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## The Kansas Farmer.

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

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"OLD CENTRE," "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER GIRL," W. P. POPPENO, ALFRED GRAY, PROF. SNOW, PROF. KEDZIE, PROF. MUDGE, and host of other valuable contributors, who will assist in giving the farmers of Kansas a paper, not equalled in the country for originality and merit.  
A special and interesting department of the paper will be the short letters from farmers and breeders, fruit-growers and others interested in the various branches of agriculture. To give discussions upon the topics of the day, embracing full and complete information upon every phase of the farmers' movement, will also be a prominent feature of the paper. Specimen copies will be sent free to any address.

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The President and Secretary ex-officio.

### For the Kansas Farmer. CONCERNING KANSAS AS A STATE TO LIVE IN.

Perhaps no new State has been so well advertised as Kansas. Land agents, in almost every town have published at least monthlies while the several Railroad companies have sent their publications broadcast everywhere; even to Europe. All vying with each other in representing Kansas as the garden of the world. True a careful examination of these publications would suggest that the word garden must be taken in a somewhat restricted sense. In urging so persistently the planting and cultivation of trees, there is a confession that something is wanting and that, that something is not rain, is clearly shown by the published tables of rain-fall. And recollecting that in their eastern homes where timber was abundant, a different and more desirable condition of things existed, tree planting has been prescribed by some as the remedy for drouths. Others charge the want of humidity to the burning of the prairie grass in the fall of the year. The prescription of remedies so superficial and circumscribed in their character, leaves it to be inferred that the evils of drouth are of but limited extent, as compared with the State at large, and then only in the newly settled counties, while the facts are, that not in these alone arise those cries for aid; the necessity for which, while charged to the grasshoppers, is very largely due to the drouth.

An examination of the records of rain-fall at different locations in Kansas, as per Agricultural reports, shows a "very great range in the amount of rain-fall in the several places observed, in 1869 Olathe had 58 1/2 inches, Leavenworth 43 3/8 inches, Atchison 44 2 inches, Lawrence 38 8 inches, while the Agricultural College had but 28 27 inches. There is a very great difference in the character of the country, and the nature of the soil, in the different locations. Circumstances which will very materially affect the subterranean storage of water, and consequent ability of the land to withstand drouth. These and similar causes have doubtless led to the glaring discrepancies of Kansas, receiving Gold Medals at the several National and State expositions for its products of fruit and grain, while after a period of 20 years settlement, counties like Shawnee are still importing food. Perhaps in a consideration of the resources and capabilities of Kansas too much importance has been attached to what is termed experience, as "one Swallow does not make a summer" so the experience of superficial and at best but imperfectly trained observers for a period of 5, 10 or even 15 years is not sufficient on which to base a law of the climatic conditions of a country.

The tendency of the human mind to generalize and to deduce laws from isolated facts, is too great to make individual experience trustworthy. For example experience based on a knowledge of the Arkansas valley, whose soil being sandy loam is well adapted to the subterranean storage of water and therefore well able to withstand drouth, would be of comparatively little value on the impervious subsoil of the high prairies of Shawnee county. Doubtless much of the suffering from want in the older counties, as well as in those more recently settled, is due to the fact that the mania for taking up large tracts of land has left the settlers without adequate means with which to stock and cultivate their lands. In the desire to obtain cheap lands comparatively but little attention has been paid to location and quality, this is less matter of surprise when we consider that they were informed by those who should have known better, that if the seed was planted or sown cultivation was of minor importance, the thorough culture of the east was unnecessary as weeds were comparatively unknown.

Very many even feel that the bare suggestions of the necessity of irrigation of Kansas would work great injury to the State by retarding immigration. Such views are born of the buy to-day to sell to-morrow spirit, which however much it may induce immigration does little towards building up permanent industries. The wealth of a county or state does not consist in the possession of any given number of acres of unproductive raw prairie valued at, say \$15 per acre, but rather in the number of acres of land under cultivation which yield a profit on the cost of cultivating

the same. For example 40 acres of land costing for land \$15, for the construction of works for irrigation \$45, making the total cost of land 40x60 \$2,400, will yield a larger profit on the cost of cultivation than 160 acres at \$15 per acre, costing \$2,400. Then the value of the 40 acres of land will be as much greater than the 160 acres by that amount of money which at the rate of interest which productive landed property will pay (say 7 per cent) would yield equal to the additional profit. If that profit was 98 dollars per year the additional value would be \$1400.

The difficulties which prevent a complete solution of complex problems like the one before us, arise from the want of reliable data, we have a number of Stations in the State, at which records are kept of the rain-fall, the temperature and humidity of the air, the velocity of the wind &c. But the writer has not been able to find any information on the subject of evaporation as effected by the nature of the soil, the vegetation on different soils, and with different modes of culture, not any records of drouth, showing their frequency and duration with their effects at different periods of the year, and under the various circumstances of soil and location.

Perhaps no better service could be rendered to the future immigrant than the preparation and publication by the State Agricultural department of a chart of the State showing the physical features of the country, nature of soil, temperature, direction and velocity of the wind, amount and nature of the rainfall, humidity, evaporation under the varying condition of surface and soil as affected by temperature and humidity of the air and the nature of the wind, together with reliable information of the water supply, showing from where it is obtained and its quality. Such information would be of incalculable value not only to the farmer but also to the manufacturer, enabling each to select that locality which will be best adapted to his peculiar wants.

### Agriculture.

From Report of State Board of Agriculture.

#### ANALYSIS OF THE CASTOR BEAN.

MANHATTAN, KAN., Jan. 27.

Secretary State Board of Agriculture, Topeka.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor requesting me to make examinations of castor beans, is at hand. I reply at earliest possibility. The specimens sent me from your office for analysis contain no matters other than those common to all castor beans. The kernel of the bean contains—

Oil.....46.19 parts  
Resin.....2.40 parts  
Starch and Lignin.....20.00 parts  
Albumen......50 parts

This oil, constituting the castor oil of commerce, has the following composition:

Carbon.....74.00  
Hydrogen.....10.29  
Oxygen.....15.71

The injurious and often fatal effects which result from the eating of these beans by stock, are owing to the presence in the resin of an exceedingly acrid principle which pervades the entire bean. When the beans are eaten raw; this acrid principle acts as a powerful cathartic; and sometimes, also, as an equally powerful emetic, the effects depending wholly upon the amount eaten. Attempts were formerly made to use the entire bean as a medicine, but the results of an overdose were so frequently fatal that it was abandoned.

In the manufacture of the oil this acrid principle, which is very volatile, is expelled in the process of heating; so that while the raw bean is a powerful cathartic, the oil obtained therefrom is only a mild purgative. If the oil be made "cold pressed," it is found, when first produced, to have retained this acrid principle, and to be very violent in its effects. Such being the facts, we need not be at all surprised that stock eating of the fruit-vessels of this plant should be made exceedingly sick, or that, in some instances, the results should be fatal. I have been much interested in collecting data upon this matter from my students, representing as they do

nearly every section of the State. In quite a surprising number of cases I have found authoritative instances of sickness and death among stock from this cause. Yours, very respectfully,  
Wm. K. KEDZIE,  
Chemist State Board of Agriculture.

### SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

THE ENGLISH CROPS OF 1874.—From the official reports recently published, and other reliable data, it appears that the English wheat crop of the past season is the largest that has been secured in Britain for many years. Out of an aggregate of 433 returns, 328 or about 76 per cent. of which are over an average. During the eleven months, ending 30th of November last, the imports of wheat and flour exceeded the importations of the corresponding time of 1873, by over 18,000 tons, and to this increase must be largely attributed the "glut" and consequent depreciation in the market. The price of wheat is very low, so low, indeed, the economy of feeding it to stock, is engaging the attention of farmers clubs and breeders, in all parts of the country. The barley crop, although a partial failure in some cases, owing to the early drouth, is likely to prove, on the whole, the most remunerative of the cereals, being quoted in the market at one dollar per quarter higher than the best red wheat.—*Canada Farmer.*

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce has endorsed Tom Scott's scheme for national subsidy to build his Texas Pacific railway. That body evidently think that the thing can be done in the same old way. But Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, good enough things in their place, we suppose, are not anning Congress as much as they were. The subsidy will hardly have a majority in Congress. In the face of well-known public sentiment, it would hardly be health to vote a railroad subsidy.—*Indiana Farmer.*

AGRICULTURAL LITERATURE.—The time has no long since passed when farmers were very indifferent to the assistance which scientific investigation could offer them through the press, and when improvements were regarded merely as innovations arising from some interested motives, and were looked upon with distrust, if not with contempt. But it is one of the most striking and encouraging signs of the times, in the history of agriculture, that men of the highest attainments in science are vying with each other in their efforts for the scientific knowledge connected with agriculture; and the intelligent, practical farmer is ready and anxious to avail himself of their teaching through the channels of literature. Inventive mechanical ingenuity has also brought its tribute in the form of improved machinery of inestimable value to the agriculturist. Progress now characterizes every department of farm work, and it must continue as long as the mind of man can devise and his hand execute.—*National Agriculturist.*

WINTER CARE OF FOWLS.—We'll be brief. You find your fowls are sneezing and running at the nose, with now and then an ominous rattling in the throat. Their appearance is ungainly, and their condition uncomfortable, but they cannot wipe their noses, or prepare composition tea. Simple remedies are at hand and all the following we have found beneficial: Moderate doses of Cayenne pepper in their drinking water, or soft food; spirits of camphor, ditto; ditto; spiced food, that is, a hot mash of bran or meal, or some boiled potatoes, well spiced with pepper, cinnamon, ginger and allspice; warm roosting places; free from drafts of night air. Fine straw, to the depth of a few inches, in feeding rooms; will afford fine exercise for the fowls, if whole grain is strewn into it each morning. Douglass' mixture in drinking water. An occasional sulphur fumigation at night, sufficient to sneeze them. Use above hints with a sprinkling of common sense and good judgment, and your trouble will be well repaid.—*North Western Poultry Journal.*

THE DOG QUESTION.—G. P. asks how we shall protect our crops, etc. I can tell him how this can be done, at least in part. Let nine-tenths of the dogs in the State be "taxed to death," and make it a felony to shoot any insect eating bird, and make it otherwise to encourage the increase of these friends of the farmer, and G. P. would soon see that dogs are of less importance than he seems to think. It is a fact that the major part of the dogs in the land are owned by people who are poor, and many of whom have large families, miserably maintained—this poverty and suffering being mainly the result of the expense of keeping these dogs, and the time wasted that should be devoted to the family. If these dogs were taxed out of existence, it would prove a great blessing to these people, and to their well-to-do neighbors a saving of much vexation and valuable property. It would give an impetus to sheep husbandry that would be felt by all in the cheapening of wool and mutton.

By all means let us have a tax on dogs, not a merely nominal one, but a regular extingisher, one that will be so "oppressive" to "two farmers" and all other dog-landers, that it will make it too expensive to keep any but

really good dogs, if these are any such. G. P. POWELL, in Ohio Farmer.

FARM ACCOUNTS.—During our whole business life, we have never, for a single year missed of taking an account and striking a balance by which we could know as near as one can without selling out, exactly what each year's labor had accomplished. Without such accounts and such a balance sheet, we should have been like a sailor at sea without a compass, especially when, as is frequently the case, produce sells for little, if any, more than its cost. At such times, when one's hogs seem to eat a greater value of meal in a day than they gain in two; when, as farmers often affirm, their chickens are eating more corn than their necks are worth, it is no slight satisfaction to turn to the accounts and see just what these hungry animals have cost, and, by making an estimate of their present value, be able to decide wisely whether to sell at once or hold on to the end.

The most simple account we can conceive of, that would be worth anything to a farmer, would be an accurate inventory at the beginning and the end of the year. The smaller subtracted from the larger, would show the gain or loss through the year, even if no other account had been kept. Many farmers keep an account of their sales and a partial account of their expenses, but, without this inventory as a starting point, such accounts are of little actual value in determining loss or gain. The fewer the products sold from a farm, the easier it must be to arrive at the cost of those products.—*North Eastern Farmer.*

AGRICULTURAL LITERATURE.—What literature has done for astronomy, geology, botany, and the other sciences it is ready to do for agriculture, which lies at the foundation of all the wealth and comfort of civilized life. Book farming is simply the best and most exact experiments of good farming recorded in books and periodicals. To write books and edit periodicals requires, not a man of mere learning and accomplishments, but one versed in the particular subjects he writes upon, by observation and experience. It is in this way that we are furnished with books and periodicals by the most competent men and women in all the departments of knowledge. These make our literature, and to be opposed to them is to array ourselves against schools, and newspapers.—*National Agriculturist.*

CHEAP STALLIONS.—Some of the agricultural journals are propounding the query, "Why is it that farmers make no money in raising horses?" One paper adds: "As a general thing, our Western farm horses are too small to be profitable to the farm as workers or valuable in the market. Many of them scarcely pay the price of their raising, being neither fit for the farm nor the city; hence in the market they command but a nominal price—an amount insufficient to at all pay their breeding and raising." It can be easily demonstrated that the main reason why farmers, in the majority of instances, discover no profit in breeding horses is due to the niggardly view which they take of the matter. In selecting a stallion for their mares, the only thing they think about is the cost of service. They will breed to a miserable brute, without form, constitution or pedigree, in preference to a horse which is in every respect the counterpart of the mongrel, simply and solely because a five or ten dollar bill is the price of the embrace and guarantee to boot. A stallion of acknowledged merit is ignored for no other reason than that his services are held at from fifty to one hundred dollars. The farmer never takes into consideration that a well bred colt will always command his price in the market, while there is no demand whatever for the unshapely things begotten by cheap, mongrel sires. The remedy for the existing evil is not to be found in the exclusive patronage of draft stallions, as some of our agricultural exchanges recommend, but in judicious selection and the use of pedigree series. It is well enough to breed a per cent. of draft horses, but it will not answer to breed draft and nothing else. We have use for the light and speedy horse in this country as well as for the ponderous Norman and Clydesdale. It is out of the question for the farmers to make money in breeding horses unless they pay attention to the wants of the age, and give some thought to ancestry and the principles of reproduction. Their great stumbling-block is cheap stallions.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

A PRESENT DANGER.—The question of transportation must necessarily always be one of paramount importance to an agricultural community. It is easy to talk of the independent farmer—but he is only so relatively; he is dependent, as we all are, for the comforts and even necessities of life, upon communication with his fellow-man and the exchange of commodities between producer and consumer. Assuming this as true, then that which seems to be an incontrovertible premise follows: that as four-sevenths of the people of the United States are farmers, and engaged in producing food, etc., for the consumption of the other three-sevenths, their interest, the interest of all farmers in all that pertains to railroads and transportation facilities in general, must naturally be of the strongest kind.—*American Farm Journal.*

PRUNING.—All that is necessary in pruning



ornamental trees is to remove such shoots or branches as may interfere with each other; become diseased or destroyed, or that may interfere with our purpose in planting the trees. This requires a great deal of forethought and foresight, from the time the tree is planted. If we plant them at the side of a road-way or walk we must set them so far back as that, when they have attained their full development, they will in no wise interfere with the admission of the light and air necessary to keep the road-bed dry; and so do away with the necessity of afterwards cutting off large branches for this purpose. While the trees are young we must so prune them as to have the lower branches start from the trunk at such a height as will ensure sufficient head-room for vehicles or pedestrians when the trees have become of large size. In exercising this forethought, we must take into consideration the individual characteristics of each species of tree. Pyramidal-shaped tree can be planted closer to the edges than those of spreading habit. A Horse-chestnut tree will not require one-half the looking after in the way of shaping that will an American Linden or a Tulip tree.

The attention as we have already said, must be given whilst the tree is young, and when the branches do not exceed one inch in diameter. If allowed to get larger than this, amputating them gives the tree a great, if not an injurious check, through the large amount of foliage of which the tree is thus deprived. Then also, when larger branches are removed, it is a long time before the wounds are healed over, and during this interval the exposed wood becomes decayed and a permanent source of disease to the tree. When an imperative necessity requires the removal of large branches, the wounds should be painted over with gum shells dissolved in alcohol, to fill up the exposed pores and thus prevent decay until the tree can cover them with new bark. —*American Garden.*

**LAZY FARMER.**—Laziness prevents a man from getting off his horse to put up the first rail that gets knocked off the fence, and through this laziness neglect a whole field of corn is seriously damaged.

Laziness keeps a man from driving one nail when one would do, and finally costs carpenter's bill for repairs.

Laziness allows a gate to get off the hinges and lie in the mud, or stand propped by rails—or a stable or barn to leak and damage hundreds of dollars' worth of provender.

Laziness, in short, is the right and proper name of nine-tenths of the excuses given for bad farming. But by far the most prolific of the many wastes that are due to laziness is the waste of ignorance. But this waste is in itself so great and has so many ramifications, that we shall have to defer its discussions for another time. —*Diets (Tenn.) Farmer.*

**WINTERING BEES.**—Do you think my bees, prepared as you have advised for wintering, need water towards spring? I have left the caps on, with quilts under them over the frames. Have they sufficient ventilation?

Blair, Pennsylvania. F. M. G.

They need no water. Do not disturb them in any way until you set them out in the spring.

As to ventilation, we have always left off the caps from the hives. Others report good results, who have left them on, just as you described. We are inclined to think that when the quilts are on, they need less ventilation than we supposed formerly.

We saw a hive last spring on the top of which (the quilt being on) another hive had been set, and remained so all winter, cutting off entirely any upward ventilation. We thought it would be ruined, but it was to our surprise in good order; bees lively, and combs free from mould, with some brood in them. The quilt, however, was as wet as if it had been wrung out of water. Our inference is that, it would have been better, had the cap been on that hive. In that case the quilt would have been dry; but it shows also that there is air enough in a cap for all purposes. —*American Bee Journal.*

## Patrons of Husbandry.

### ABOUT THE NEW DEGREE.

In No. 4 of 1875, Observer hopes to hear from other members of the order; he says: "let us give our views on such subjects." All right.

If we can communicate anything to benefit the world, or the Grange, let it come; if not, keep still, and be counted wise for so doing.

He, (Observer), thinks it better for the order to make the fees for dispensation \$25.00, instead of \$15.00. It is so nice to have our money in the Treasury of the State and National Granges, in time of famine. I cannot see it. I think the safety and good name of the order is more secure, with just as little money in the treasury as is requisite to pay its legitimate expenses. We have presidents that prove this; of kingdoms, republics and also of churches; and why not hold good of the Grange.

Again, he says "The order is to a great extent filled up with unworthy material." If this charge is true, I am not aware of it, and I do not believe it can be maintained. He speaks of high fees, to keep out what he calls "unworthy members." It is hard to tell who would remain if any one man could exclude what he deemed unworthy; but one thing is certain, if high fees keep out one bad man, it would at the same time, ten good men. And it is quite possible if not probable, that, if our observing brother had the control of it, he would have the fees placed at a figure, that it would keep out Jesus Christ and most of his followers, up to the present time, also the majority of farmers in Kansas and all other States.

Now my understanding of the object of the Grange, is that it was gotten up to benefit the farmers, good and bad, rich and poor; to lift up the weak, to teach the ignorant, to make the bad better, and finally to place the farmers on an equal footing with the average American citizen.

I am sorry to see in print, under the shadow of our glorious order, such an insinuation against the members of the Subordinate Grange.

ges. If they are not right, let us help them to get right. It is a good field for "Observer" to display his missionary talent, and all the rest of us can do something in that direction, if we have the will; it will pay better than prattling about speculating in patent-rights through the National Grange, or 5th and 6th degree membership. The very thought of planting and cultivating an aristocracy in the Grange, is disgusting, and wholly contrary to the declared principles of the order of Patrons of Husbandry.

J. G. Clark,  
Waveland, Feb. 1, '75.

**ED. FARMER.**—I am rejoiced to see that the FARMER is not only going to live, but to thrive and grow, notwithstanding the hard times and we all feel like giving it a boost: just wait till we get a hold again and we will give you something more than encouraging words. I am glad to see the subject of "arbitration in the Grange," being discussed in the FARMER, and hope the brotherhood will speak out on the question; it is an important one and if rightly settled, would save the farmers many profits that now go as law-yers fees. Our faith in the Grange increases, it is working incalculable benefits for the farmer and his family.

H. G. Smith.

According to Article 8rd, of the Constitution of the Kansas State Grange, the members of the State Grange, of Shawnee county, met in Odd Fellows Hall, at Topeka, and elected G. W. Clark, Chairman, and R. S. Priddy Secretary. The following named persons were elected Delegates: J. G. Otis, Master of Capital Grange, member for the county at large; G. W. Clark, Master of Lynn Creek Grange, and R. S. Priddy, Master of Golden Rule Grange. On motion the meeting adjourned.

R. S. Priddy, Sec'y.

Last week the following errors occurred in the proposed amendment to the constitution of Newark Grange: "Under this plan, nine out of every ten roads, need not cost the town, aside from damages, over \$1.00 each." It should be \$7.00 each. The No. of the Grange is 1353 instead of 1352.

Saline Valley Grange No. 446; Master John S. Bean; Secretary, Mary A. Morrison.

The following resolutions were adopted by Capital Grange, at its last meeting, on Jan. 23rd.

**Resolved,** That our worthy Master and Past-master are hereby requested to do all in their power to have the constitution of the National and State Granges so amended as to recognize the following principles:

1st. Any Fourth Degree member should be eligible to any position in the order.

2nd. All privileges and rights now belonging to Masters and Past-masters should be abolished.

3rd. All work in the Subordinate Granges, should be done in the First Degree.

4th. The Laws and Ritual should be modified so as to give less prominence to the ceremonial part of the work, and more to the instructive business, protective and social part.

At a meeting of Laurel Grange, No. 526, for the consideration of arbitration in the Grange, a list of resolutions, published in the KANSAS FARMER, by Pleasant Mound Grange, prescribing rules for arbitration, were adopted by this Grange.

It was also resolved that this Grange request the general assembly of this State, to cause a copy of all laws passed or amended at each of its future sessions, to be furnished to the clerk of each School District in the State, that each citizen in the State may have an opportunity to become informed in regard to the laws by which we are governed.

W. C. Pearce, Sec'y.

Jefferson County Central Council passed the following resolutions January 23:

**WHEREAS,** Our crops of almost all kinds have been badly damaged for several years past and especially so the last season by chinch bugs, and believing that the quail is the greatest destroyer of insects of all the feathered tribe, therefore,

**Resolved,** That we urge upon our senator and representative in the legislature this winter to use their utmost endeavors to have an amendment to the Game Law passed that no quails in the State of Kansas shall be killed or destroyed in any way for a period of five years.

**Resolved,** That the penalty for the violation of the above law be sufficient to give that thorough protection prayed for.

J. W. SHRAEDER, Sec.

Careful investigation has repeatedly proven that the quail is the greatest insect destroyer of the State, also that four thousand chinch bugs are an ordinary breakfast for a single bird. As many as five thousand have been taken from the crop of a quail. Also that chinch bugs are increasing at a fearful rate, threatening, and in some localities almost destroying, the grain crop.

In the face of the above facts we have no law for their protection. An act of 1871 was intended as a protection, but has proved a failure simply because quails are privileged characters and go where they please.

Farmers and Patrons, shall we jeopardize our interests by allowing sporting characters from the towns to ransack our farms for the purpose of destroying our best friends, or will we by a united effort use our influence to secure the passage of a law that will for at least five years prevent the slaughter of quails?

Riverside Farm, Osborne Co., Kan.

**EDITOR FARMER.**—In view of the projected meeting of the state Grange we would like to call the attention of Granges and Patrons generally to the objectionable manner in which delegates to the State Grange are now made. We refer to that feature of the constitution which confers the selection of delegates upon a body of masters who are not in any manner responsible to their Granges for such choice, and at the time of their own selection are not chosen for such purposes but the power is gratuitously conferred on them by a constitutional provision.

The peculiarly odious feature of this method is that it takes the selection of delegates out of the hands of the Subordinate Granges, where it properly belongs, and confers it upon a favored few who are, as will be seen, not even responsible to their Granges for their action.

The masters and those whom they may select as delegates being thus placed out of our reach we cannot of course instruct them to repeal this objectionable feature, as we could do if they were chosen directly by the Grange. But we can give them notice that hereafter no masters will be chosen but those who favor the repeal. As it is now the masters haughtily presume upon their favored position and feel and act as if subordinate Granges have no right to be consulted in the selection of delegates and therefore take no notice of them whatever.

And yet these subordinate Granges are called upon to pay the expenses and per diem of these delegates so chosen for them by others—the natural inference being that in adopting that Article the mass of Patrons were deemed too ignorant to make their own selection.

This is un-American, anti-republican and in express terms contrary to the letter and spirit of our institutions, and above all things, contrary to the principles sought to be inculcated by the Grange—which, while pretending to be a movement for ameliorating the condition of the people would create a monopoly of the most odious and dangerous kind within itself, viz: an aristocracy of masters.

The whole tendency is to build up a little circle of favored exclusives composed of masters and past masters who will, as is common to human nature, soon come to consider themselves the favored few and deport themselves accordingly.

And, as we have said before, the presumption of unfittness on the part of the mass of Patrons to choose their own representatives is enough to condemn any popular organization and will undoubtedly create wide spread dissension among the Patrons of the State unless repealed at the next meeting of the State Grange.

S. H. BREMER.  
Cottonwood Falls, Chase Co., Feb. 2.

**A DECLARATION OF PEOPLES RIGHTS, AGAINST MONOPOLY OF PUBLIC CREDIT.**

To Col. John L. Motter, representative from Wathens, Doniphan county, Kansas.

DEAR SIR:—Knowing you to be a liberal and a progressive minded man, of probity and honor, desirous of bettering our social and political condition, is the reason why I send you this declaration of the peoples rights and wrongs, in relation to the monopoly of our National credit, in banking and currency. I want it read to the present Legislature, for their information; and published in all the political papers in Topeka, that are not controlled by banks, for the information of the people especially the Granger.

The greatest hydra headed monster of evil to the prosperity of the people, is the unjustly legalized monopoly of our National Credit in banking and currency. By which they control all our agricultural, manufacturing and commercial industries, with our railroad interests and the Public press, and consequently our legislation, and often the Administration of Public Justice.

Centralizing their wealth in our large cities, making the rich richer, and the working poor poorer. Creating want and suffering in the midst of plenty, causing crime and pauperism; crowding our prisons and filling our poor houses in with the children of poverty, and want. All of which is done by a legalized fiction of bank credit, in the form of bank bills, which are as mortgages on the property and wealth or capital of our whole country, resting on a three bare credit with a circulation unlimited, based on popular ignorance with its suspicion fast a sleep.

It is to the interest of the Public good, that this ignorant stupor should be waked up, before the new system of Free Banking gets into operation. For we may expect the same old financiers playing the bank cards to plunder the people that operated the old system of a fictitious credit, to absorb three-fourths of the productive industry of the country. The way to stop it, is for the people to make congress give them a money representative in greenbacks to the amount of one-third of their property wealth, or fixed capital of real estate, at one per cent, secured by mortgage, for furnishing the greenbacks, of three dollars and upwards for one in circulation. This plan will be attended with no monopoly can never be overruled, and will want no redemption, but to pay the one per cent interest, and refund the money if wanted no longer.

Thus placed on a primary base of real estate it will give up a safe, secure and a reliable national currency, better than gold or silver, not fluctuating in value, to leave our country and will be at par every where at all times. Note that Auditor Wilder, in his able report

of 1874, shows that Kansas is worth 180 millions of dollars, which would give us a moneyed representative of 50 millions based on real estate or two to three dollars, base for one in circulation, which can be furnished by the government for one per cent on the credit furnished by our fixed real estate, as our share in the National currency, as a medium of exchange, to dispose entirely with the monopoly of bank fiction at less than one-tenth of the interest. Saving all the capital.

Fellow citizens, and representatives of the people; have I succeeded in showing you that the farmers of Kansas, and every other state should have a money representative of one-third of their own wealth, or capital in greenbacks, furnished by the government on mortgage at one per cent. Thus they could use their own credit according to their capital, instead of bank fiction, for which they must pay the principal with high interest. Thus enabling them to use the credit of their own capital at one per cent to pay their taxes and debts, and make improvements and enable them to sell their produce at fair prices, which would put down high interests, and besides helping their poor neighbors and themselves to put an end to our semi-barbaric forced sales by law or otherwise. All on the platform of equal rights, with no monopoly.

To make this more plain; permit me to cite my own case, which is but one in ten thousand. In 1874, I did not raise more than barely enough to live on, with nothing to pay my taxes nothing but money which the government prevents me from having. I have landed property and improvements worth ten thousand dollars, for which I have no moneyed representative, which alone should be the base of all safe, secure and reliable credit. Now if I had a moneyed representative of one-third of my fixed capital, I would be entitled to more than three thousand dollars, at the ratio of three dollars base for one in circulation, costing one per cent for furnishing the greenbacks, and taking a mortgage, with which I could pay my taxes and debts and at the same time sell my produce at fair prices and besides help my neighbors, but under the present laws I can do neither.

JOHN GRABLE.

## Educational.

EDITED BY PROF. J. B. HOLBROOK.

### A CHARACTERISTIC ILLUSTRATION.

This characteristic illustration of the parrot-drill of public schools is given by a writer in the *Penn Monthly*: "It is said that a gentleman who fell in with one of our school-boys offered him a 'quarter' if he would tell him the names of all the capitals in Europe. It was done, and quickly. 'Now,' said the gentleman, 'I will give you another quarter if you will tell me whether they are animals or vegetables.' 'Animals,' was the ready and confident answer."

In the opinion of the *New York Tribune*, from which we have clipped the above anecdote, it—the anecdote—is a "characteristic illustration of the parrot-drill of public schools;" in our opinion its being found in the columns of that journal is characteristic of the general disposition of American newspapers to grasp at every and all things that can directly or by implication cast discredit and reproach upon the American school teacher or school system. Like most of such yarns derogating the commonsense of the teacher, it goes too far. It presupposes an idiot child in attendance upon the school, whereas idiots are not admitted to the public schools. The initiatory three words, "It is said," are *prima facie* evidence of slander. The denouement of the story is so strikingly absurd as to make it a matter of astonishment how any one could for a moment entertain a thought of its truth; whilst wonderment guesses what possible combination of home culture, school instruction, and native sense could produce a malformation such as this story presents, a boy who quickly names all the capitals of Europe and in the next breath calls them animals. Unless that boy answered the fool according to his folly for the sake of the quarter, the story is a lie; but, nevertheless, it will go the rounds of all the fire boxes, boilers, blast pipes and excentrics which go to make up that wonderful engine of civilization—the press.

### GEOGRAPHY.

The geography recitation is the opportunity for the teacher to impart to his pupils his stock of general information. In order to teach the subject well the teacher should be conversant with town, county, state and national governments, as well as possess a general knowledge of foreign governments. He should have a respectable fund of information on the morals, manners and customs of all the peoples of the earth, with which he may illustrate and explain the necessarily concise statements of the text-book.

He should have visited woolen and cotton mills, paper mills and printing establishments, rolling-mills, blast furnaces, flouring and saw mills, slaughter and packing houses—he should never have neglected an opportunity to familiarize himself with the operations and processes of the trades and mechanic arts. He should be possessed of a knowledge of the flora and fauna of leading countries, also with the methods of culture of such plants as the tea, coffee and rice, of such animals as the silk worm, reindeer, llama and camels. In or-

der that he may teach a geography that is up to the times the teacher should take and read a first class newspaper, as he may by that means know of the changes in political geography throughout the world.—It was not long since we heard a child give Florence as the capital of Italy, the teacher not correcting the mistake.—If to such general information be added an intelligent appreciation of, and love for, republican institutions, the teacher is qualified to teach geography so that it will be of permanent value to the pupils.

All pupils out of the primer should be studying geography. No text-book is necessary until they read in the third reader. Before that time the instruction should be restricted to home geography, maps and globes. By the time the pupil is in the third reader he should have learned (1) town geography, (2) county geography, (3) state geography, (4) outlines of the other states and the United States, (5) outlines of the continents and oceans involving the earth's shape. Map drawing should be a daily exercise beginning with the school yard and progressing by easy stages on maps of the adjoining farms, the town, county, state, country and continent, till he is able to draw off-hand from memory all the outlines just mentioned. This much of geography is of more value than the ordinary memorizing of the questions and answers in primary and intermediate text books. Those pupils who read easily in the third reader are ready for the common school geography. The recitations of this class should not be a dry repetition of the text by the pupils, nor a rattling interchange of questions and answers; but it should be a free and entertaining conversation in which the teacher takes a more prominent part than the pupils. These conversations, if the topics are illustrated wherever proper by the map, will teach common sense geography. Review conversations will be held continually by the pupils among themselves and with their parents, so that the facts of interest will be permanently fixed in their minds.

### SHALL THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF INVESTING SCHOOL FUNDS BE DISCONTINUED?

The following are the results of the financial policy of investing the State Permanent School Fund in School District Bonds in contrast with investing the same fund in Kansas State, and U. S. Securities.

There have been purchased during the past three years, School District bonds as follows:

	Face of bond.	Am't paid.	Am't dis'd
1872,	\$208,520.	\$200,819.	\$8,211.
1873,	\$244,586.	\$229,061.	\$15,525.
1874,	\$98,920.	\$90,738.	\$8,187.
Total	\$547,026.	\$520,118	\$26,923.

Thus making an aggregate gain to the Permanent School Fund, in discounts, of \$26,923.

Again, since the Kansas State, and U. S. Securities bear 6 or 7 per cent. interest, and the School bonds bear 10 per cent., there is an average of 8½ per cent. advantage in favor of the School bonds; thus the gain in excess of annual interest is as follows:

1872, \$208,520, at 8½ per cent. annual interest for 3 years, \$28,641. 1873, \$244,586, at 8½ per cent., interest for 2 years, \$17,365. and 1874, \$98,920 at 8½ per cent. interest for 1 year, \$8,287. Making an aggregate gain to the Annual Fund, for distribution for the past three years, of \$43,293.

Again, it is a well known fact that School bonds have appreciated in the market since and on account of the state investment, from 80 to 90 cents, thus giving a direct gain to the districts an average of at least 7 per cent.

There has been issued and sold during the last three years, an aggregate of \$1,852,222, 7 per cent. of which gives \$129,655.

There are now held by the Permanent School Fund, School bonds to the value of \$470,751. The excess of interest on this amount, at 8½ per cent. annual interest, over Kansas State, or U. S. Securities, gives to the Annual School Fund, for distribution, \$15,476, yearly, and which in ten years, the average time for which the bonds run, will amount to \$152,537.

Again: at least one-tenth of the bonds now held, or \$47,075, is due each year, which reinvested at the present rate of discount, 10 per cent. will give to the Permanent Fund \$4,707 yearly, and which, in ten years will amount to \$47,070; thus making an aggregate gain to the state for ten years, of \$239,607.

To recapitulate; for the past three years:

Actual gain by discounts	\$26,923.
" in excess of interest,	\$43,293.
" appreciation of bonds,	\$129,655.
Total	\$199,871.
Prospective gain for the next ten years:	
Gain by re-investment,	\$47,070.
" excess of interest,	\$152,537.
Total:	\$239,607.

Thus the transactions of the last three years make up a grand total, in favor of the policy adopted, in the purchase of Kansas School bonds instead of Kansas State, and U. S. Securities, of \$439,478, or nearly half a million.

Against the above is the report, that from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars of the School bonds now held by the State, are worthless, while as a fact, not one dollar is so proven, and only fifteen hundred or two thousand are even doubtful, and these were purchased from responsible bankers.

Each bond has on file in the State Superintendent's office, vouchers as to its legality, and



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

**\$3.00 PER DOZEN.**

**J. K. HUDSON, TOPEKA, KANSAS.**



## The Kansas Farmer.

J. E. HUDSON, Editor &amp; Proprietor, Topeka, Kan.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.  
One Copy, Weekly, for one year, \$3.00  
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One Month, 10 cents per line, newspaper type.  
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SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS.  
In the Farmers' Harvesting and Seedmen's Directories we will print a card of three lines for one year, for \$5.00. This will give a circulation to the card of nearly 50,000 copies during the year, the best offer ever made by a first-class weekly paper.

## An Illustrated Boys' and Girls' Paper.

GIVEN FREE TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

"THE KANSAS FARMER YOUNG FOLKS."

New Feature added to the Farmer.

## WHERE SHOULD THE LAWS BE PUBLISHED?

If the publication of the laws is for the benefit of the people who pay expenses, we then submit that such publication should be made where they will reach the largest number of people throughout the state.

From the postoffice authorities of Topeka, any citizen or representative can learn that the KANSAS FARMER at this time, pays more postage on its circulation, outside of Shawnee county, than all the papers, daily and weekly, published in Topeka. We do not mean by this, one issue of each daily, but we do distinctly mean, that the entire six daily editions of the two dailies and the weekly editions of the weekly papers, aggregated, are not as large as the single weekly edition of the KANSAS FARMER. We repeat, if the representatives desire to publish the laws where they will reach the largest number of people, the KANSAS FARMER is the medium.

## COUNTY BOND RELIEF LAW.

The county bond relief bill, became a law on the 9th inst. It authorizes county commissioners, upon a majority vote of the people, to issue bonds; if the county has not more than 5,000 inhabitants to the amount of \$5,000; of not over 10,000 inhabitants, \$10,000; no county being authorized to issue more than \$20,000. The bonds are to run not less than three, nor more than ten years, are to draw ten per cent. interest, and are to be sold at not less than ninety cents on the dollar. A tax is to be levied for their payment.

The county commissioners are to invest the proceeds of the bonds in wheat, corn, oats and potatoes, which, with the assistance of the township trustees, they are to distribute to the persons applying therefor; not more than ten bushels of wheat, fifty bushels of corn, fifteen bushels of oats, and five bushels of potatoes to be given to the head of any one family. The persons applying for the relief are to take an oath that the articles are not to be obtained for speculative purposes, that they are necessary to enable the applicant to raise a crop, and that he is unable to purchase the same with his own funds nor upon his own credit. A note is to be given, signed by husband and wife, to make payment to the county in one year. The county commissioners may extend the time of payment for one or two years longer. The notes are to be a lien upon land, and are to be collected as taxes, or by foreclosure, as mortgages are collected.

No election is to be ordered for voting the bonds except upon petition of one-fourth of the voters of the county.

## GIVING TO WOMEN THE RIGHT TO HOLD THE OFFICE OF COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

There will no doubt be steps taken to secure the passage of a law giving women the right to hold the office of county school superintendent. It is a well known fact that there are in Kansas a half dozen efficient lady school superintendents. We can but express the hope that this measure when introduced will meet the approval of our representatives.

## A WORD ABOUT OUR RELIEF COMMITTEES, AND THE WORK THEY ARE DOING.

There is probably no more thankless task to be imposed upon a citizen than to be selected to go to the east to solicit supplies for Kansas, unless it is to act as the distributing agent for those goods when they arrive here. Men who have been through eastern States upon this mission of asking for aid find themselves met at every turn by suspicion, charges of being impostors and rogues, and compelled to stand the most critical examination by every community. This is all right, as in some places unprincipled scoundrels have taken advantage of the generosity of our eastern friends. Here in our own State men who

have done this work should not be subjected to charges unless the most incontrovertible proof can be produced to show their dishonesty. The most abused, however, are those having the distribution of the goods in their hands. Many forget the great extent of territory over which these supplies have to be distributed; reaching as it does from the north to the south line of the State, and from the Capital west. The demand for help long since came from counties east of the 6th meridian and every week finds more and more of our eastern counties asking for some means of relief. People hearing of large sums of money being contributed without stopping to consider all the facts which they may have within their reach, jump to the conclusion that somebody is stealing. We have received a number of letters denouncing the State Central Relief committee. While the manner in which this committee was organized, was, we think, exceedingly partisan and objectionable, we know, on the other hand, that at the head of it is one of the most honest and upright citizens of Kansas in whose integrity we have no question of doubt. This gentleman, Gov. E. S. Stover, has given his time and labor, and the people may rest assured that his books will show the strictest accountability of all money or goods received by him. There are a great many difficulties encountered by Gov. Stover in this very difficult task. Goods are received without marks to show who sent them or to whom the donors wished them sent. These goods are followed by letters demanding why the said unmarked goods had not been sent as directed. Gov. Stover is laboriously doing his duty and whatever there may be of fault, finding now, the people will accord to him the praise due in the future.

The Executive Committee of the State Grange have appointed W. P. Popenoe, Esq., the State Grange Relief Agent. Mr. Popenoe's intelligence, age, experience and undoubted honesty makes the appointment the best that could have been made. He has given the subject his entire time and attention and up to this time we have not heard of a single complaint. Mr. Popenoe has been identified with the Order since its first organization in the State and is deserving of the confidence which the Patrons have extended to him. His books will show where every dollar came from and what disposition was made of it.

The appropriation of the legislature of \$8,000 to pay freights of the State Central Relief Committee will no doubt be followed by a like appropriation to the State Grange, for the same purpose. This will help very much in forwarding without loss of time all goods received upon which freights have not been paid.

Mr. Jno. G. Otis, State Agent of the Patrons has just returned from Iowa where he went to purchase corn with the \$3,000 sent to Kansas by the National Grange. He reports that he purchased corn, had it ground into meal, sacked in good muslin sacks which he purchased with a view to their being made up by those receiving the meal, and that for every dollar of the money he will be able to ship to Kansas one hundred pounds of meal and a yard and one-third of good muslin.

In connection with the work done by the State Grange, it is due to Mr. S. H. Downs, who is acting as State Agent in the absence of Mr. Otis, to say that he has given Mr. Popenoe very valuable assistance.

Before making up a judgment against the men or committees doing this noble work think of the difficulties that surrounds this great and apparently thankless task. We have not heretofore referred individually to the work being done by these committees. We have observed carefully their labors, and if there was reason for condemning them it would be fearlessly done in these columns. Let us not forget to give honor to whom honor is due.

## LUCK.

We have seen a man who by years of hard labor, who by intelligent study and persistent application, made a success of his undertakings, called a lucky man. We have seen young men who were determined to rise, who did their work cheerfully and thoroughly and honestly, called lucky when they were successful. We have all heard of the lucky farmer, fruit grower, stock grower, the lucky business man. The lazy, indolent, careless and ignorant, call success, luck. Those who labor and struggle with courage to overcome obstacles who put their faith in intelligent application, know that success is not luck. Success means hard work and constant personal care in every avocation. Luck is a senseless, brainless word that honest workers have no need to use. Let the gamblers and lottery dealers have it, it is their capital and their business.

## THE PRIZE ESSAYS.

Hurry along the prize essays. All received by the 25th of February will be in time to compete for the premiums. We shall publish them as rapidly as possible to give our readers the benefit of the experience of those who write them before the spring planting begins.

Mr. J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass., has his annual advertisement in our columns. He was the original introducer of some of the best vegetables now found on every table. He comes this season with a new squash in his catalogue, and a number of tempting specialties, some of which are finely illustrated from engravings taken from photographs.

The fact that so many of his varieties of seed are of his own growing, is a golden fact for farmers and gardeners.

## THE VICE-PRESIDENT AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON says, truly, that if the Republican party perish, it will die by the hand of the suicide, and that it cannot recover prestige or power by party discipline or patronage. This is a truth which, it is hoped, is as plainly seen by other Republican managers as it is by the Vice-President. He at least has never been blind to it, and he has been treated with impatience and indignation by other leaders, because he thought that the party was largely composed of those who would not be frightened or driven by the party whip.

The one great fact to be remembered, is that Mr. Wilson, who is certainly as sagacious a politician as any other Republican chief, long ago deprecated the course and apparent policy of the party on certain questions. No change has been made in that policy, and we have fallen upon exceedingly stormy times. Those who think that Mr. Wilson is easily frightened may suppose that the result of the elections is due to business depression. Do they think that the Republican feeling in regard to Louisiana is also due to business depression? The same persons probably think that the Republican press and the New York Senate and the New Hampshire Republicans ought to have "stood by" Kellogg, and that the party should not be discredited by condemning his conduct. Those gentlemen would perhaps be surprised if they were told the truth, which is that they are the instruments of the suicide of which the Vice-President speaks, and that they are doing all that they can to elect a Democrat President in 1876.

The significance of the autumn elections is perfectly well understood. It was not "business depression," it was Republican disgust and dissatisfaction with Republican mismanagement, and nothing is plainer than that the continuance of that mismanagement will totally destroy the party. Is there any change? Is there any prospect of change? Mr. Howe and Mr. Logan, say that they will go down with the ship. Yes, it is one thing for a sailor to sink with his ship in a storm upon a lee shore, and quite another to go down in still water with his ship he has scuttled. Have the proceedings in Louisiana been of a kind to restore confidence to doubting Republicans, or is it held that doubting Republicans are to be summarily shot, as Democrats in disguise? When the Free-Soil Democrats left their party because of the action on the Wilcox proviso or the crimes against Kansas, were they only sore heads? In the Union League Club, in the city of New York, the Republicans could not agree upon the Louisiana question. Which side was "sore."

Two years ago General Grant entered on his second term with an increased majority, and amidst the apparent dissolution of the Democratic party. Distinct pledges and principles were set forth in the platform upon which he was re-elected, and, with wisdom and courage, Republican ascendancy seemed to be plainly assured for a generation. Two years have passed, and, beaten even in Massachusetts, the Republican party is so shaken that the most passionate partisans about that they are not afraid, and are going down with the ship. Somebody and something is responsible for this disastrous change. Who is it, and what is it? Is it business depression? Is it those who have insisted that the pledges should be redeemed, and not violated, that questionable men and methods should be discarded, and that the sympathy of the best and most intelligent Republicans should not be alienated? Or is it those who have insisted upon sustaining anything that was done any where by any body in the name of the Administration and the party?

Take the single case of Louisiana. We have the dreary Durall business; the report of the Senate committee that the frauds in 1872 vitiated the election under which Kellogg now holds office; the detailed story of Mr. Dibble, one of Kellogg's chief advisers, that the declaration of his election was a revolutionary act to resist a Democratic revolutionary conspiracy; the cowardly refusal of Congress to act, after the President's request, and when its duty was plain; the President's action; the downfall of Kellogg in September; the National interference; the performance of the 4th of January, and the President's assertion that it is "debatable" whether the method of the military interference is not justifiable. And yet so indefensible is the whole matter that so calm a man and so staunch a friend of the President as Senator Frelinghuysen could only say, at the end of his speech in answer to the question whether Kellogg was authorized to seek the aid of the Military, that he would ask another, which was, who in Kellogg's would not have done what he did? The Senator does not justify the act. He could not. He knew that it was not constitutionally justifiable. But he is unwilling to say so. We submit that a distinct repudiation of the conduct of Kellogg would have been an infinitely greater service to the country and to the Senator's party, than this evasive approval.

Governor Kellogg is not a wise man, nor a strong man, nor a man who commands the confidence or respect of his own party; and yet by some locus-pocus, which would be ludicrous if it were not of serious consequences, support of him and his acts seems coming to be a kind of test of Republicanism. The mess of the party, we are told, does not split hairs nor care for constitutional refinements. We have heard that remark for some time, and during all that time the party has been constitutionally defeated, and has steadily declined in power and prestige. If hair-splitting and constitutional refinements are not deadly, it is very evident that something else is. The New York Times, says that two out of three letters which it receives, sustains the Louisiana policy. Very well. Is the party just now able to spare a third of its strength? We ask in the name of Liberty and justice, which are threatened by the prospect of a Democratic restoration, and which are mortally wounded by a thick-and-thin support as Republican partisans of what we condemn as citizens and men. Is there a sincerer or more sagacious Republican than Henry Wilson? He does not like the situation. Yet he says, and we believe, that the party can yet recover its power and prestige.

A broad, wise and magnanimous policy should be promptly inaugurated, and steadily and honestly pursued. When the country clearly sees, as it will see, the only alternative presented, the real issues involved, the policies and men to be supported, their record in the past and their present affiliations, who and what shall prevail if the Republican party be set aside.

Nobody labors to set it aside and restore the Democrats so much as those who fall promptly and strongly to condemn its mistakes, or who snarl and sneer at those who would save it from being smothered by partisan stupidity. Harpers Weekly.

Had the above editorial been written or spoken in Kansas during the late campaign its author would have been branded by the party leaders of Kansas, as a "Democrat," "Rebel," and "Copperhead." We commend its perusal to the politicians of Kansas, who are to-day trying to drive the Republicans of Kansas, with the lash of the party, in a caucus bull pen, there to be made use of by the worst elements in the politics of the State.

## Meteorology.

## MONTHLY WEATHER REPORT.

SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.

LEAVENWORTH STATION, Feb. 1, 1875.

## TABLE

Showing Daily and Monthly Mean of Barometer and Thermometer, Monthly Velocity of Wind, prevailing Direction of Wind, and Amount of Rainfall for the past month.

DATE.	BAR.	AV.	TH. AV.	HUMID.	RAIN.
Friday.....	1	30.36	23.5	84.8	
Saturday.....	2	30.29	17.5	62	
Sunday.....	3	30.32	11.3	72.8	
Monday.....	4	30.60	1.5	75	.01
Tuesday.....	5	30.43	09.5	68.9	
Wednesday.....	6	30.28	15.0	65	
Thursday.....	7	30.15	15.5	66.8	.01
Friday.....	8	30.60	6	89.5	.02
Saturday.....	9	30.71	-4.5	76	
Sunday.....	10	30.34	3.5	73.5	
Monday.....	11	30.17	15.8	70.5	
Tuesday.....	12	30.05	13.5	77.5	
Wednesday.....	13	30.62	-5.8	78.8	
Thursday.....	14	30.68	-5.8	79.8	
Friday.....	15	30.19	13.5	70	.01
Saturday.....	16	30.64	6	71.8	
Sunday.....	17	30.37	9.8	71.9	
Monday.....	18	30.46	11.3	77.5	
Tuesday.....	19	30.32	19.5	76	
Wednesday.....	20	29.81	32	70.5	
Thursday.....	21	30.11	80	71.8	
Friday.....	22	30.15	82.3	69.8	
Saturday.....	23	30.05	82.3	69.8	
Sunday.....	24	30.27	24.3	69.5	
Monday.....	25	30.18	23.5	54.8	
Tuesday.....	26	30.08	42.8	54.8	
Wednesday.....	27	29.92	33.3	87.8	.12
Thursday.....	28	29.45	27.5	77.8	.04
Friday.....	29	30.02	25	78.8	
Saturday.....	30	30.09	16.3	67	
Sunday.....	31	30.15	16	68	
Monthly Means..		30.27	16.7	69.5	.23

Highest Barometer, 30.945; Lowest Barometer, 29.674

Monthly Range of Barometer, 1.271 in.

Highest Thermometer, 46°; Lowest Thermometer, 20.

Range of Thermometer, 26°.

Prevailing wind, N. W.; Average Direction, N. E.;

Maximum Velocity, 28 miles per hour.

Total Number of Cloudy Days, 16; Rainy, 14; Fair, 6;

EDGAR MCGOVERN, Sergeant.

## Weather Report for January, 1875.

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

Station—Lawrence, Kansas, corner of Tennessee and Pinckney streets; elevation of barometer and thermometer, 884 feet above sea level, and 14 feet above the ground; anemometer on the University building, 105 feet above the ground.

The coldest January, and the coldest month on our eight years' record. The mercury did not fall so low by 7½° as in January 1873, but the average temperature was 5° lower than in that month. In January, 1873, the temperature fell below zero on only 7 days, while there were 10 such days in the month just closed. There was only one day whose mean temperature was above the freezing point; in January, 1873, there were 7 such days.

Mean temperature of the month, 13.960, which is 12.960 below the average January temperature of the 7 preceding years. Mean at 7 a. m., 8.63; at 2 p. m., 19.39; at 9 p. m., 12.990. Maximum temperature 44° at 2 p. m., on the 26th; minimum 18.5. The highest daily mean was 38°, on the 26th (the warmest day); the lowest was 9.7° below zero, on the 13th and 14th, (coldest days). The week from the 8th to the 14th, (both inclusive) was the coldest week on our record, having an average temperature of 0° 06 below zero.

Rain and melted snow 0.12 inches, which is less than the January average by 1.34 inches, and is the smallest amount for this month on our record. Either rain or snow fell on 13 days, but in each instance of a very slight amount. No fall of snow during the month was more than sufficient to whiten the ground.

Mean cloudiness, 54.84 per cent. of the sky the month being 0.73 per cent. cloudier than the average. The number of clear days was 8, (entirely clear, 3); half clear, 13; cloudy, 11; (entirely cloudy, 5). Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 62.5 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 57.42 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 44.10 per cent.

Wind—N. W., 45 times; S. E., 13 times; S. W., 12 times; N. E., 0 times; S., 5 times; N., 4 times; E., 3 times; calm, twice. The entire distance travelled by the wind was 10,679 miles, which gives a mean daily velocity of 344.5 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 14.35 miles; the greatest velocity was 75 miles an hour, from 8 to 9 a. m., on the 8th.

Mean height of barometer, 29.803 inches; at 7 a. m., 29.834 inches; at 2 p. m., 29.279 inches; maximum 29.856 inches, at 7 a. m., on the 9th; minimum, 28.793 inches, at 9 p. m., on the 20th.

Relative humidity—Mean for the month 83.1; at 7 a. m., 94.06; at 2 p. m., 68.38; at 9 p. m., 86.89; the greatest, 100 on several occasions; least, 37.9, at 2 p. m., on the 20th.

Force of vapor in inches—Mean for the month, 0.075; at 7 a. m., 0.070; at 2 p. m., 0.079; at 9 p. m., 0.077; greatest, 0.208; at 7 a. m., on the 27th; least, 0.018, at 7 a. m., on the 9th.

## Weather Report for January, 1875.

Condensed by Prof. Keadie, from the Records of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Mean Temperature of the month, 15° 70 which is 10° 55 below the average temperature of January for the past fourteen years. This is the coldest January experienced for fourteen years. Next in rank coming the month of January 1862; whose mean temperature was 18° 23.

Mean of 7 A. M., observation.....10.935  
" " 2 P. M., ".....20.64  
" " 9 P. M., ".....14.32

Maximum temperature of month, 26th.....48°  
Minimum " " 8th.....17°  
Range of " " ".....65°  
Coldest day of the month, 8th, whose mean temperature was.....8° 1/2  
Average of Maximum Temperature.....35° 51  
" " Minimum ".....32° 70  
Mean Barometer Height.....28.89 in.  
Maximum " " 9th.....29.40 in.  
Minimum " " 20th.....28.42 in.  
Range of Barometer for month......98 in.  
Mean of 7 A. M., observation.....28.86 in.  
" " 2 P. M., ".....28.87 in.  
" " 9 P. M., ".....28.92 in.  
Rain and melted snow for the month, 22 of an inch which is 47 of an inch below the average for this month......57  
Per cent. of cloudiness......57  
" " " at 7 A. M......64  
" " " 2 P. M......57  
" " " 9 P. M......51

OBSERVATIONS OF WINDS.  
From S. W., 20; N. W., 23; W., 5; E., 3; S. E., 13; N. E., 9; N., 1; S., 1.

OZONE.  
Mean of day observations.....6.03  
" " night ".....7.50

## BLOOD DISEASES.

The blood being the source from which our systems are built up, and from which we derive our mental as well as physical capabilities, how important that it should be kept pure, if it contains vile festering poisons all organic functions are weakened thereby. Settling upon important organs, as the lungs, liver or kidneys; the effect is most disastrous. Hence it behooves every one to keep their blood in a perfectly healthy condition, and more especially does this apply at this particular season of the year than at any other. No matter what the exciting cause may be, the real cause of a large proportion of all diseases is bad blood.

Now Dr. Pierce does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quick patent nostrums, by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it, on the contrary there are hundreds of diseases that he acknowledges it will not cure; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of blood disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other known blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable or mineral. The Golden Discovery is warranted by him to cure the worst form of Skin Diseases, as all forms of blotches, Pimples and Eruptions, also all Glandular Swellings, and the worst form of scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores of Neck, Leg or other parts, and all the Scrofulous Diseases of the Bones, as White Swellings, Fever Sores, Hip Joint and Spinal Diseases, all of which belong to Scrofulous Diseases.

## CONFIRMED—HIP JOINT DISEASE

## CURED.

W. GROVE STATION, Ia. July 14, 1873.

DR. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—My wife first became lame nine years ago; Swelling would appear and disappear on her hip, and she was gradually becoming reduced, and her whole system rotten with disease. In 1871, a swelling broke on her hip, discharging large quantities, and since that time there are several openings. Have had five doctors, at an expense of \$125, who say nothing will do any good, but a surgical operation.

July 16th, 1873, he writes thus: My wife has certainly received a great benefit from the use of your Discovery, for she was not able to get off the bed, and was not expected to live a week, when she commenced using it a year ago. She has been doing most of her work for over six months. Has used twenty bottles and still using it. Her recovery is considered as almost a miracle, and we attribute it all to the use of your valuable medicine. I can cheerfully recommend it as a blood purifier and strength restorer. J. M. ROBINSON.

Discovery is sold by druggists.

## Proceedings of the Legislature.

## SENATE.

Topeka, February 1, 1875.  
Reported favorably on the bill introduced by Mr. Stevens, to change the name of the town of Coffeyville to Persimmon county; also upon Mr. Malby's bill providing that in divorce cases the parties may testify as parties to other civil actions are allowed to testify; also upon the bill providing for the removal of public officers who are guilty of being intoxicated or of gambling. The bill introduced by Mr. Halderman, providing that the expenses of keeping and maintaining the insane of the state in the insane asylum, shall be paid out of the state treasury, was passed; also the bill introduced by Mr. Griffin to repeal the act to authorize certain scholars to attend the Highland University. In committee of the whole, the bill introduced by Mr. Johnson to authorize the county commissioners of Leavenworth county to expend \$5,000 for a bridge across three mile creek, in the city of Leavenworth was recommended for passage.

Also, the bill introduced by Mr. Horton, providing that where the collection of any tax has been enjoined and afterwards the injunction dissolved, the court may reduce the penalty for non-payment upon reasonable grounds.

Mr. Halderman's bill to abolish capital punishment was discussed. Mr. Halderman and Gov. Robinson speaking in favor of, and Mr. Simons in opposition to the passage of the bill. The committee did not come to a vote upon it.

## HOUSE.

February 1, 1875.  
Petitions were introduced by Mr. Aldrich, Of M. E. Wells, and fifty-eight others, praying for the passage of a law exempting all grain from taxation, on the first day of March of each year, held by parties growing the same; and by Mr. Root, Of H. Whiteley, and sixty-four others for a state road on the sixth principal meridian.

Mr. Angell introduced resolutions in relation to claims of settlers on the Cherokee Indian lands. The resolution introduced by Mr. Lockwood, memorializing the United States senate to pass an act to amend an act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph lines from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the government the use of Angell memorializing congress in relation to the rights of settlers on the Cherokee lands, were concurred in, as follows:

## SENATE.

February 1, 1875.  
The senate, in executive session confirmed the nomination made by Gov. Osborn of Geo. Eldy as director of the State Normal school at Leavenworth. House concurrent resolutions introduced by Mr. Angell memorializing congress in relation to the rights of settlers on the Cherokee lands, were concurred in, as follows:



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## Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

DANIEL GRAY.

BY J. G. HOLLAND.

If I shall ever win the home in heaven  
For whose sweet rest I humbly hope and pray,  
In the great company of the forgiven  
I shall be sure to find old Daniel Gray.

I knew him well; in fact, few knew him better  
For my young eyes oft read for him the Word,  
And saw how meekly from the crystal letter  
He drank the life of his beloved Lord.

Old Daniel Gray was not a man who lifted  
On ready words his freight of gratitude,  
And was not called upon among the gifted,  
In the prayer meetings of his neighbor-hood.

He had a few old words and phrases,  
Linked in with sacred texts and Sunday rhymes;  
And I suppose that, in his prayers and graces,  
I've heard them all at least a thousand times.

I see him now—his form, and face, and motions;  
His homespun habit and his silver hair—  
And hear the language of his trite devotions  
Rising behind the straight-backed kitchen chair.

I can remember how the sentence sounded—  
"Help us, O Lord, to pray, and not to faint!"  
And how the "conquering and to conquer"  
Rounded the lotteries of the saint.

He had some notions that did not improve him;  
He never kissed his children—so they say,  
And finest scenes and fairest flowers would move him  
Less than a horse-shoe picked up in the way.

He could see naught but vanity in beauty,  
And naught but weakness in a fond caress,  
And pitied men whose views of Christian duty  
Allowed indulgence in such foolishness.

Yet there were love and tenderness within him,  
And I am told that, when his Charley died,  
Nor Nature's need nor gentle words could win him  
From his fond vigils at the sleeper's side.

And when they came to bury little Charley,  
The found fresh dew drops sprinkled in his hair,  
And on his breast a rose-bud gathered early—  
And guessed, but did not know, who placed it there.

My good old friend was very hard on fashion  
And held its votaries in lofty scorn,  
And often burst into a holy passion  
While the gay crowds went by on Sunday morn.

Yet he was vain, old Gray, and did not know it  
He wore his hair unparted, long and plain,  
To hide the handsome brow that slept below it,  
For fear the world would think that he was vain!

He had a hearty hatred of oppression,  
And righteous words for sin of every kind;  
Alas, that the transgressor and transgression  
Were linked so closely in his honest mind.

Yet that sweet tale of gift without repentance  
Told of the Master, touched him to the core  
And fearless he could never read the sentence  
"Neither do I condemn thee; sin no more."

Honest and faithful, constant in his calling,  
Strictly attendant on the means of grace,  
Instant in prayer, and fearful most of falling,  
Old Daniel Gray was always in his place.

A practical old man and yet a dreamer,  
He sought that, in some strange, unlooked-for way,  
His mighty Friend in heaven, the great Redeemer,  
Would honor him with wealth some golden day.

This dream he carried in a hopeful spirit;  
Until in death his patient eye grew dim,  
And his Redeemer called him to inherit  
The heaven of wealth long gathered up for him.

So, if I ever win the home in heaven  
For whose sweet rest I humbly hope and pray,  
In the great company of the forgiven  
I shall be sure to find old Daniel Gray.

## THE WRATH OF THE BACHELORS.

That unlucky remark of ours about old bachelors and their slippers, has called down upon our head such a torrent of appeal, from our opinion, that we are truly repentant for our hard heartedness and admit that they do deserve something more than a pair of slippers, but what that something should be depends very much on the bachelor. A few of them no doubt deserve good wives, and notwithstanding their excuses we still sincerely hope they will get them.

A good many of them evidently would be benefited by a sound curtain lecture, and one, at least, from whom we have heard, deserves to be made the superintendent of an orphan asylum, for he says he has known bachelors who knew more about training and taking care of children than parents; he takes it for granted that what we said "was intended to inspire children with a hatred of old bachelors," and we don't know whether to take this as unkind or complimentary, for while we had no desire to influence children in any such way, we shall be very glad if our words are so far reaching that they warn little boys of the misery of a bachelor's life. For miserable it must be, we are quite convinced of that fact, since hearing their case, else why would they blame their state on the ladies?

In justice to L. H. L., who first replied to our

"thrust," we must inform our readers that he has exonerated all Kansas ladies from being the cause of his unfortunate condition; so we suppose it was before he emigrated, that he made those fifteen or twenty unsuccessful, but praiseworthy attempts to commit matrimony and we would advise him to try again.

Another one has entirely misapprehended our motive for thinking they ought to marry; it is not to please us, or any other woman specially, but because there is no gift like a good wife—except a good husband.

TOPEKA, KAN., Jan. 28.

EDITOR FARMER:—Having my attention called to an article in your paper of the 26th concerning the lady clerks, I feel called upon to correct a statement concerning myself. My father has always supported his family, and I have done it well, but for the last few years he has been rather unfortunate, and I have done little towards helping him out. My case must certainly have been exaggerated to you. I do not care for honors that are not due me.

Respectfully, LIDA E. MOORE,  
Engrossing Clerk of House of Representatives.

## CARRYING MY OWN PORTMONNAIE.

I have been waiting patiently for some more able pen than mine to take up the subject mentioned above, and advocate my cause, but as yet no one has noticed my humble appeal, except Ardie Bee, and she says if she were a farmer's wife she would not want a separate purse; and if her husband's surly disposition had made such a thing necessary, she would think she had made a great mistake in marrying him. Well, what then? Would she sit idly down and bemoan the fate that had linked her destiny with that of this close-fisted individual; or would it not be better to make the best of a poor bargain, and remember that there is hardly ever a case so bad but that there is a remedy? Now, I think it is not only necessary to a woman's happiness to have something of her "very own" but I claim it as one of her "rights." I have not quite made up my mind whether I want the right of electricity franchise or not; but I do want undisputed right to the proceeds of my labor. And it is not because my husband is stingy or surly either, for he always gets me whatever I ask him to (that is if he don't forget it), but I sometimes want things that I do not wish to ask him to procure for me, things he would think unnecessary, because all men do not understand women's wants. For instance I wish to prepare a bit of a surprise for him, and make him a pair of embroidered slippers for a gift. Of course I do not wish to ask him to get the material for me to make them of, for then the pleasure of the surprise would be spoiled. Don't you see, Ardie, how very necessary it is to have something of our "very own"? Our husbands are such matter-of-fact individuals that they cannot understand that these little things that seem of such trivial importance, are so necessary to our happiness, and thus will sometimes make sarcastic remarks when we ask them to get them for us. So, rather than brave their sarcasm, we do without them and thus shut out sunshine from our lives.

Do not think my husband is a Blue Beard. I repeat what I said once before, he is one of the "kindest and best" of men; but you know they all have their faults, and I believe it is our duty to show them their faults, and use our utmost endeavors to reform them, and not try to make martyrs of ourselves, by putting up with their shortcomings. One of the reforms I propose is a separate purse. I know plenty of women whose husbands are not the kindest and best; these women tell on faithfully, year after year, and the head of the family pockets the proceeds of their labor, and invests it in plows, wagons and harness, or adds more sheep to his already extensive flock, never giving the equally hard working wife one dollar to invest as she thinks best. Farmers have too many cattle and sheep and hogs to see to, to devote much time or thought to the welfare of their wives; there fore we must look after our own interests.

I call on the sisters to come and help me bring about this great domestic reform, for it is the "tidal wave" that is to remove the rock over which many a matrimonial barge has foundered.—Mrs. Solomon Stillweather, Lamar, Mo.

The above correspondence to the Western Rural, contains some ideas, which we think a large class of wives will appreciate; but we would like to inquire about the assertion, that farmers cannot bestow much thought on the welfare of their wives, because they have so much "stock" to look after. A strange idea that, for a farmer's wife to publish, and one we think that might well deter young ladies from marrying farmers, if it is true. Whether a man is a thoughtful husband or not, does not depend upon whether he is a farmer, a merchant or a prince, it depends upon the man and his wife. Farmers see more of their wives than do husbands in any other business, and have quite as much time to think of them as men who work hard at any other occupation; if they are less attentive and considerate, we are inclined to think it arises more from this fact than any other. Such constant and close companionship gives a husband and wife no opportunity of knowing what they would lose by each other's absence, for it is an old true saying, that we do not fully appreciate anything while it is in our possession.

Mechanics and others who are engaged in business which calls them away from home except at meal time, and at regular intervals are more apt we think to be met with a smile, and clean wrapper and collar; not, however, because farmers wives smile less frequently, or are more slovenly than other women, but because their husbands happen in at all hours and see them under all circumstances and engaged in all kinds of work. To remedy the effect of this constant familiarity, we would advise farmers wives to visit more; the social advantage of the Grange we believe will do a great deal of good in this way, and we think every farmer's wife should take a little trip sometime during each year. Of course "they have not time," you need not tell

us that, but then we say, take time to do whatever will keep the "love at home," for we are decidedly of the opinion that one of the sensible things to do in this world, is to have a good time, none of us know much about what kind of a one we may have in the next.

We have no doubt that a separate purse for husband and wife, would in very many instances be a wise arrangement, and it certainly would be just, in all instances; it would prevent many hard feelings and unkind words, and teach women, what men say they very much need to know, viz: the worth of a dollar; and pray, how can they be expected to learn that, if they never have one of their own?

This distinction is not more needed among farmers than among other classes however, unless it be for the reason that farmers wives earn a larger share than most of wives; neither is it needed by the rare few, who, like Ardie, probably have their every want anticipated and gratified. The perfectly mated, entirely congenial and all confiding couples in matrimony, are the small minority of this earth's inhabitants, and they do not need legislation; it is not for them we write, a separate purse could not add to their bliss; neither can it make happy, husbands and wives, who are entirely alienated, and we believe it would often bring nearer together, those who truly love but do not fully understand each other, by relieving the wife of a feeling of dependence and subordination, and by showing the husband what a good use she would make of her income. We believe many a husband would be surprised and gratified by the disposition his wife would make of money she might call her own, and would learn that her appreciation of his cares and troubles was much deeper than he supposed.

Of course, the money that the farmer invests in implements and stock is as much for the wife's benefit as his own, but if he will "put himself in her place" he can understand that she does not care to be entirely relieved of the responsibility and pleasure of investing the proceeds of her own labor.

## MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

There is a well known principle in mechanics, that no labor is ever lost; but it appears to me that this sort of overdone devotion of mothers to their children comes about as near being labor lost as anything well can be, not to violate a principle of physics. It is an injury to both mother and children, and an injury to other people, let me tell you. I knew one excessively devoted mother. I have known several in my time; and I think I never saw one yet whose children did not look down on her as a drudge and nothing else. I never saw one whose children did not become selfish men and women, utterly regardless of the comfort and rights of other people, especially of their own families. But this mother was so devoted to her children that she arose in the morning and made the fires all over the house, and let her grown sons lie in bed till breakfast was ready, when she called them very tenderly, and when they came down stairs, she did not exactly wash their faces for them, but she had soap, water, and towels, all waiting for them, as though they had all been princes of the blood, and she to them in everything else just the same. They regarded their mother as a drug, born to wait upon them; and by and by, when they had families, they regarded their wives and children in exactly the same light. They expect their wives to creep meekly about and drudge for them, just as their mothers used to do. If the household of one of them happens to be temporarily without a servant, his wife must arise first, make the fires, prepare the breakfast, and then get up to awaken the lord and master of the premises.

"There is a golden mean to be observed in all things. Children ought to be brought up to wait upon themselves and other people, to have regard for the rights and the comforts of others. A stupid, affectionate drudge of a mother is about the last person on earth to train model republican citizens.

"There is nothing in life more grand or heroic than to lose one's life in trying to save that of another. Moral grandeur can reach no more sublime height than to give one's life to save another's life. When it comes to be one's duty to die for others, one ought not to hesitate a moment. But that is something very different from one individual being a slave to another while both are living. Such self sacrifice amounts simply to committing suicide by inches without doing the other person any good. The longer I live the more apparent it becomes to my mind that the Creator never intended one person to be born for a drudge to another. Self-sacrifice is a good thing till it reaches the point of engendering selfishness in the person sacrificed to, then it ought to stop."—From a Lady correspondent of the Philadelphia Evening Post.

## The "Forlorn" Poet to represent America.

In a new book which is about to be published on literary men whose lives were those of constant struggle with poverty and untoward circumstances, Edgar A. Poe is to represent America. Poor Poe! who was almost from first to last his own enemy.

It was one of the saddest things in his sad history that the two dearest to him were sharers of his hardships and sufferings—his beautiful young wife and devoted mother. He married his cousin, who was brought up at the South, and was as unused to toil as she was unfit for it. She hardly looked more than fourteen, fair, soft, and graceful and girlish. Every one who saw her was won by her. Poe was very proud and very fond of her, and used to delight in the round, child-like face and plump little figure, which he contrasted with himself, so tall and thin and half-melancholy looking; and she in turn idolized him. She had a voice of wonderful sweetness, and was an exquisite singer, and in some of her more prosperous days, when they were living in a pretty little rose covered cottage on the outskirts of Philadelphia, she had her harp and piano. But these articles disappeared, with all the luxuries of house and wardrobe, being disposed of one after another for neces-

sities of life, until when they left that place they had scarcely anything. At times while residing there they were reduced almost to starvation, having nothing but bread and molasses, and that in no great supply, for days at a time. There was then some kind of a society under the care of ladies for helping in a delicate way those who were in need, and would signify it by depositing some article at the rooms—persons whom common charity could not reach; and to that Mrs. Clemm, the mother, made application. Yet so sensitive and proud was the little family that it was almost impossible to add them to any extent even when they were suffering for the common comforts of life.

It was during their stay there that Mrs. Poe, while singing one evening, ruptured a blood vessel, and after that she suffered a hundred deaths. She could not bear the slightest exposure, and needed the utmost care; and all those conveniences as to apartment and surroundings which are so important in the care of an invalid were almost matter of life and death to her. And yet the room where she lay was fanned, was a little place with the ceiling so low over the narrow bed that her head almost touched it. But no one dared to speak "Mr. Poe was so sensitive and irritable;—'quick as steel and flint,'" said one who knew him in those days. And he would not allow a word about the danger of her dying—the mention of it drove him wild.

Still he was a "perfect gentleman," as all those brought into relations with the family agree. "No one could fail to see that—considerate, delicate, and courteous, but lamentably wanting in self-control. A single glass of wine would affect him at once." He keenly felt the privation that his dearest ones shared with him; he was at times half-distracted with worrying over it, and would steal out of the house at night and go off and wander about the streets for hours, proud, heart-sick, despairing, not knowing which way to turn or what to do, while Mrs. Clemm would endure the anxiety at home as long as she could, and then start off together in tender bonds of love and sorrow—the three clinging to each other; and the mother was the good angel who strove to shield the poet and save him. The dark days before Mrs. Poe died; he trying desperately at times to earn money, writing some and fitfully fighting against himself, sustained only by their solace and sympathy, and by the helping hand of the self-sacrificing mother, who loved him as if he had been indeed her own son.—Hearth and Home.

So they lived bound together in tender bonds of love and sorrow—the three clinging to each other; and the mother was the good angel who strove to shield the poet and save him. The dark days before Mrs. Poe died; he trying desperately at times to earn money, writing some and fitfully fighting against himself, sustained only by their solace and sympathy, and by the helping hand of the self-sacrificing mother, who loved him as if he had been indeed her own son.—Hearth and Home.

## COMPARATIVE WARMTH OF CLOTHING.

The London Medical Record says that Dr. Von Hellenkoller, in a careful study of this subject recently published, has pointed out that the permeability of stuffs to air, is a condition of their warmth. Of equal surfaces of the following materials, he found that they were permeated by the most porous flannel, such as is used ordinarily for clothing, being taken at a 100: Flannel, 100; linen of medium fineness, 58; silk, 40; buckskin, 58; tanned leather, 1; chamois leather, 51. Hence, if the warmth of clothing depends upon the degree in which it keeps out air from our bodies, then glove kid must be 100 times warmer than flannel, which every one knows is not the fact.

The whole question then is resolved into that of ventilation. If several layers of the same material be placed together, and the air be allowed to permeate through them, the ventilation through the second layer is not much less than that through the first, since the meshes of the two form a system of continuous tubes of uniform diameter, and the rapidity of the movement of the air through these is affected merely by the resulting friction. Through our clothing, then, passes a stream of air, the amount of which, as in ventilation, depends upon the size of the meshes, upon the difference of temperature between the external and upon the velocity of the surrounding air. Our clothing, then, is required not to prevent the admission of the air, but to regulate the same so that our nervous system shall be sensible of no movement in the air. Further, the clothes, at the same time, regulate the temperature of the contained air, as it passes through them, so that the temperature of the air between the clothing and the surface of our body averages 84° to 86° Fahr.

The hygroscopic property of different materials used for clothing essentially modifies their functions. This property varies with different materials; wool, for instance, takes more water than linen, while the latter takes up and gives off its watery contents more rapidly than the former. The more the air is displaced by water from the clothes, the less will be their power of retaining the heat; in other words, they conduct the heat readily, and hence we are quickly chilled by wet garments.

## A HEEDLESS WORD.

Or a word heedlessly spoken against the reputation of an individual, may do incalculable harm, for it is often magnified by malicious minds until the cloud has become dark enough to overshadow the whole existence of the sufferer. Particularly is this so in reference to females. To those who are accustomed, not necessarily from bad motives, but from thoughtlessness, to speak light of females, we recommend the following "hints" the observance of which, may save themselves from many "a heart scald," and the object of their remarks from a sullied reputation.

Never use a lady's name in an improper place, at an improper time or in a mixed company. Never make assertions about her that you think are untrue, or illusions that you feel she herself would blush to hear. When you meet with men who do not scruple to make use of a woman's name in a reckless and unprincipled manner, shun them, for they are the very worst members of the community, men lost to every sense of honor, every feeling of humanity.

Many a good and worthy woman's character has been forever ruined and her heart broken by a lie, manufactured by some villain and repeated where it should not have been, and the presence of those whose little judgment could not deter them from circulating the foul and braggart report. A slander is soon propagated, and the smallest thing derogatory to a woman's character will fly on the wings of the wind, and magnify as it circulates, until its monstrous weight crushes the poor unconscious victim. Respect the name of woman, for your mother and sisters are women; and as you would have their fair names untarnished, and their lives unblemished by the slanderer's biting tongue, heed the ill that your own words may bring upon the mother, the sister or the wife of some fellow creature.

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

## TOPEKA Poultry IMPORTING AND BREEDING COMPANY.

W. J. W. GAVITT, President.  
C. C. STAPLES, Vice President.  
C. D. SKINNER, Treasurer.  
G. H. HUGHES, Secretary.

We breed nothing but imported and standard fowls. Will sell for 1875, eggs from the following varieties and well known strains, at \$3 per dozen, no fowls for sale until September.

LIGHT BRAHMAS	Gavitt's strain
DARK BRAHMAS	McCabe's strain
BUFF COCHINS	Skinner's strain
PARTICULAR COCHINS	Gavitt's strain
WHITE COCHINS	McCabe's strain
BLACK SPANISH	Hughes's strain
BROWN LEGHORNS	Staple's strain
WHITE LEGHORNS	Staple's strain
B. B. RED GAMES	Blush's strain

Orders booked now and filled in rotation, carefully packed and warranted to reach their destination in safety.

Tumbler Pigeons \$5 per pair.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, at Topeka, Kansas.

Wanted.  
Energetic canvassing agents in every town and county west of the Missouri river to introduce one of the best selling articles ever invented. It is needed in every household. Business light and profitable. Exclusive territory given to good agents. Circulars free. Apply at once to FAANKISH & GOWIN, General Agents, P. O. Box 127, Topeka, Kansas.

## TOPEKA DAILY BLADE.

25 Cents a Month, Postage Paid.

The best daily paper in the United States for the money. Address orders to BLADE, Topeka, Kansas. \$5 to \$20 Per Day at Home. Terms Free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

## SEEDS! PLANTS!

Flower and Vegetable seeds, Bedding and Greenhouse Plants. Send 10 cents for Descriptive Catalogues, and a packet of Flower or Vegetable seeds will be sent free of charge. T. CADWALLADER & Bro., Newtown, Pa.

## Land! Land! Land!

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

350,000 ACRES IN Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee Co's, KANSAS.

STILL OWNED AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company.

On credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent. annual interest. DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT DATE OF PURCHASE.

20 Per cent. For further information address a John Clark, Fort Scott, Kan. LAND COMMISSIONER.

## Pure Bred Stock.

To reduce stock, we will sell at the following VERY LOW prices: Our stock has been carefully selected and bred from the best strains in the country: Berkshire pigs, two to four months old, \$5 each; \$11 per pair. Southdown Sheep (early lambs) rams or ewes, \$10 each. Brown Leghorns, Light and Dark Brahma, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Sebright Bantams, B. B. R. Games, Rouen and Cayuga Ducks, \$5 per trio; single fowls \$3 each. A few Bronze Turkeys and Embden Geese, \$5 per pair; \$9 per trio. Two pairs of Pekin Ducks at \$10 per pair. Eggs in season. Orders booked now and stock shipped at once, or when the weather will admit.

James B. Williams & Son, Belleville, Illinois.

## Grange Regalia, Etc.,

We make the Best, Cheapest and Greatest Assortment of

## GRANGE GOODS

of any house in the Union.

CAUTION—As there are many fraudulent parties collecting Grange trade, in order of us get your goods first, and then remit by draft, money order or registered letter at our risk, and you cannot lose anything. Order under Seal of Grange.

DOLTON BROTHERS, 214 N. 5th St., St. Louis.

## FREE!

TROMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Kansas City, Mo.

General Agents, AUTUMN & FALL, TREASURES OF THE FARMER, FARMER'S GARDENER, FLOWERS, FRUIT, VEGETABLES, PLANTS, etc.

Send for the most interesting CATALOGUE Published. Essay on Flax Seed & Castor Beans, and other interesting matter, and giving description and price list of our Implements and Seeds SENT FREE.

## PLASKET'S

BALDWIN CITY NURSERY, IN ITS 7th YEAR.

300,000 Five year Hedge, nice even size, in quantities of 20,000, \$1.25 per 1,000. 25,000 No. 1 Two and Three year Apple Trees, \$4.00 per 100; the Best Varieties for Kansas. Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine and all Nursery Stock at prices to suit the times. 1,000 fine seedling Peach Stock, good tops, \$2.00 per 100. New Apple Seed, \$10.00 per bushel, 50 cents per lb., by mail post paid.

Send for Catalogue. WM. PLASKET, Baldwin City, Douglas Co., Kan.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY, Bloomington, Ill., F. K. PHOENIX, Spring lists free, or the set of four catalogues post free for twenty cents.

## Notice of Appointment.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned was on the 25th day of January A. D. 1875 duly appointed by the Probate Court of Shawnee county, Kansas, Administrator of the estate of William Landon, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same before said court for allowance within one year, and if not presented within three years will be forever barred. ELIZABETH LONDON, Administratrix.



## THE STRAY LIST

**BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 7, 1875, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker, up to THE KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."**

## Stray List for the Week ending Feb. 10.

**Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.**  
COW—Taken up by J. K. McMillan, Mill Creek tp., a red and white spotted cow, 11 years old, Dec. 22, Appraised \$25.  
HEIFER—Also, one 2 year old heifer, Appraised \$15.  
HEIFER—Also, one 2 year old heifer, Appraised \$15.

**Chase County—S. A. Breese, Clerk.**  
HEIFER—Taken up by C. M. Brown, Bassett tp., Dec. 19, one 2 year old cow, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
COW—Taken up by J. G. Watson, Cottonwood tp., Dec. 31, one 2 year old cow, dark brown, white stripes in face, one hind foot white, no marks or brands, Appraised \$15.  
MARE—Taken up by A. T. Newkirk, Fells tp., Jan. 5, one 2 year old mare, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
MARE—Also, one 2 year old mare, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
MARE—Also, one 2 year old mare, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.

**Douglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk.**  
COW—Taken up by W. T. Eudora tp., Dec. 2, one 2 year old cow, 11 years old, white, Appraised \$15.  
HEIFER—Also, one 2 year old heifer, Appraised \$15.

**Leavenworth County—O. Diefen, Clerk.**  
COW—Taken up by T. Coughlin, Fairmount tp., Dec. 24, one 2 year old cow, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
MARE—Taken up by J. G. Watson, Cottonwood tp., Dec. 31, one 2 year old mare, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
MARE—Also, one 2 year old mare, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
MARE—Also, one 2 year old mare, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.

**Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.**  
HEIFER—Taken up by M. Maloney, Center tp., Jan. 6, one 2 year old heifer, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
COW—Taken up by C. O. Caster, Waterloo tp., Dec. 14, one 2 year old cow, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
MARE—Also, one 2 year old mare, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
MARE—Also, one 2 year old mare, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.

**Miami County—C. H. Miller, Clerk.**  
HEIFER—Taken up by T. Stewart, Sugar Creek tp., Dec. 19, one 2 year old heifer, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
COW—Taken up by J. G. Watson, Cottonwood tp., Dec. 31, one 2 year old cow, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
MARE—Also, one 2 year old mare, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
MARE—Also, one 2 year old mare, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.

**Morris County—H. W. Gildemeyer, Clerk.**  
COW—Taken up by G. Anderson, Neosho tp., Jan. 4, one 2 year old cow, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
COW—Also, one 2 year old cow, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
COW—Also, one 2 year old cow, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
COW—Also, one 2 year old cow, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.

**Nemaha County—J. Mitchell, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by J. W. Wells, Clear Creek tp., Dec. 22, one 2 year old mare, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
COW—Taken up by J. W. Wells, Clear Creek tp., Dec. 22, one 2 year old cow, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
COW—Also, one 2 year old cow, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
COW—Also, one 2 year old cow, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.

**Rice County—W. T. Nicholas, Clerk.**  
PONY—Taken up by J. M. Gore, Raymond tp., Jan. 1, one 2 year old pony, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
PONY—Also, one 2 year old pony, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
PONY—Also, one 2 year old pony, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
PONY—Also, one 2 year old pony, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.

**Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.**  
COW—Taken up by W. E. Goodnow, January 11, Manhattan tp., a light brown cow, 11 years old, no marks or brands, Appraised \$15.  
COW—Also, one 2 year old cow, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
COW—Also, one 2 year old cow, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
COW—Also, one 2 year old cow, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.

**Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by J. Hyde, Mission tp., Nov. 30, one 2 year old mare, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
COW—Taken up by J. D. Block, Silver Lake tp., Dec. 22, one 2 year old cow, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
COW—Also, one 2 year old cow, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
COW—Also, one 2 year old cow, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.

**Sumner County—J. E. Dryden, Clerk.**  
HEIFER—Taken up by K. E. Dryden, Valerdi tp., a steer, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
HEIFER—Also, one 2 year old heifer, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
HEIFER—Also, one 2 year old heifer, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
HEIFER—Also, one 2 year old heifer, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.

**Terre Haute County—J. E. Dryden, Clerk.**  
HEIFER—Taken up by K. E. Dryden, Valerdi tp., a steer, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
HEIFER—Also, one 2 year old heifer, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
HEIFER—Also, one 2 year old heifer, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
HEIFER—Also, one 2 year old heifer, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.

**Wagon Wheel County—J. E. Dryden, Clerk.**  
HEIFER—Taken up by K. E. Dryden, Valerdi tp., a steer, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
HEIFER—Also, one 2 year old heifer, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
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**Wagon Wheel County—J. E. Dryden, Clerk.**  
HEIFER—Taken up by K. E. Dryden, Valerdi tp., a steer, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
HEIFER—Also, one 2 year old heifer, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
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**Wagon Wheel County—J. E. Dryden, Clerk.**  
HEIFER—Taken up by K. E. Dryden, Valerdi tp., a steer, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
HEIFER—Also, one 2 year old heifer, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
HEIFER—Also, one 2 year old heifer, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
HEIFER—Also, one 2 year old heifer, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.

white legs, white on belly, small white spot in face, white spot on top of right shoulder, supposed to be 3 years old. Appraised \$20.  
COW—Taken up by J. Haskell, Clear Creek tp., Nov. 23, a black cow, supposed to be 11 years old, three notches in right ear.

**Wagon Wheel County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by A. T. Pride, Mission Creek tp., one 2 year old mare, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
COW—Taken up by J. Haskell, Clear Creek tp., Nov. 23, a black cow, supposed to be 11 years old, three notches in right ear.

**Wilson County—G. M. Bulla, Clerk.**  
BULL—Taken up by G. Best, Verdigris tp., Dec. 11, one 2 year old bull, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
HEIFER—Taken up by E. M. Hayes, Woodstock tp., Dec. 18, a red heifer, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
HEIFER—Also, one 2 year old heifer, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.

**Woodson County—J. N. Holloway, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by G. Weide, Liberty tp., Jan. 11, one 2 year old mare, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
HEIFER—Taken up by J. Haskell, Clear Creek tp., Nov. 23, a black cow, supposed to be 11 years old, three notches in right ear.

**Wyandotte County—A. B. Hovey, Clerk.**  
COW—Taken up by A. Hovey, Wyandotte tp., Dec. 28, a red and white cow, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
HEIFER—Also, one 2 year old heifer, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
HEIFER—Also, one 2 year old heifer, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.

**Atchison County—C. H. Krebs, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by M. Battist, Grasshopper tp., one 2 year old mare, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
HEIFER—Taken up by J. Haskell, Clear Creek tp., Nov. 23, a black cow, supposed to be 11 years old, three notches in right ear.

**Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by J. Pellet, Greenwood tp., one 2 year old mare, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
HEIFER—Taken up by J. Haskell, Clear Creek tp., Nov. 23, a black cow, supposed to be 11 years old, three notches in right ear.

**Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.**  
COW—Taken up by R. Zimmerman, Elkhart tp., Jan. 10, one 2 year old cow, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
HEIFER—Taken up by J. Haskell, Clear Creek tp., Nov. 23, a black cow, supposed to be 11 years old, three notches in right ear.

**Clay County—E. P. Huston, Clerk.**  
HEIFER—Taken up by D. Lamoreux, Five Creeks tp., Jan. 11, one 2 year old heifer, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
COW—Taken up by J. Haskell, Clear Creek tp., Nov. 23, a black cow, supposed to be 11 years old, three notches in right ear.

**Cowley County—M. G. Troup, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by J. Devore, Pleasant Valley tp., one 2 year old mare, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
HEIFER—Taken up by J. Haskell, Clear Creek tp., Nov. 23, a black cow, supposed to be 11 years old, three notches in right ear.

**Coffey County—J. C. Throckmorton, Clerk.**  
COW—Taken up by D. Cow, Neosho tp., one 2 year old cow, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
HEIFER—Taken up by J. Haskell, Clear Creek tp., Nov. 23, a black cow, supposed to be 11 years old, three notches in right ear.

**Cowley County—M. G. Troup, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by J. Devore, Pleasant Valley tp., one 2 year old mare, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
HEIFER—Taken up by J. Haskell, Clear Creek tp., Nov. 23, a black cow, supposed to be 11 years old, three notches in right ear.

**Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.**  
PONY—Taken up by J. Wickersham, Ottawa tp., one 2 year old pony, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
HEIFER—Taken up by J. Haskell, Clear Creek tp., Nov. 23, a black cow, supposed to be 11 years old, three notches in right ear.

**Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by C. C. Ellis, Janesville tp., Dec. 30, one 2 year old mare, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
HEIFER—Taken up by J. Haskell, Clear Creek tp., Nov. 23, a black cow, supposed to be 11 years old, three notches in right ear.

**Howard County—W. B. Light, Clerk.**  
HEIFER—Taken up by R. West, Lafayette tp., Dec. 3, one 2 year old heifer, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
COW—Taken up by J. Haskell, Clear Creek tp., Nov. 23, a black cow, supposed to be 11 years old, three notches in right ear.

**Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.**  
HEIFER—Taken up by W. C. Fowler, Union tp., one 2 year old heifer, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
COW—Taken up by J. Haskell, Clear Creek tp., Nov. 23, a black cow, supposed to be 11 years old, three notches in right ear.

**Linn County—F. J. Weatherbie, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by J. W. McMillan, Union tp., Dec. 2, one 2 year old mare, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
HEIFER—Taken up by J. Haskell, Clear Creek tp., Nov. 23, a black cow, supposed to be 11 years old, three notches in right ear.

**MARE—Taken up by J. W. McMillan, Union tp., Dec. 2, one 2 year old mare, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.**  
HEIFER—Taken up by J. Haskell, Clear Creek tp., Nov. 23, a black cow, supposed to be 11 years old, three notches in right ear.

**MARE—Taken up by J. W. McMillan, Union tp., Dec. 2, one 2 year old mare, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.**  
HEIFER—Taken up by J. Haskell, Clear Creek tp., Nov. 23, a black cow, supposed to be 11 years old, three notches in right ear.

**MARE—Taken up by J. W. McMillan, Union tp., Dec. 2, one 2 year old mare, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.**  
HEIFER—Taken up by J. Haskell, Clear Creek tp., Nov. 23, a black cow, supposed to be 11 years old, three notches in right ear.

the bay has star in face and white on under side of right hind foot. Valued \$20 each.  
Strays for the Week ending January 27.

**Allen County—**  
STEER—Taken up by A. Conrad, Elm tp., one pale red steer, 11 years old, white face, G branded on right hip. Appraised \$15.  
COW—Taken up by D. H. Hazzard, Iowa tp., one brindled cow, 11 years old, white spots, white spots across the forehead, bit of lower part of right ear, over on same ear, and ear over front cut, dim brand on left hip. Appraised \$15.

**Butler County—J. V. Brown, Clerk.**  
PONY—Taken up by H. Jones, Pleasant tp., one black mare, 11 years old, star in face, unbranded, about 15 hands high and appears to have disease known as hilt head. Appraised \$20.  
FILLY—Also, one black filly, 2 years old, star in face, right hind foot white, star in forehead, about 15 hands high. Appraised \$20.

**Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.**  
STEER—Taken up by J. M. West, Jackson tp., Dec. 10, a light roan steer, 11 years old, HO on right horn. Appraised \$15.  
COW—Taken up by M. Porter, Reader tp., Dec. 23, one 2 year old cow, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
HEIFER—Taken up by J. Haskell, Clear Creek tp., Nov. 23, a black cow, supposed to be 11 years old, three notches in right ear.

**Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.**  
COW—Taken up by J. J. Lowell, Jan. 7, one 2 year old cow, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
PONY—Taken up by J. A. Gandy, Lowell tp., Jan. 8, one 2 year old pony, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
PONY—Also, one 2 year old pony, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.

**Dickinson County—M. P. Jolly, Clerk.**  
COW—Taken up by J. T. Williams, Union tp., Dec. 22, a bay horse, 11 years old, black mane and tail, a little white next the hoof on left hind foot, 4 feet 9 inches high, about 10 years old, square built, pony breed. Valued \$15.

**Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by C. S. Gamble, Centropolis tp., Dec. 5, one 2 year old mare, 11 years old, dark brown, Appraised \$15.  
COW—Taken up by J. Haskell, Clear Creek tp., Nov. 23, a black cow, supposed to be 11 years old, three notches in right ear.

**Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.**  
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**Breeders' 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.**  
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**THOMAS SMITH, Creston, Ogle County, Illinois.**  
Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Osewold Sheep. Has choice young bulls for sale.  
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**THOMAS KIRK, Washington C. H., Ohio.**  
Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle of the most fashionable families. Stock for sale at farmers prices. Correspondence solicited.  
H. N. MOORE, "Beech Valley Farm," Rock, Ohio. Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, Berkshire and Magic Hogs. None but thoroughbreds kept on the farm.

**W. W. GODDARD, Harrodsburg, Ky.**  
Breeder of pure blood Short-Horn Cattle, and Osewold Sheep. Stock for sale at farmers prices. Correspondence solicited.  
M. H. COCHRAN, Hillhurst, Compton Co., Canada. Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, and Osewold Sheep. Catalogues sent on application.

**GLENN FLORE, STOCK-BREEDING ASSOCIATION.**  
Waukegan, Ill. Breeder of pure bred Short-Horn Cattle and Osewold Sheep. Catalogues sent on application. Address, C. O. PARKS.  
L. A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee County, Kansas. Breeder of pure blood Short-Horn Cattle and Osewold Sheep. Catalogues sent on application.

**ANDREW WILSON, Kingville, Kan.**  
Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.  
THEODORE RADS, "Maple Dale," Cornland, Adams Co., Ill. Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, and Osewold Sheep. Light and Dark Brahms Fowls. All of the best quality.

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**H. HUGHES, Topeka, Kansas.**  
Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, and Osewold Sheep. Catalogues sent on application.  
JAMES HALL, Paris, Ky. Has on hand at all times private sale, Pure Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs of late importation, and of the purest blood.

**AK HILL STOCK FARM, Kallio, Jasper Co., Iowa.**  
M. Briggs, proprietor. Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Stock at all times for sale. Catalogues sent on application.  
J. LONG, Glen Farm, Monroe Postoffice, Jasper County, Iowa. Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle. No Young Bulls for sale at fair prices.

**COOK, Iowa, Allen Co., Kan.**  
Breeder, Importer and Shipper of pure Poland China Pigs and Short-Horn Cattle. Send for Price List.  
J. F. FERRY, Emporia, Kansas. Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle. Three Bulls for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

**G. GILMORE & E. H. NICHOLS, Millersburg, Illinois.**  
Breeder and Dealer in Improved American Merino Sheep. We defy competition. Stock for sale.  
J. B. STEVENSON, BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF Pure Bred Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale. Address, J. B. STEVENSON, Glenwood, Kan.

**YANDEER W. RABBIT, COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa.**  
Breeder and Shipper of pure Chester White and Poland China Hogs. Send for Circular and Price List.  
M. GAYLORD, Paola, Kansas. Breeder of dark Brahms and Butcher Fowls. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Chickens for sale after August 1, 1874.

**A. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas.**  
Breeder and Dealer in Improved American Merino Sheep. We defy competition. Stock for sale.  
E. R. HAYWARD, Easton, Mass. Breeder of "Plymouth Rocks." Fowls for sale. Eggs for hatching sent by mail. Send stamp for Circular.

**ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas.**  
Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue.  
BENJAMIN DICKS and BRONZE TURKEYS. The pick of the flock for 1874. Order now. R. H. Dicks, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Light and Dark Brahms, Java Games. Address, W. CLIFT, Mystic Bridge, Conn.

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Three Poles, also short-horn Durham Cattle constantly on hand, for sale at the dairy farm of R. B. Safford, one mile east of Winfield, Kansas. First Prize, 1874. Address, J. B. STEVENSON, Glenwood, Kan.

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Breeder of Game Fowls. Games bred for the table and for show. Also furnish all the leading strains of land and water fowls and fancy pigeons.

**OF ALL Garden Requisites, SEEDS, Implements, Fertilizers, &c., FOR PRIVATE OR MARKET GARDENS, FLOWERS AND FARMERS.**  
Free on application.  
JAMES FLEMING, 67 Nassau St., N. Y.

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**OSAGE ORANGE.**  
HEDGE PLANT NURSERY—THIRD YEAR.  
Eighty acres of hedge plants—best in the west. One and two-year old, 1 ship chiefly in large barrel packs, in which they ship well and are easily handled as the change of care; and can ship in any railroad car in large or small quantities. Wholesale and retail for spring of 1875. Correspondence solicited. Address, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

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JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

**Seeds. Seeds. Send for it. E. E. Illustrated Seed Catalogue E. D. For 1875.**

Now ready, and will be mailed to applicants free of charge. Address JOHN KERN, 211 Market St., St. Louis. State where you saw this advertisement.

**Seeds. Seeds. Send for it. E. E. Illustrated Seed Catalogue E. D. For 1875.**

Shows the grand results of our First 100 Years. A book for





**LEAVENWORTH STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.**  
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GEO. A. CRAWFORD and FRANK J. NUTZ, Proprietors.

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**The Werner Harvester,**

**Kansas Clipper Gang and Sulky Plow,**

**Breaking and Stirring Plows,**

**Cultivators, Hay Rakes, Hay and Straw Cutters,**

**Rollers and Roller Heads.**

By contract with the Kansas State Grange we sell the above at reduced price to the Patrons of Husbandry. We have a contract with them for the EXCLUSIVE manufacture of all the above except wood beam plows.

We furnish Machinery of all kinds for

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We have the agency for Burrs, Bolts, Smutters, and other Mill Machinery and have in our employ the most competent man in the west for the erection of Woolen Mills. Our object is to keep pace with the east in improvements in Machinery, and to supply, by Agency, what we do not manufacture.

We build the best and cheapest

**IRON AND COMBINATION BRIDGES,**

Also manufacture **JAIL WORK** of all description.

County Boards should not fail to communicate with us.

**Stationary and Portable Engines**

Of all sizes, made and a supply kept on hand—both new and second hand.

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Will take notice that we make all kinds of Building Iron-Work: as

Columns, Sills, Lintels, Cornices, Window caps, Window sills, Sash Weights, Hitching Posts, Steps, Gratings for Sidewalks, Column for Awnings, Verandah Railings, Brackets and Railings for Balconies, Window Eyes, Lamp Posts.

Also Vaults, Iron Shutters, Pipe Columns, Tanks, Gates, Finials and Ornamental Spires for Churches and Public Buildings. Buildings furnished with Gas, Steam and Water Pipes and Heating Apparatus.

A Liberal Discount to Builders.

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We repair Reapers, Mowers, Thrashers, Stoves, Hay Presses, Mill Machinery, etc. We buy as well as sell Second-Hand Engines.

We assure the people of Kansas and especially the Patrons of Husbandry, that they will make money by keeping the money within the State. Patronize your "Home Industry" and give us a trial. Send for Catalogue. Address

Fort Scott, Kansas.

**FT. SCOTT FOUNDRY.**

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**H. MABBETT,**

Successor to GRANT, MABBETT & CO.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

**Seeds & Agricultural Implements,**

**Landreth's Warranted Garden Seeds,**

Oat seed, and all kinds of Tree seeds, Seed Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Potatoes, etc., Sweet Potatoes, Top Onions, Potato, Cabbage and Tomato Plants.

Garden City, Chicago and Moline Plows and Cultivators. Champion and Excelsior Reapers and Mowers. Sweepstakes and Massion Thrashers.

A full line of Reapers of above Machines on hand from Factories. Kansas Wagons, Buckeye Grain Drills, Sulky and Revolving Hay Rakes, Shovel Plows, Field Rollers, Fan Mills. A complete and full assortment of every description of Farming Tools, and everything kept in a First Class Agricultural House. Prices lower than any House west of St. Louis. Do not fail to call and examine stock, or send for price list before purchasing elsewhere.

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Established 1869.

**Bischoff & Krauss,**

DEALERS IN

**Hides, Furs, Tallow & Wool.**

FOR WHICH THEY PAY HIGHEST MARKET PRICES IN CASH.

Manufacturers of Harness, Saddles, Whips and Collars. We keep the largest and best stock in the City and will not be undersold by any firm East or West.

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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 furnish in any quantity as ordered.

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Highest price paid for Flax Seed.

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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, Lee's Summit Jackson County, Mo.

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**HIDES. HIDES. HIDES.**

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**HARTSOCK & GOSSETT,**

**LEATHER STORE,**

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RESTORE your SIGHT, THROW AWAY YOUR SPECTACLES.

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

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Address or consign to COLMAN & CO., St. Louis Missouri.

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**R. D. Hawley's**

10th Annual Illustrated Catalogue

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**Wethersfield**

**GARDEN & FARM SEEDS.**

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Seed and Implement Warehouse,

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CHEAPER than any where else. Concord—1 year, 30 per 1,000; extra, \$40; 2 years, and extra, \$45 per 1,000. No one dare underest me. Delaware, Martha, Iowa, Diana, Euclid, No. 10, Herbesmont, Catawba, Croton, Hartford and all other varieties cheaper than anywhere. Also all small Fruit Plants. Address

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