the present day. How could it be otherwise. If we travel back a century or so, we find the facilities for the spread of intelligence was very limited. There were few books, and they were beyond the reach of working classes. Only about one dozen newspapers were published (in the middle of the last century; their circulation was confined to large commercial cities, and seldom found their way into the country. Agricultural papers were not known, hence the old rut of our ancestors was followed with imitative accuracy.

Intercourse between different sections of the country, was difficult—traveling was extremely limited. Before the year 1790 there was no public delivery of the mails. In 1791, the first year of the mail-service, there were but eighty-nine post-offices in the whole country, and less than two thousand miles of post-roads, and on these nine-tenths of the mail-service was done on horseback, the stage-service being very small."

We at this age can rarely imagine what the social condition of the rural districts was even less than a century ago. The increase of the postal system now established, and the facilities for travel must be admitted as amongst the leading auxiliaries to the general diffusion of knowledge.

The cultivation of tame grasses is comparatively a recent event. A century ago there was no general system adopted by the agriculturist to raise hay by sowing of grass seeds. This useful addition to our store for winter purposes is therefore a modern improvement, for it was not even practiced in the old country as a general system. A farmer at the present day may enquire, what was the substitute for hay. We may reply, swale-hay gathered from the marsh lands, and browsing in the woods.

And it is equally worthy of note, that a contemporary writer remarks that "they neither housed and milked their cows in winter, having a notion that it would kill them."

Some farmers in Kansas have had a similar notion, that cattle in this state can winter through without shelter and food, but the late springs cattle slaughter, estimated at 44,000 to deem a convincing refutation of this silly notion.

Hay of late years has been termed king from its great value. The census of 1870 estimates the hay crop at 27,816,048 tons and its value as three hundred million of dollars; adding the value of the summer and fall pasturage as of equal value, it gives us six hundred millions for the hay and grass crop of the United States, annually consumed; by stock within a year. Perhaps that vast addition to the production of food, from former years, may account in a great measure for the increased weight of our domestic animals. For example the average gross weight of neat cattle a century ago sent to the Smithfield market in the city of London, did not average over 370 lbs. and sheep 28 lbs.—now the average for neat cattle is 800 lbs. and for sheep 80 lbs.

Lane, Franklin Co.,
To be Continued.

KATIE KING.

How the Wonderful "Materializations" were Obtained.

That "Katie King," as presented for the last year of the Holmeses' seances in this city, was a being of flesh and blood has been ascertained beyond a doubt; but who she was, how she was secreted in the house, afterwards introduced into the cabinet, and so assisted as to leave it without being detected, have as yet been more or less a mystery. "Katie King," or rather the young woman who personated her, is a widow with a child, and her mother depending upon her for support. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Holmes became acquainted with her at a boarding-house, where they lived some weeks subsequent to their advent in Philadelphia. About the time the Holmeses took possession of No. 50 North Ninth street, "Katie King" became unable to pay her board, and was finally reduced to such an extremity that she was absolutely penniless and almost without clothing. Finding that this was the case, her host sold what few effects she had left, and turned the woman out in the street. In this condition she was promised assistance by Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, provided she would enact the part of a materialized spirit in their

cabinet seances. Although the proposition was revolting, she was forced to accept, for she and her mother suffer from hunger. The cabinet which had been placed in one corner of the second story front room, was side against a door which opened into a chamber, was easily arranged so as to admit of ingress from the bed-room. The boards were fastened with screws, and battens were placed outside and inside about two feet from the floor. It was an easy matter to take one of the boards and put in its place a duplicate so divided at the battens that the point of juncture could not be seen. The upper part of this board was firmly secured, but the lower portion was loosely fastened with two screws, while the other screw heads were "dummies."

When it was thought a strict examination of the cabinet would be made the divided board would be taken out and the original put back in its place.

When the Katie King seances first began the gentleman who afterwards became so prominently connected with them. Dr. Child, of this city, was permitted to examine every nook and corner in the house. As he was for a time very skeptical on the question of materialization [the investigations were very thoroughly conducted.

The visitors would then be congregated in the front room with the cabinet, and the door would be looked. "Katie King" would soon after enter the house from the street, make her way to the bedroom, assume her white dress, and with a small screw-driver take off the lower portion of the divided board. These preparations could not be heard on account of the singing and music-box noise, which was continually kept up. To enter the cabinet was an easy task for Katie, and with a stool she could reach the rather high aperture.

The disappearing and reappearing of the phenomena was accomplished by gradually lowering a black cloth over herself, and at the same time crouching back in the corner. The semi-darkness of the room, combined with the complete blackness of the inside of the cabinet, made this seeming impossible feat very simple.

The levitation manifestation, or the suspension of her body in the air, was done by means of a stool, covered with a black cloth. As it was impossible to distinguish any color but white within the cabinet, the stool was, of course, invisible, and by stepping upon it, the young lady was enabled to present the appearance of being lifted and suspended above the floor.

At the close of the seance there was always a delay of about ten minutes between the time of the last appearance of the alleged spirit and the knocks, which signified that no more was coming. During this time Katie would slip through the hole in the cabinet, screw in the loosened board, and make her escape.

DESTITUTE IN PHILADELPHIA

The following letter received by Mayor Stokely, of Philadelphia, would seem to indicate trouble in that city. As explanatory, we state, Dobbins is the contractor for the Centennial buildings, and McGlue is the contractor for East reservoir. The letter is significant in view of the number of unemployed men in the city, and reads as follows:

WILLIAM STOKELY:—Sir:—The workmen of this city that are almost starving to death have formed an association to either have work or take satisfaction out of such men as you, that are robbing the city of every cent it is worth. You have got one chance for your life. That chance is this: Use your influence in council and try and do something to alleviate our sufferings. Beware for we are in earnest.

By order of the SECRETARY.
P. S.—On our Centennial buildings, instead of putting citizens to work, they pile on the Italians because they can make them work for almost nothing. Look out for "Dobbins" and "McGlue," who will take you when you least expect.

RECEIPTS FOR ICING.—To the whites of sixteen eggs, use three cups of sifted white sugar. Break the eggs in a large dish, then put in the sugar and place the dish on the stove over a slow fire, and beat the eggs and sugar together (do not beat the eggs before putting in the sugar), which will continue to get white as it cooks. Be careful not to let it scorch, or it will turn brown. When it is ready to take from the stove, flavor with lemon. When well cooked, if dropped on cake it will not run. It will dry almost as fast as put on. It can be put on the cakes while they are warm or cold, just as it is most convenient.

ANOTHER.—Take fresh eggs, according to the quantity of cake to be iced, separate them, beat the whites till very stiff, stir in finely powdered sugar, till quite thick; add some rose water, after which place the bowl of icing in a kettle of boiling water, stir it constantly till it comes to a boil, then ice your cake with warm icing, which will harden very quick take stiff, white paper, rolled funnel-shaped, into which put some icing and, by pressing it through the small aperture, you can make flowers, letters, dots, or figures you fancy.

STUFFING FOR A TURKEY OR CHICKEN.—Take some bread crumbs and turn on just hot water enough to moisten them; put in a piece of butter not melted, the size of a hen's egg, add a spoonful of pulverized sage, a teaspoonful of ground pepper and a teaspoonful of salt; there may be some of the bread crumbs that need to be chopped; then mix thoroughly and stuff your bird.

BOOKS. STATIONERS.

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1875 THE 1875 Leavenworth Times.

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January 6, 1915.

THE STRAY LIST

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1897, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray animal exceeds \$100, the owner, clerk, or agent, shall, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to "forward by mail, the day after which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained said notice."

Strays for the Week ending January 6.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. Hillman, Hiawatha, Dec. 8, 4 year old mare, dark bay, small star in forehead, badly spavined in left hind leg, valued \$20.
STEER—Taken up by C. S. Blanchard, Hamilton, Nov. 10, one year old steer, 2 years old, valued \$10.
COLT—Also, one bay mare (last spring) colt, small star in forehead, valued up by J. Wharton, Hamilton, Dec. 10, one year old colt, valued \$10.
HEIFER—Taken up by J. Wharton, Hamilton, Dec. 10, one year old heifer, 1 year old, valued \$10.
STEER—Taken up by same party, same time and place, one year old steer, 1 year old, valued \$10.

Chase County—L. A. Brees, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. M. Parker, Toledo, Dec. 16, one year old mare, 2 years old, bright bay, both hind feet white, right fore foot white, small white spot in the face, white stripe on nose, no marks or brands, valued \$20.
MARE—Also, a half pony mare, large size, bright bay, both hind feet white, small white spot in face, branded on left shoulder, no marks or brands, valued \$20.
MARE—Taken up by J. M. Parker, Toledo, Dec. 17, one year old mare, small white spot near right hind, small white spot on back of left leg, blind in left eye, two years old, valued \$10.

Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J. Klemm, Easton, Dec. 1, one year old steer, two small roan spots on each side of the body, roan spot in forehead, 3 years old, past, appraised \$15.
STEER—Also, one red and white spotted steer, white head, 3 years old, past, valued \$15.
PONY—Taken up by J. Klemm, Easton, Dec. 1, one year old pony, past, mare, star in forehead, 8 or 9 years old, slight mark on right shoulder, valued \$10.

Linn County—F. J. Westerbeke, Clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by J. G. Smith, Centerville, Nov. 2, one year old filly, small white spot in forehead, small white spot on nose, supposed to be 2 years old, valued \$20.
MULE—Also, one brown mule, supposed to be 3 years old, valued \$30.
MARE—Taken up by J. Shinkle, Scott, Nov. 9, one year old mare, dark bay, small white spot in forehead, small white spot on nose, supposed to be 2 years old, valued \$20.
STEER—Taken up by J. Arthur, Liberty, Nov. 10, one year old steer, white head, small white spot on nose, supposed to be 2 years old, valued \$20.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J. B. Bates, Paola, Nov. 28, one year old steer, crop off both ears, 2 years old, valued \$15.
STEER—Taken up by J. A. Mills, Osgo, Dec. 4, one year old steer, 3 years old, star horns, white face, crop off of right ear and split, no other marks or brands, valued \$20.
STEER—Taken up by J. B. Shinkle, Osgo, Dec. 4, one year old steer, white head, small white spot on nose, supposed to be 2 years old, valued \$20.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J. B. Bates, Paola, Nov. 28, one year old steer, crop off both ears, 2 years old, valued \$15.
STEER—Taken up by J. A. Mills, Osgo, Dec. 4, one year old steer, 3 years old, star horns, white face, crop off of right ear and split, no other marks or brands, valued \$20.
STEER—Taken up by J. B. Shinkle, Osgo, Dec. 4, one year old steer, white head, small white spot on nose, supposed to be 2 years old, valued \$20.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J. B. Bates, Paola, Nov. 28, one year old steer, crop off both ears, 2 years old, valued \$15.
STEER—Taken up by J. A. Mills, Osgo, Dec. 4, one year old steer, 3 years old, star horns, white face, crop off of right ear and split, no other marks or brands, valued \$20.
STEER—Taken up by J. B. Shinkle, Osgo, Dec. 4, one year old steer, white head, small white spot on nose, supposed to be 2 years old, valued \$20.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J. B. Bates, Paola, Nov. 28, one year old steer, crop off both ears, 2 years old, valued \$15.
STEER—Taken up by J. A. Mills, Osgo, Dec. 4, one year old steer, 3 years old, star horns, white face, crop off of right ear and split, no other marks or brands, valued \$20.
STEER—Taken up by J. B. Shinkle, Osgo, Dec. 4, one year old steer, white head, small white spot on nose, supposed to be 2 years old, valued \$20.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J. B. Bates, Paola, Nov. 28, one year old steer, crop off both ears, 2 years old, valued \$15.
STEER—Taken up by J. A. Mills, Osgo, Dec. 4, one year old steer, 3 years old, star horns, white face, crop off of right ear and split, no other marks or brands, valued \$20.
STEER—Taken up by J. B. Shinkle, Osgo, Dec. 4, one year old steer, white head, small white spot on nose, supposed to be 2 years old, valued \$20.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J. B. Bates, Paola, Nov. 28, one year old steer, crop off both ears, 2 years old, valued \$15.
STEER—Taken up by J. A. Mills, Osgo, Dec. 4, one year old steer, 3 years old, star horns, white face, crop off of right ear and split, no other marks or brands, valued \$20.
STEER—Taken up by J. B. Shinkle, Osgo, Dec. 4, one year old steer, white head, small white spot on nose, supposed to be 2 years old, valued \$20.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J. B. Bates, Paola, Nov. 28, one year old steer, crop off both ears, 2 years old, valued \$15.
STEER—Taken up by J. A. Mills, Osgo, Dec. 4, one year old steer, 3 years old, star horns, white face, crop off of right ear and split, no other marks or brands, valued \$20.
STEER—Taken up by J. B. Shinkle, Osgo, Dec. 4, one year old steer, white head, small white spot on nose, supposed to be 2 years old, valued \$20.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J. B. Bates, Paola, Nov. 28, one year old steer, crop off both ears, 2 years old, valued \$15.
STEER—Taken up by J. A. Mills, Osgo, Dec. 4, one year old steer, 3 years old, star horns, white face, crop off of right ear and split, no other marks or brands, valued \$20.
STEER—Taken up by J. B. Shinkle, Osgo, Dec. 4, one year old steer, white head, small white spot on nose, supposed to be 2 years old, valued \$20.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J. B. Bates, Paola, Nov. 28, one year old steer, crop off both ears, 2 years old, valued \$15.
STEER—Taken up by J. A. Mills, Osgo, Dec. 4, one year old steer, 3 years old, star horns, white face, crop off of right ear and split, no other marks or brands, valued \$20.
STEER—Taken up by J. B. Shinkle, Osgo, Dec. 4, one year old steer, white head, small white spot on nose, supposed to be 2 years old, valued \$20.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J. B. Bates, Paola, Nov. 28, one year old steer, crop off both ears, 2 years old, valued \$15.
STEER—Taken up by J. A. Mills, Osgo, Dec. 4, one year old steer, 3 years old, star horns, white face, crop off of right ear and split, no other marks or brands, valued \$20.
STEER—Taken up by J. B. Shinkle, Osgo, Dec. 4, one year old steer, white head, small white spot on nose, supposed to be 2 years old, valued \$20.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J. B. Bates, Paola, Nov. 28, one year old steer, crop off both ears, 2 years old, valued \$15.
STEER—Taken up by J. A. Mills, Osgo, Dec. 4, one year old steer, 3 years old, star horns, white face, crop off of right ear and split, no other marks or brands, valued \$20.
STEER—Taken up by J. B. Shinkle, Osgo, Dec. 4, one year old steer, white head, small white spot on nose, supposed to be 2 years old, valued \$20.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J. B. Bates, Paola, Nov. 28, one year old steer, crop off both ears, 2 years old, valued \$15.
STEER—Taken up by J. A. Mills, Osgo, Dec. 4, one year old steer, 3 years old, star horns, white face, crop off of right ear and split, no other marks or brands, valued \$20.
STEER—Taken up by J. B. Shinkle, Osgo, Dec. 4, one year old steer, white head, small white spot on nose, supposed to be 2 years old, valued \$20.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J. B. Bates, Paola, Nov. 28, one year old steer, crop off both ears, 2 years old, valued \$15.
STEER—Taken up by J. A. Mills, Osgo, Dec. 4, one year old steer, 3 years old, star horns, white face, crop off of right ear and split, no other marks or brands, valued \$20.
STEER—Taken up by J. B. Shinkle, Osgo, Dec. 4, one year old steer, white head, small white spot on nose, supposed to be 2 years old, valued \$20.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J. B. Bates, Paola, Nov. 28, one year old steer, crop off both ears, 2 years old, valued \$15.
STEER—Taken up by J. A. Mills, Osgo, Dec. 4, one year old steer, 3 years old, star horns, white face, crop off of right ear and split, no other marks or brands, valued \$20.
STEER—Taken up by J. B. Shinkle, Osgo, Dec. 4, one year old steer, white head, small white spot on nose, supposed to be 2 years old, valued \$20.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J. B. Bates, Paola, Nov. 28, one year old steer, crop off both ears, 2 years old, valued \$15.
STEER—Taken up by J. A. Mills, Osgo, Dec. 4, one year old steer, 3 years old, star horns, white face, crop off of right ear and split, no other marks or brands, valued \$20.
STEER—Taken up by J. B. Shinkle, Osgo, Dec. 4, one year old steer, white head, small white spot on nose, supposed to be 2 years old, valued \$20.

Strays for the Week ending Dec. 20.

Atchison County—C. H. Krebs, Clerk.

T—Taken up by J. Armstrong, Lancaster, tp, a dark bay colt, about 3 years old, branded on left shoulder, valued \$20.
T—Also, one sorrel mare colt, about 2 years old, spot on face and over back, both hind feet white, white spot on right fore foot, appraised \$20.
T—Also, one bright bay pony horse colt, about one year old, white spot on forehead, appraised \$15.
T—Taken up by T. Bohannon, Lancaster, tp, one year old white spotted steer, mostly red about head and neck, crop in right ear, about 2 years old, appraised \$15.

T—Taken up by W. Reese, Grasshopper, tp, a light bay mare colt, about 1 year old, no marks or brands, valued \$20.
T—Taken up by T. C. McBride, Center, tp, a black small star in forehead, white spot in forehead, small star in forehead, about 2 years old, appraised \$12.
T—Taken up by H. M. Jerome, Grasshopper, tp, one year old cow, branded R on left hip, about 4 years old, valued \$20.

T—Taken up by J. A. A. Kaplan, tp, two bay horses, about one year old, one has a blaze face, the other star in forehead, and hind foot white, appraised \$20.
T—Taken up by F. Elcho, Walnut, tp, one brown cow, about 7 years old, no marks or brands, appraised \$15.
T—Taken up by E. A. Edwards, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. M. Parker, Toledo, Nov. 14, one year old heifer, white under belly and white points of ears cut off, appraised \$20.
HEIFER—Also, one yearling steer, mostly white, red on the neck and head, underbit out of right ear, left ear, appraised \$20.
HEIFER—Taken up by J. N. Sutton, Walker, tp, Nov. 14, one year old heifer, small white spot, 100 on right side, large brand in shape of a wheel on left side, crop in left ear, crop and underbit in left ear, appraised \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. O. Osborne, Jackson, tp, Nov. 14, one year old gray filly, white legs, main and tail a trifle darker than the rest of her body, medium size, no marks or brands, appraised \$20.
CY—Taken up by W. R. Rorer, Washington, tp, one year old cow, red, some white on both sides, no marks or brands, no other marks or brands, appraised \$20.
CY—Taken up by J. Gardner, Putnam, tp, Nov. 1, one year old cow, white face and neck, and fore legs appraised \$20.

HEIFER—Also, one yearling heifer, black and white all through, appraised \$15.
CY—Taken up by J. M. McCosh, Putnam, Dec. 8, one year old cow, legs all white, white stripe in face, w, appraised \$20.
CY—Taken up by J. R. Roberts, Putnam, Dec. 8, one year old cow, legs all white, white stripe in face, w, appraised \$20.
CY—Taken up by J. R. Roberts, Putnam, Dec. 8, one year old cow, legs all white, white stripe in face, w, appraised \$20.

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HEIFER—Also, one yearling heifer, black and white all through, appraised \$15.
CY—Taken up by J. M. McCosh, Putnam, Dec. 8, one year old cow, legs all white, white stripe in face, w, appraised \$20.
CY—Taken up by J. R. Roberts, Putnam, Dec. 8, one year old cow, legs all white, white stripe in face, w, appraised \$20.
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Strays for the Week ending Dec. 23, 1914.

Harrison County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by C. F. Brown, Drywood, tp, one bay mare, about 14 hands high, white spot in forehead, supposed to be 3 years old, appraised \$15.
MARE—Taken up by M. Walker, Drywood, tp, one bay mare, blaze face, hind foot white, head halter on, 3 years old, brand on left shoulder, 15 hands high, appraised \$20.
OX—Taken up by H. Smith, Marmaton, tp, one large red ox, white face and underbit in each ear, 3 years old, small white spot in forehead, large horns with tips sawed off, no other marks or brands, appraised \$25.

MAHE—Taken up by G. Lee, Scott, tp, one red sorrel mare, about 2 years old, about 15 hands high, appraised \$15.
COW—Taken up by Martha E. Owen, Pawnee, tp, one cow, red roan, 4 years old, no marks or brands, appraised \$12.
COLT—Taken up by D. Moyer, Franklin, tp, one black horse colt, some gray hairs, no marks or brands, appraised \$15.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by S. Walters, Hiawatha, tp, Nov. 8, one cow, 7 years old, dark red with white spots on right side, white Duffel, appraised \$15.
COW—Taken up by C. G. Grooms, Hiawatha, tp, Dec. 8, one bay mare colt, about 20 months old, small star in the forehead, appraised \$20.
FILLY—Taken up by C. G. Grooms, Hiawatha, tp, Dec. 8, one black mare colt, about 20 months old, small star in the forehead, right fore foot white and both hind feet white, appraised \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. J. Weltner, Hiawatha, tp, Nov. 26, one dark sorrel mare colt, about 20 months old, no marks or brands, appraised \$15.
MULE—Taken up by H. E. Mission, tp, Nov. 13, one small mule, mouse color, about 11 hands high, black stripe over the shoulder, no marks or brands, appraised \$10.
Chase County—L. A. Brees, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by C. F. Ford, Toledo, tp, Nov. 4, one horse, brand on left shoulder undistinguishable, saddle marks, some white on left hind foot, about 14 years old, appraised \$20.
HORSE—Also, one gray horse, right hind foot white about one year old, fore feet in bad condition, had small gingling bell on when taken up, appraised \$20.
COLT—Also, one sorrel mare colt, 1 year old, star in forehead, anip on nose, right hind foot white, appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by J. Church, Toledo, tp, one brown pony, about 2 years old, both hind feet white, some white on right fore foot, star in forehead, white spot on nose, appraised \$15.
COLT—Also, one yearling colt, 1 year old, one horn, 2 years old, white with red roan hairs on her sides, appraised \$12.
STEER—Also, one red and white spotted Texas steer, no marks or brands, 2 years old, appraised \$12.

Davis County—C. H. Trotter, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by N. G. Peck, Smoky Hill, tp, Nov. 24, one yearling heifer, red with white spot in forehead and flank.
STEER—Also, one yearling white steer, red ears, torn or crop off of right ear, no marks or brands, appraised \$15.
COW—Also, one brown cow, white spots, broken horns, left horn turned in, on left hip.

CALF—Also, one yearling steer, red with white spots on the rump, Total value \$25.
Franklin County—G. D. Litschbaugh, Clerk.
BOY—Taken up by J. C. Moore, Hays, tp, Nov. 21, one boy, black mane and tail, 10 or 12 years old, collar on, appraised \$15.
COW—Taken up by J. C. Moore, Hays, tp, Oct. 2, one cow, 10 years old, white head, black mane and tail, supposed to be 6 or 7 years old, appraised \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by M. Martin, Harrison, tp, Nov. 11, a horse, 10 years old, white stripe in face, left front foot white, front feet short, harness marks, branded J on left hind foot, appraised \$15.
HORSE—Also, one black mare, 3 years old, white spot in forehead, blind in right eye, had a yoke on when taken up, on left hind foot what is supposed to be U, appraised \$20.
COW—Also, one smooth crop off of each ear, branded R on left hip, appraised \$15.

COW—Taken up by J. C. Moore, Hays, tp, Nov. 21, one cow, 10 years old, white head, black mane and tail, supposed to be 6 or 7 years old, appraised \$15.
HORSE—Taken up by J. C. Moore, Hays, tp, Oct. 2, one horse, 10 years old, white stripe in face, left front foot white, front feet short, harness marks, branded J on left hind foot, appraised \$15.
HORSE—Also, one black mare, 3 years old, white spot in forehead, blind in right eye, had a yoke on when taken up, on left hind foot what is supposed to be U, appraised \$20.

COW—Also, one smooth crop off of each ear, branded R on left hip, appraised \$15.
COW—Taken up by J. C. Moore, Hays, tp, Nov. 21, one cow, 10 years old, white head, black mane and tail, supposed to be 6 or 7 years old, appraised \$15.
HORSE—Taken up by J. C. Moore, Hays, tp, Oct. 2, one horse, 10 years old, white stripe in face, left front foot white, front feet short, harness marks, branded J on left hind foot, appraised \$15.

HORSE—Also, one black mare, 3 years old, white spot in forehead, blind in right eye, had a yoke on when taken up, on left hind foot what is supposed to be U, appraised \$20.
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HORSE—Taken up by J. C. Moore, Hays, tp, Oct. 2, one horse, 10 years old, white stripe in face, left front foot white, front feet short, harness marks, branded J on left hind foot, appraised \$15.
HORSE—Also, one black mare, 3 years old, white spot in forehead, blind in right eye, had a yoke on when taken up, on left hind foot what is supposed to be U, appraised \$20.
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COW—Taken up by J. C. Moore, Hays, tp, Nov. 21, one cow, 10 years old, white head, black mane and tail, supposed to be 6 or 7 years old, appraised \$15.
HORSE—Taken up by J. C. Moore, Hays, tp, Oct. 2, one horse, 10 years old, white stripe in face, left front foot white, front feet short, harness marks, branded J on left hind foot, appraised \$15.

HORSE—Also, one black mare, 3 years old, white spot in forehead, blind in right eye, had a yoke on when taken up, on left hind foot what is supposed to be U, appraised \$20.
COW—Also, one smooth crop off of each ear, branded R on left hip, appraised \$15.
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Breeder's Directory.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements, in the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers.

N. T. BEAL, Rogerville, Hawkins county, Tennessee.
Breeder of Jersey Cattle of most fashionable strains; Cashmere Goats and Shepherd Dogs. Young stock for sale by W. B. Casey, agent for Ogden Farm, Mt. Vernon, Ill.
THOMAS E. TAYLOR, Daltown, St. Charles Co., Missouri.
Breeder of pure Short-Horn Cattle. Good Bulls and bull calves for sale. Prices low. Correspondence solicited.

W. M. BLACK, "Cornwell farm," Carrollton, Greene Co., Ill.
Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Choice young bulls and heifers

Meteorology.

WEATHER REPORT FOR DEC. 1874.

Prepared by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the State University.

STATION—Lawrence, Kansas, corner of Tennessee and Pickney Streets. Elevation of barometer and thermometer 884 feet above sea level and 14 feet above the ground. Anemometer on the University building, 100 feet above the ground.

MEAN TEMPERATURE, 31.01 deg., which is 3.32 above the average December temperature of the six preceding years, though slightly (0.36 deg.) below the mean of December, 1873. Mean at 7 a.m., 25.11 deg.; at 3 p.m., 37.9 deg.; at 9 p.m., 30.01 deg. Highest temperature, 55.5 deg., on the 24; lowest, 8 deg., below zero, on the 29th; monthly range, 55.5 deg.

RAIN and Melted Snow, 1.17 inches, which is 0.58 in. below the December average. Either rain or snow fell on six days. The entire depth of snow was 7.5 inches, which is slightly (0.61 in.) above the average for the month. The total rainfall for the year 1874, including melted snow, has been 28.87 inches, which is 5.48 inches below the average for the six preceding years.

MEAN CLOUDINESS, 47 per cent. of the sky the month being 4.10 per cent. clearer than usual. Number of clear days, 12; (entirely clear, 1); half-clear, 9; cloudy, 10; (entirely cloudy, 2). Mean cloudiness at 7 a.m., 55.48; at 2 p.m., 45.81; at 9 p.m., 39.68.

WIND.—NW., 18 times; SW., 25 times; NE., 18 times; E., 9 times; S., 5 times; N., twice; W., twice; calm, 4 times. The number of miles traveled by the wind during the month was 11,820, which gives a mean daily velocity of 381 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 15.88 miles. The greatest velocity was 55 miles an hour, at noon on the 16th.

MEAN HEIGHT OF BAROMETER COLUMN, 29.235 inches at 7 a.m.; 29.253 inches, at 2 p.m.; 29.211 inches, at 9 p.m., 29.242 inches maximum 29.687 inches at 9 p.m. on the 30th; minimum, 28.704 inches at 7 a.m., on the 16th range for the month, 0.983 inches.

RELATIVE HUMIDITY.—Mean for the month 78.4; at 7 a.m., 80.36; at 2 p.m., 65.03; at 9 p.m., 83.83. The air was saturated with moisture 7 times; there was one fog. This has been the dampest month of the year 1874.

FORCE OF VAPOR IN INCHES.—Mean for the month 0.144; at 7 a.m., 0.130; at 2 p.m., 0.155 at 9 p.m., 0.46; greatest 0.201, at 7 a.m., on the 1st; least, 0.038, at 7 a.m., on the 29th.

METEOROLOGY OF DECEMBER, 1874.

Condensed by Prof. Kendzior, from the records of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Mean temperature of the month, 31.00 deg., which is 2.81 deg. above the average temperature of December, at this station, for the past fourteen years.

Maximum temperature of the month, 55 deg.

Minimum temperature of the month, 28th, 0 deg.

Range of temperature of the month, 53 deg.

Mean height of barometer, 28.83 inches.

Snow fall for the month, 4 inches.

Rain and melted snow for the month, .07 in., which is .33 of an inch below the average for the month at this station.

Per cent. of cloudiness, 47.

Stray List.

Some papers feel pretty sore because the KANSAS FARMER has a monopoly of printing the list of strays for the entire State. For our own part, while we would like the job for our own paper, yet we think that it is better than to have the list printed in the papers of each county. As it now is, any person whose stock strays off knows just where to look for a description of it. The law requires that a copy of the FARMER shall be sent to the county clerk of each county, and in his office it is handy for reference.

Laws are supposed to be made for the benefit of the people, and it is certainly better to know just where to look for the list of strays taken up, than to have to hunt up the papers from all the counties adjoining to see if any one has taken up your stock. The amount of changes for each county is but trifling, and we propose that if the grumbling papers in question cannot get along without it, that the farmers take up a contribution for the poor fellows.—Sickle and Sheaf.

Some of the newspaper men, for want of something better to write about, are denouncing the present stray law. The objectionable part of it seems to be the publication of the stray notices in the KANSAS FARMER. While we have not yet struck that plane upon which we can sit and look with contempt upon the saying, "every little helps," yet we are not disposed to begrudge the FARMER in having a monopoly of the stray notices. The paper circulates extensively among the farmers. Farmers know that in its columns can be found the notices for which they look. If they have not a copy, they can find a neighbor who has. The FARMER is purely an agricultural paper—and a good one too—and we are willing that the State should give it some encouragement. We are willing that the FARMER should publish the stray notices for all time to come.—Saline County Journal.

We find some of our exchanges grumbling at the law requiring strays to be published in the Kansas Farmer. Gentlemen, it is our opinion that the only way each and every one of you can be pacified is by giving you the same patronage. It is noticeable that not one of you propose a better plan. It is an excellent rule never to find fault with any method unless you are ready to furnish a better one. When you do that, few if any will oppose you.—Peabody Gazette.

\$10 Reward!

STRAYED from the subscriber, living near Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas, one dark grey Mare, 4 years old, past about 15 to 18 hands high, being a work mare in good condition. No marks or brands except a collar mark on upper part of neck. Very large ears. Left my farm about the first of September, 1874. Address THOMAS D. THOMAS, Emporia, Kan.

Prize Essays!

For the Best Essay HOW TO CONDUCT A STOCK FARM.

How to Conduct a Stock Farm in Kansas for Profit whether of 160, 320 or 640 acres; we will give \$10.00 worth of valuable books.

The facts we desire to arrive at are the capital necessary, number of head of stock per acre, the amount of land for cultivation compared to pasture land, buildings, labor, increase of stock, profits, losses, taxes, insurance, etc., with such details as to management during the entire year as practical experience indicates.

MIXED FARMING FOR PROFIT.

How to Conduct for Profit a Farm devoted to Mixed Husbandry, including stock, grain, fruit, etc., on a 100 acres farm. In this we hope to draw from the experience of our farmers the character of mixed farming that has proved profitable in Kansas. The proportions of stock, fruit and grain and the capital necessary to successfully carry on such a farm. We will give \$10.00 worth of valuable books.

DAIRYING FOR PROFIT.

Dairying for profit in Kansas, to include milk, cheese and butter dairies, we will give \$10.00 worth of valuable books.

THE GRANGE.

The Grange—What is its value to the farmer of the country? We will give \$10.00 worth of valuable books. This essay is to be written by a member of the Order.

THE FARMER'S HOME.

The Farmer's Home—In what do they lack? How shall we beautify and improve them? We will give \$10.00 worth of valuable books. To be written by a woman.

To the subscriber sending the best essay upon any of the following subjects we will give a three dollar book. If there is no competition and the essay worthy of publication, we will accept it and forward the premium.

How to grow Vegetables in Kansas for profit

" " " Grain " " " "

" " " Fruit " " " "

" " " Wool " " " "

" " " breed and feed Horses for profit.

" " " " Cattle " " " "

" " " " Hogs " " " "

" " " " Sheep " " " "

" " " " Poultry " " " "

SPECIAL CROPS.

Six premiums offered for essays upon Castor Beans, White Navy Beans, Cotton, Flax, Hemp and Broom Corn.

How to prepare the soil, plant, harvest and market 5 acres of castor beans; 5 acres of white navy beans; 5 acres of cotton; 5 acres of flax; 5 acres of hemp; 5 acres of broom corn.

CONDITIONS:

All essays must be handed in by February 25th, 1875, when a competent committee of disinterested persons will examine and decide upon the merits of the essays.

The writers must be subscribers of the FARMER for 1875, live in Kansas, and write from practical experience, and that we have the privilege of publishing any or all of the essays contributed. We suggest that the essays be written plainly on one side of the paper and that they treat in a plain, practical and concise manner the subject under consideration.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our readers will confer a favor upon us if they will say to advertisers in the Farmer in corresponding with them, that they saw their advertisement in this paper.

The Fruit Recorder and Cottage Gardener

3 MONTHS FREE

to get. It is a work of 64 pages, that tells in simple language just how to grow fruits in abundance for home use or market. Price 25 cents postpaid.

A. M. PURDY, Rochester, N. Y.

J. PALMER STRONG,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT

461 Greenwich St., N. Y.

PARTICULAR attention given to Poultry, Game, Fur, Deer, Buffalo, Antelope, Bear, Green and Dried Fruits, Seeds, etc. Cash advances made on consignments. Prompt returns. 5 per cent. for selling. Marking plate and price current sent free.

FURS. FURS. FURS.

HIDES. HIDES. HIDES.

WANTED BY

HARTSOCK & GOSSETT,

LEATHER STORE,

135 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

TWENTY Thousand Minut. Otter, Beaver, Wildcat, Wolf, Skunk, Badger and Muskrat Skins, also Hides, for which we will pay Top Prices in Cash. Price List furnished on application.

FREE

Our CATALOGUE FOR 1875, of FRESH—SEEDS—PURE.

WESTERN GROWN.

Send your name to the largest

SEED FARMERS

IN THE WEST.

GEO. S. HASKELL & CO.

Rockford, Illinois.

SOVEREIGN

WHITNEY SEWING MACHINE

The Most Complete Sewing Machine Ever Invented.

Combining New Improvements that place it in the van of every other machine in use.

The Price has been Reduced so materially as to place it within the reach of every family.

Patrons of Husbandry desiring to purchase machines should send for price list and description to

The Lane Manufacturing Co., 508 Fifth Street, Washington, D. C.

Norman J. Colman, 613 North Fifth Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

H. T. Elliott, Grange Purchasing Agent, Chicago, Illinois.

J. G. Kingsbury, State Purchasing Agent, Indianapolis, Indiana.

WHITNEY MANUFACTURING CO., Paterson, N. J.

Sample machines furnished to County Purchasing Agents on application. Satisfaction guaranteed.

LOW PRICES.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO ORDER.

Apple, Pear, Plum and Cherry

Root Grafts,

PUT up on best stock—choice selection—true to name. Also, a fine lot of First and Second Class

APPLE SEEDLINGS.

Our First Class will average 3 grafts; Second Class, 1 1/2 to 3 grafts.

Pear, Plum and Cherry stocks, a good supply. Grape Vines, Currant and Grape Cuttings of choice kinds very low. Send for samples, price list and terms, and we are sure we can give you better stock and better of ours than you can get elsewhere.

JOHN HORDAN, box 1185, Bloomington, Ill.

GROUND OIL CAKE.

NO MAN RAISING STOCK of any kind can afford to do without some of this

Most Valuable Feed.

We keep it constantly in stock, and can furnish in any quantity as ordered.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.

Manufacturers of Lead-Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar Lead and Lined Oil.

70 North Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL'S.

Highest price paid for Flax Seed.

E. N. FRESHMAN, ADVERTISING

CINCINNATI O.

Is authorized to contract for advertising for this Paper.

Estimates furnished free. Send for a circular.

FARMERS, DAIRYMEN, STOCK

and POULTRY BREEDERS, FISH CULTURISTS, APPLIANCE

or any person that keeps even a HORSE, a COW, or POULTRY, or is interested in the advancement and improvement in

AUTHORITY, whether he lives in the CITY, TOWN, or COUNTRY, before subscribing for any other publication, should examine the

LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

Pronounced the most ABLE, FERTILE and READABLE

Journal of the class. Beautifully Printed and Illustrated.

National, giving equal attention to the Stock Interests of every State, giving complete and accurate information, Monthly, 1.50 per year.

6th Volume begins January, 1875. Pays enormous best. Agents wanted everywhere. Send for circular.

Address, LIVE STOCK JOURNAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

H. H. CHANDLER, W. S. EDES, D. M. LORD.

H. H. CHANDLER & CO.,

NEWSPAPER

ADVERTISEMENT BROKERS,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

RELIGIOUS and AGRICULTURAL

NEWSPAPERS a specialty.

Complete files for inspection of advertisers.

Lists sent upon application.

Send for estimates.

A FAMILY FRIEND.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S FAMILY PHYSICIAN, containing descriptions and rules for the treatment of

Heart Disease, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, etc., will be sent free of charge to any one sending their address to Dr. S. S. FITCH & SON, 714 Broadway, New York. A most valuable work in any family. State where you saw this advertisement.

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The best selling book of the age is THE HOME

GUIDE. Agents easily show that every family can actually save money by having this book. IT

SELLS, for it is needed in these times. 500 pages, illustrated, finely bound. Price \$3. One copy, a complete outfit sent postpaid to any one who will work on receipt of \$3. or a canvassing prospectus and outfit for 50 cents. Address THE BEVERLY CO., 179 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

GAME BELT.

HUNTERS' Price List Free. Agents wanted. RUDOLPH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

TO TREE DEALERS & NURSERYMEN.

OUR immense Nursery Stock, now covering over 300 acres, closely planted, and comprising a general and complete assortment of fruit and ornamental trees, &c., together with the well known superior quality of our stock, enables us to offer great inducements.

We are fully prepared in every respect to meet the demands of the wholesale trade. Send for wholesale Price List. BLAIR BROTHERS, Proprietors Lee's Summit Nurseries, 5015-17 Lee's Summit Jackson County, Mo.

Special Notice to Grangers!

Cheaper than the Cheapest, Neater than the Neatest.

WE are now manufacturing Heavily Silver Plated

Grange Jewels, Masters

Lecture Tools,

And STEWARDS TOOLS, superior to those of eastern make, for nearly one half less money. Send for price list, and patronize home manufactures.

Seals a Specialty.

LEAVENWORTH NOVELTY WORKS, Leavenworth, Kan.

ARTHUR POLGER, } Reference, John G. Otis, State Agent, Topeka.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Frederick Wilson, deceased, late of Shawnee county, Kansas. WM. SIMS, Topeka, Kansas.

COLMAN & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

613 North Fifth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

RECEIVE and sell all kinds of Produce, Grain, Hides, Fats, Grass and Clover

Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Game, &c.

Our long experience as Commission Merchants, our excellent facilities, enable us to get the best market rates. All letters of inquiry promptly answered. The business of the

Patrons of Husbandry is especially solicited. We are also the managers for the sale of the THOMAS SMITH HARRIS, for which circulars will be sent on application. We beg to refer to D. W. Adams, National Grange, Waukon, Iowa; O. H. Kelley, National Grange, Washington City; Gen. Wilson, Secretary Iowa State Grange; T. Master Grange, Topeka, Kansas; KANSAS GRANGE, Topeka, Kansas.

Address or consign to COLMAN & CO., Missouri

HIGH-CLASS POULTRY

GEORGE H. HUGHES, BREEDER of Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Ducks, Buff and Partridge, Cochin, Black and White, Game, Gold and Silver, White-faced, B.V. Span, Gray Dorkings, Faintail and Pigeons. 30 prizes at St. Louis and Kansas City Expositions.

1874. Send for price list.

GEO. H. HUGHES, Topeka, Kas.

A Good Garden

CANNOT be had without Good Seeds, and I have endeavored in every way to make the best. My Garden Manual besides containing the most complete treatise on Hot Beds ever published, is full of practical hints and labor saving methods learned in many years market gardening. Sent for two stamps. J. B. ROOT, Seed Grower, Rockford, Ill.

WHY?

BECAUSE we pay the freight, and our free list gives you the cost at your railroad depot. Our scales are the best and the cheapest. Special rates to the Grange. Where we have no agent we make a discount. Send your address to the JONES & CO. WORKS, Binghamton, New York.

Boil Your Corn

THE PROBT!

Farmers' Boiler

Send for circular to

D. N. SPERRY & CO.

Manufacturers of Calders, Farmers' Kettles, Hollow Ware, etc., &c.

BATAVIA, ILL.

HAVE YOU HEARD THE GOOD NEWS?

THE CELEBRATED

H. H. H. Medicine!

gets the praise of everybody; has gained a greater fame in a shorter time than any other preparation in use, by performing such cures as it is recommended for. As an External Medicine it has performed the most wonderful cures on Man and Beast, such as no other remedy has done effectually and in so short a time. It cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all external and internal aches and pains of man, so much as to cause surprise to all who have used it, and is used internally in use, as its record will prove beyond dispute or fear of contradiction. The greatest discovery ever made in the science of medicine; only requires one trial to convince the most skeptical of its great worth. After trial it needs no praise as it will stand on its own merits. Will cure Bone and Blood Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, all Calous Lumps and Soft Spavins, such as Bog or Windgalls, Fistula, Poll Evil, Big Head Dittemper, Diptheria, Epizootic, Colic, Bots, in fact it is used and cures all complaints of the horse effectually. Give it one fair trial, according to directions accompanying the Medicine.

For Sale by Druggists and Medicine Dealers Everywhere.

If your druggist has not got it have him get it for you. Do not be put off with an inferior article, as some try to do when they have not got it, but find it at all hazards, as no other preparation will perform what it does. Guaranteed to be as recommended by proprietors in performing cures when used according to directions in pamphlet.

See pamphlet for full particulars.

Put up only by GIFFORD & TOMLINSON,

No. 920 North Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sole Proprietors.

For sale by Parker & Kneeland, Topeka, Kan.

Grange Seals.

THE Missouri State Grange Executive Committee has arranged with T. HAYNES, 304 North Third Street, St. Louis, to supply seals for the Granges of the State at the lowest possible rates. Granges desiring Seals should compare his samples with those from other sources. Send for circular. Satisfaction guaranteed.

The Keller Fanning Mill.

FARMERS and others know the value of a GBAIN AND SEED CLEANER that will do what we claim and no more.

It will separate Oats from Wheat, Chaff, Cockle and other refuse from Wheat, and

THOROUGHLY CLEAN FLAX SEED.

Timothy, Clover and other Grass Seeds, and do the Work Well.

The advantage which this Mill holds over all others is in the

ARRANGEMENT OF THE SEIVES.

The Mill delivers the Grain at the front, from two spouts marked "Seed Wheat" and "No. 1 Wheat."

The Grain can be sacked directly from the spouts or run in half bushel measures, and the two kinds kept separate.

The Mill is strictly a "Knock-Down Mill," which gives it a great advantage over all others in respect to shipping, as one hundred and fifty can be packed in a car, and also in setting the Mill in difficult places, as only fifteen minutes are required to set up and put in running order. The general appearance and style of the mill when completed is excellent by no other.

Extra Seives for Flax, Timothy, Clover and other Seeds furnished when wanted. Reduction made when ordered in quantities. Patronize Home Manufactures. Any further information can be obtained by addressing