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## The Kansas Farmer.

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A special and interesting department of the paper will be the short letters from farmers and breeders, fruit-growers and others interested in the various branches of agriculture. The live discussions upon the topics of the day, and the 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 WATER SUPPLY OF KANSAS.

Having selected a reservoir site, the question of supply next engages our attention and first—as to the extent of the gathering ground.

If—as is frequently the case, the catchment area is very large as compared with the capacity of the reservoir, an inspection of the map and an examination of the ground will enable us to judge as to the sufficiency of the supply. Should this not be conclusive, it will then be necessary to measure the ground, gauge the rainfall, and ascertain by modes already described the ratio of available to actual rainfall, having assured ourselves that the extent of gathering grounds is ample, the reservoir will require to be constructed of sufficient dimensions to contain the quantity of water necessary to supply the maximum demand, and in order to ascertain what the capacity of the reservoir will be with different heights of embankment, the ground will require to be carefully leveled, the simplest method of doing this will be to run a series of levels at suitable distances across the valley referring them all to the same datum. A comparison of these levels will enable us to determine the depth of water at any given point in the reservoir for a given height of dam. This being decided upon, we will next proceed to determine the contour around the basin that will be flooded by the erection of the dam, and to survey this boundary line, from this data we will be able to decide whether the capacity of the reservoir will be sufficient to justify the construction of the works. When the execution of the work has been decided upon, further and more accurate surveys will be required, and these can be most easily made, by running a series of contour levels around the basin, at vertical distances of say five feet apart, this will not only enable us to compute the capacity of the reservoir but also to calculate what quantity of water it will contain at each foot of depth and thus know from an inspection of the gauge in the reservoir the quantity of water available for use. Taking the average annual rainfall of the eastern and middle portion of Kansas to be 28 inches and that of this amount under favorable circumstances the losses by absorption and surface evaporation will not exceed 12 inches leaving 16 inches to be collected.

If the object be to store water for domestic use, the depth of reservoir should be such as to allow of its being filled to a depth of 12 feet and if we further assume the mean daily evaporation from the surface of the reservoir to be  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch, the quantity evaporated per year will be nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the amount impounded leaving 16 inches as the amount of available rainfall, this is equal to 437,600 gallons per acre of gathering ground, or 278,784,000 gallons per square mile which is equal to a supply of 763,790 gallons per day.

In designing water works for cities the rule in New England based on experience (where the gathering grounds are of limited extent) is that one square mile of gathering ground may be depended upon to furnish an average daily supply of 1,000,000 gallons. Brooklyn, N. Y., which has a very large and comparatively flat gathering ground has furnished during the driest seasons an average daily supply of 250,000 gallons per square mile, while observations extending over a period of 25 years show that the outflow of the water supply of Boston during that time has been 750,000 gallons per day per square mile.

Where the object is to collect water for irrigation or for water power and circumstances require a large and comparatively shallow reservoir the losses by evaporation will be greater than as above assumed, and therefore the quantity of water for use correspondingly less, but in the case of irrigation it will not be wholly lost since the water evaporated by increasing the humidity of the atmosphere tends to retard further evaporation and also to return again to the earth in the form of dew and rain.

We will next consider the quantity of water required for all purposes, and first, for domestic use including that needed for animals of all kinds; when water is obtained by personal labor, the quantity used per diem per individual will not much exceed three gallons while the allowance in cities (having a water works supply) is from 30 to 50 gallons per diem per head, which however includes that required for manufactures. The average quantity used

throughout Kansas for all purposes will not exceed 30 gallons per head, domestic animals will use and waste on an average not to exceed 5 gallons per diem per head, take for example a family of 12 persons and 100 head of stock, the requirement per year will be 370,100 gallons equal to the available rainfall of sixty-two one-hundredth acres of land.

(To be Continued.)

## Agriculture.

For the Kansas Farmer.

### A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Or the Past and the Present.

BY JAS. HANWAY.

No. 3.

The wheat and corn crops, have of late years become the leading staple crops of the country, prior to the introduction of improved agricultural machinery, and the facilities for transportation, these crops although generally cultivated were limited to a great extent to certain sections of country where they were raised, being bulky in nature, and the means of transportation very limited, the costs rendered it impracticable to export them any great distance; but since railroads and canals have opened new channels of intercommunication, and a vast amount of labor saved in raising and saving these crops, by machinery, they have of late years increased to a surprising extent.

The introduction of soap, that necessary article of every family, it has been remarked is the best certificate of the progress of civilization, for people in the wild nomadic state, know nothing of its chemical properties, or the use of soap. It has also been remarked that "the progress of civilization and intellectual culture can be traced from one degree to another by the extent of the growth and consumption of the wheat crop."

The annual production of this valuable cereal is estimated at about two hundred millions of bushels and the highest estimate of corn is found in the census of 1860, amounting to over eight hundred and thirty-eight millions of bushels; it having by the census of 1870 fallen off about eighty thousand bushels.

The practice of rotation of crops, generally followed in England, and the use of fertilizers have during the last century doubled the average of the wheat crop in England; yet Baron Leibig, in his late work, "The Natural Laws of Husbandry," has many faults to find with the system of farming in England and Germany. Leibig held, what is called the "Mineral Theory," which holds that the food of plants is of inorganic nature, and that every one of the elements of food must be present in a soil for the proper growth of a plant.

Every one who is at all acquainted with the natural conditions of agriculture (says Leibig) must perceive that the method of culture practiced for centuries in most countries could not but inevitably impoverish and exhaust even the most fruitful lands; can it then be supposed that there will be any exceptions in the case of cultivated lands in Europe, and that like causes will not produce like effects.

In England agriculture is a mere mechanical handicraft, and in that country manure is regarded as merely the oil which smooths the wheels and keeps the machine in motion. In Germany agriculture is a faded horse, treated with blows instead of fodder; no where is its real beauty and the intellectual aspect of its pursuit recognized.

This law of compensation, the replacement of nutritive substances which the crops have carried away from the soil, is the foundation of rational husbandry, and must, above all things, be kept in view by the practical farmer. He may renounce the hope of making his land more fruitful than it is by nature, but he cannot expect to keep her harvests up to their average if he allows the necessary conditions for them to diminish in his land — p 283.

There can be no doubt that in the earliest periods most of our cultivated fields gave a succession of abundant crops, without manuring, as is the case even now, with many fields in the United States of America. But no fact has ever been more clearly established by experience than this, that in the course of a few

generations all such fields are found perfectly unsuited for the growth of wheat, tobacco and cotton, and that they recover their fertility only by manuring — p 288.

In behalf of scientific knowledge, in agriculture, Leibig says, there has generally prevailed an idea that a smaller amount of information and intelligence is required for agricultural pursuits than for any other occupation; nay, that the practical skill of the farmer is only likely to be injured when he has recourse to science. There is no profession which, for its successful practice requires a larger extent of knowledge than agriculture, and none in which the actual ignorance is greater.

Many have reproached me (says Leibig) with unjustly condemning modern agriculture as a system of exhaustion. There are, however, but few among the general body who really know the true condition of their soil. I have never yet met with an agriculturalist who kept a ledger, as is done as a matter of course in other industrial pursuits, in which the debit and credit account of every acre of land is entered. The opinions of practical men seem to be inherited like some inveterate disease. Each regards agriculture from his own narrow point of view, and forms his conclusions of the proceedings of others from what he does himself.

Dr. Samuel Johnson was considered by his associates as a sort of a "literary bear." Baron Jaques von Leibig, may be classified perhaps as belonging to the agricultural type of the same species; yet the numerous and interesting experiments he undertook in agriculture, may be some day more fully realized than they are now.

Lane, Franklin County.

### WINTER WHEAT.

The system of agriculture and the variety of crops best adapted to our climate and soil, while of course, not thoroughly determined, are pretty nearly ascertained. Winter wheat will doubtless be the great staple of our country. We have the proper elements of soil, and our seasons here never fail to prove favorable to its growth and maturity. In our own personal observation we have noticed but one consideration essential to a successful crop, viz: a vigorous growth in the fall, which is nearly always insured by early sowing. Though we have but little rain or snow in the winter, the cold is not sufficiently intense to kill it by frost or heaving. Proper treatment during the month of March, with its dry winds, will remove the only peril. Attention has only within the past two years, since the adoption of the herd law, been directed to our special advantages in this particular, and yet it is estimated, that fully 400,000 bushels of wheat were harvested the past season in Dickinson county. The average now sown is exceeded by only three counties in the State, and is fully forty per cent. greater, and the prospects twenty-five per cent. better, than at this time last year.

### THE SYSTEM OF WHEAT GROWING.

Thousands of acres now covered with a luxuriant growth of winter wheat in Dickinson county were wild prairie last May, and, with an extraordinary mishap, will yield such a return that if the present very low prices prevail next June, the grower will be remunerated for every stroke of his labor, with a profit of 100 per cent. besides, on his entire outlay of land, seed and labor. This is not an idle assertion, as we shall show. For instance, it costs \$3.00 per acre to hire the prairie broken, which operation for fall wheat should not be commenced earlier than May 10th, and should be ended by June 10th. The next step is to have the sod harrowed once lengthwise with the farrow, which can be done satisfactorily by slightly weighting a common forty tooth harrow. Then scatter the seed broadcast, one and one fourth bushel to the acre, upon the sod so harrowed, which should be begun by August 20th. Then cross the first harrowing, weighting the harrow still more, and finish with a third harrowing, all of which can be readily hired done at an expense not quite \$1 per acre. The seed will cost at present prices 35 cents, a trifle more than \$1.00 more, aside from the investment in the land, which at most is but inconsiderable comparatively, such a field of wheat would represent an actual cash outlay of \$5.00 per acre. Should April 1st, from any cause, find the crop entirely destroyed, the owner can proceed to drill in either spring wheat, oats, barley, or plant it in corn without the necessity of replowing or even harrowing it. Should he not be prepared to do this, he may rent it out, at the usual rate of one-third, which in a new country there is no difficulty in doing in the spring time when settlers seeking homes abound. But should he be disheartened at his want of success, he could place that land on the market, and the standard difference between the land wild and land improved and prepared, as his would be,

is never less than \$5.00 per acre, and if in other respects equal, far more readily outside the, unimproved land. By June 20th the field is ready for the reaper and "header," which will rapidly secure the grain in the rick at an expense of \$3.00 per acre. There is no difficulty in getting the grain threshed and delivered in the sack at 9 cents per bushel. The cost of marketing depends upon the distance from market; if not over three miles it can be done for 2 cents per bushel. A yield of twenty bushels, which during the past seven years is below the average, would make the total cost of producing the same, \$9.20, and everything hired done.

Taking the price of wheat as it has averaged the past season, so far at 85 cents, per bushel, and until this year it has never been less than \$1 in this State, the total receipts would be \$17.00 per acre, making a total net profit of \$7.80 cents per acre, which is 50 per cent. above the average cash price of wild lands in Dickinson county to day. Without including the land, which, if not given outright by government, is offered at such low prices and on such favorable time, by the railroads and other corporations that the outlay for that purpose cuts but a very inconsiderable figure in the matter, as the investment, properly, consists of the expense of breaking and seeding only, the expense of harvesting, threshing and marketing being readily met out of the proceeds of the crop, you have a return of 150 per cent clear profit. Nor are we done yet; the straw is worth as much for stock feed as the same bulk of prairie hay, and if favorably located with reference to shelter and stock water, can be sold for at least two dollars per acre.

Again, to follow the first crop by another, which is generally done for several years, the soil being so strong and fertile that no change of crop seems necessary, the expense is very considerably reduced. To plow it for the second crop costs \$1.50 per acre, and the expense of harvesting is fully 85 cents per acre less; so that this crop costs but \$3.75 per acre, instead of \$5.00, and the yield is almost certain to exceed the other. And were this land to be sold, it would bring in the market, as before shown, at least \$5.00 per acre more. Let the reader take two crops only, with these facts before him, and decide for himself whether farming in Kansas will not pay.

We have verified every one of these facts by our own experience the past season in successfully harvesting 500 acres of wheat, and so far this season in growing over 1,200 acres of winter wheat. We feel confident that spring wheat, oats, and particularly barley can be made equally profitable. We have determined another year to grow 200 acres of barley in the same general method as above, and if near the present prices are maintained, an average crop will prove even more remunerative than winter wheat. — From Henry's Pamphlet upon Dickinson County.

## Farm Stock.

### HOLLOW HORNS.

Tradition has handed down to us many imaginary diseases, with the remedy practiced for their cure, which is cruel and barbarous to the animals, and without any effect in removing the cause of complaint. Thus it is with what is termed hollow horn and wolf in tail, and the advocates of the gimlet, knife, salt and pepper are always ready to give a free application of the medicine, and when there is vitality enough left in the poor brute to live through it, a cure is announced and the remedy applauded. We remember years ago in our boyhood of holding the salt in one hand and pepper in the other while a knowing cattle doctor bored the horns of a poor emaciated helpless creature, and then to extend the torment, with a knife, by laying open the tail for a number of inches, mixed the salt and pepper in the gaping wound, while the beast bellowed with pain.

A few days after, the carcass of that animal went to the bone-yard, a poor feast for even the crows.

From that time till the present, I have never ceased to protest against such torture, yet even at the present time among what we are proud to style an intelligent people, the practice is very common. Only one year ago, while attending a fair, where there were many well fed and cared for cattle, we were accosted by an apparently sensible man, who remarked, "these cattle are not healthy. Save he, I never knew healthy cattle to have a large bush on the tail. My cattle are never sick, and I will tell you my remedy, (with a wink of his eye,) and that is, when they are calves, I cut about two inches of the tail, and that takes away the wolf, and they will never get the hollow horn, a sure cure, I never knew it to fail. We have not yet adopted that 'safeguard'."

The enormous idea of the disease of hollow horns, has become instilled into such people by mistaking the effect for the cause. Any cause that will reduce the animal vigor, and retard the circulation, will likely produce the effect, and in most cases what is termed hollow horn has been preceded by a period of hollow body. If the condition of the animal be ever so good and it has an attack of con-



tion of the brain, the horns will grow cold, the blood leaves them, and if bored will appear hollow. It is but the result of disease in some part of the body. It prevails most in the spring of the year, when a great portion of cattle about farmyards are reduced to living skeletons.

To this one question of keep we owe a great deal of our success as stock growers. It is a lamentable fact established by the experience of all our flocks of beef cattle, who have followed it for a series of years, that a large portion of the improvement of blood is lost in poor stock. That the general average weight of steers is not as great now, as it was a few years ago. That Iowa today produces better steers than Illinois. While there is little difference in the winter keep in the States, the summer range, on account of its open prairies, yet the improved part of the State is following fast in the footsteps of Illinois.

One of the strongest desires of human nature is the love of money, and as our country becomes valuable it is strange what foolish economy it is to select the poorest portion of the farm for a pasture for one of the most productive elements of the farm. Every person who has travelled through our country, in summer months, has observed this feature in the pasture lots, and invariably they are overstocked, the grass is worn almost to the bare ground, the stock have a half famished appearance, and gaze through the adjoining fence to the land of plenty, as we are taught to believe of Paradise. Hunger in brutes as well as in humans, drives them to desperation, the fence is demolished, the crops destroyed, and often the famishing creatures destroy themselves with red. As a pastoral farmer sees from a distance the passionate rage, all hands are mounted to quell the rebellion, the dogs are called forth from their kennels to assist, and the hungry brutes are driven back with bleeding noses and matted tails, to the bare enclosure called a pasture. Having thus lived through the summer they are in ill condition for the coming winter, when to continue the same system of economy practiced in summer, they are left to enjoy the sunshine and shelter of a straw stack. Here exposure to the cold storms of our country carry forward the work so well begun in the summer. The strongest are at best scarcely able to carry their reduced forms to the pasture in the spring, while many die of *hollow horn*. This may be said to be the dark side of the case, and we wish it were. All too well known it is not. And so long as it is the custom so long will the money spent for improved breed be of little value to the future stock. Meat cannot be produced without feed, and health and vigor of animals be maintained by neglecting their wants. When our people believe that the profit of them, in feeding and raising, then will the value of the improved blood be known, and then will our doctors of hollow horns and wolf in the tail loose their calling.—*Samuel Dymart, in Farmer's Journal.*

#### A Kentucky Stock Farm.

Edward King, in the December number of *Burden's Monthly*, thus speaks of the celebrated stock farm of Mr. Alexander, near Lexington:

Nine miles from Frankfort, on the road to Lexington, stands one of the finest and richest farms in Kentucky—that owned by Mr. Alexander. On this superb stock farm we saw three hundred blooded horses, ranging in rank from old Lexington, the monarch of the turf, to the kitchen and frisky yearling. Here, also, Mr. Alexander has collected \$100,000 worth of cattle, comprising some of the finest stock in the world, and peering into the inclosure where the costly cattle were kept, we saw one diminutive heifer worth \$27,000, and a variety of foreign creatures whose value seemed almost fabulous. On this farm are bred the greatest majority of fine trotting and running horses which appear in our park during the racing season. Mr. Alexander's estate, which is admirably stocked with fine farm houses, barns and stables, and which is more like a ducal manor than the ordinary American farm, extends over 3,900 acres. Near by is old John Harper's modest farm of 2,000 acres. The roads, the stone walls, and the fine lawns covered with massive shade trees, make a series of delightful pictures. The annual sale of horses on the Alexander farm occurs in June. Only yearling colts are sold. Hundreds of people from all the country round and from every state in the Union flock to this sale. An immense barbecue is held, and high wassail marks the conclusion of the occasion. We paid a respectful visit to old Lexington, the mighty sire of a mightier equine family. He is now quite blind, a veteran of twenty-two, afflicted with gout, and stood gazing in the direction from which our voices came, a melancholy wreck of his former greatness. The prices of the race course of the present galloped by, neighing and pawing the ground, as if annoyed at our presence. One of them, named Asteroid, so far forgot his princely dignity as to charge incontinently upon the fence where we were seated, and the artist has depicted the result in a spirited sketch. The negro men who manage these erratic brutes undergo all sorts of perilsous adventures, but they seem to possess as many lives as a cat, and, like that animal, always land on their feet, no matter how far the rearing and plunging horses may throw them.

#### Educational.

EDITED BY PROF. J. B. HOLBROOK.

We use no new simile when we compare the child's mind with the garden, the teacher with the gardener. The similarity of agriculture and mind culture was discovered some thousands of years since, and they retain their striking likeness to this day, to such a degree that the same philosophers who declare one incapable of being reduced to scientific principles, by analogy, hold the other, not devoid of principles, but controlled by so many and so complex laws as to be beyond useful codification. Let us take a short comparative view of these cultures and draw what lessons we may for our better understanding of mind culture.

As "the seeds of vegetation are reposing in a dormant state in the soil" so the germs of ideas are sleeping in the youthful mind.

These germinal ideas like the vegetable seeds are but waiting the favorable circumstance which will bring them forth, fully developed, to please or annoy, to make or destroy their possessor. So at once we see that much depends upon the developing circumstances. The already present seeds in the soil do not prevent the husbandman from planting other seeds or plants of which he wants an extraordinary crop; the innate ideas of the child do not prevent the teacher from implanting new ideas, the growth of which he knows must be of lasting benefit. The farmer who succeeds best is a careful observer of the adaptability of his soil to the growth of certain seeds, planting those seeds from which the largest profit accrues. So, also should the teacher examine with the keenest scrutiny, the minds of the children, discovering to what line of thought they are best adapted. As farms are impoverished by successive growth of wheat, corn, or oats, so the mind is rendered sterile by the exclusive cultivation of mathematics or language or some one natural science. There is, also, a wise, and an unwise rotation of crops. It is seldom that patient cultivation of plants is not well rewarded in excess of yield, and the teacher will as frequently find that his most careful attention to the growth of the implanted ideas is not repaid an hundred fold in symmetry, richness and worth. The wise farmer observes and takes note of the results of each mode of cultivation on each crop, on a particular soil; he not only learns from his own experience but he attends gatherings of farmers and compares notes with them, he reads books and papers, getting thereby a wider range of facts from which to draw his generalizations, like-wise the earnest teacher improves his methods by careful observations of his own results as well as by attendance upon associations and close study of professional literature.

The teacher who goes into the backwoods to exercise his vocation, finds some minds already covered with dense jungle or forest of spontaneous growth; this should not discourage but should rather move his energies to such herculean labors as are accomplished by the pioneers. He should expect to labor and suffer and wait many days for remuneration. Should the low places of the city be his farm, he doubtless finds his mental fields drenched with misemitted waters which must only be drained off to disclose the productive soil beneath. His soil will probably be sickened with the dumb agony of despair, and his bones will rattle with chills of discontent before the disgusting drainage is accomplished; but the results warrant the undertaking. The farmer not willing to fell the forest and drain the swamp, should remain on his ancestral acres; he is naïf for a pioneer, so the teacher should select his sphere with his special qualification in view. Cultivators of the soil are never free from weeds. The first rays of the sun glimmer on the bedewed hoe, struggling with the hateful intruder, the last flicker of twilight directs the tired fingers to their roots, and still a farm without a weed is as rare a phenomenon as a perfect man. A lady distressed at seeing her newly terraced yard more productive of unplanted weeds than of carefully sown blue grass ordered every weed pulled up by the roots. The gardener understanding his business, told the lady that the weeds could not be rooted out, without rooting out the grass also; that the weeds must be cut down till the grass got a fair start when it would choke them out. So it is with the mental yards, which we are so anxious to see productive of nothing but good, that we go at them to exterminate every vicious weed and to our grief find that while we were exterminating vices we also eradicated virtues, leaving the mind but a barren waste. It is better to keep the vices cut down till the virtues are thick enough to choke them out.

#### Attacks on the Free School System.

Observers of current events are aware that several efforts have been made from time to time, in different parts of the country, to secure a pre rata division of the public school fund in such a way as to allow the Roman Catholic Church to apply its share of the fund to the support of Roman Catholic schools. These efforts, founded doubtless on an honest opposition to the common school system, have thus far been promptly met and defeated by its friends, who honestly believe that the division and dispersion of the school funds would injure the efficiency if not eventually endanger the existence of the common schools.

The latest effort of the kind has been made in Missouri, a bill having recently been introduced in the Legislature of that State, providing for the division of the school fund as above stated. Under the present constitution of Missouri, such an act would be unconstitutional, and the introduction of the bill was therefore disapproved by the most sagacious opponents of the school system, since they knew that the measure, even if it became a law, could not stand, and they regarded it as an unnecessary disclosure of a policy which as yet they did not wish to avow, because it could not be carried out.

#### The School-Book Plague.

There is thunder all round the sky in the reports of the ravages of the school-book plague upon poor and helpless committees. It is worse than the ancient locust or the modern grasshopper scourge. Those were local—the school-book plague is everywhere. No portion of our territory where the public school system is implanted is exempt from its

ravages. With its enormous advantages the public school system has one disadvantage, it presents for the school-book plague a wide field, which is entered through a narrow, secret opening, very weakly guarded. An entrance into this field is worth some trouble and expense, for it is not a single institution of learning, but comprises all the schools in a state, and reaches the pockets of all the people. The book-peddler comes in disguise. He often appears as a lecturer or reader at the Institutes when they are in session, and gives entertainments, making selections out of some new book. He sometimes writes for an educational journal, and becomes a favorite contributor. His ways are amusing and innocent. His direction is ever toward the 'school-board' gate, and he almost always applies a key that opens it. The strong suspicion in many quarters is that it is a golden key. The book-peddler is a student of character—he knows his men, and a majority of the school board rules. It declares old text-books obsolete at will, and orders new at pleasure, and the people are obliged to pay for them, or withdraw their children from school. Of course they cannot abandon the privileges for which they pay a heavy tax, and suffer from the school book plague. Some obscure publishing house suddenly gets rich, and that intellectual book agent moves to other scenes, to make other conquests. The school book peddling system only needs "compulsory education," to make impregnable. But as it is, it works wonders for publishers, performs miracles with school boards, is a never-ending plague to scourge and impoverish the people.

#### THIRD ANNUAL SESSION

##### of the KANSAS STATE GRANGE

##### P. of H.

##### FIRST DAY.

Tuesday February 16th 1875.

The Kansas State Grange, P. of H. met in Union Hall, Topeka, Kansas, at 10 a. m., Tuesday February 16th 1875. The Grange was opened in regular form, in the Fourth Degree. Worthy Master M. E. Hudson, in the chair. Officers present: Master, M. E. Hudson; Lecturer, John Boyd; Chaplain, W. S. Hanna; Secretary, G. W. Spurgeon; and Pomona, Mrs. A. C. Rippey.

R. C. Bates was appointed overseer, W. D. Rippey, Steward; A. J. Ryan, Asst. Steward; O. D. Skinner, Gate-keeper; Sissler H. Sims, Lady Asst. Steward.

Examination being made, all present were entitled to sit in the 4th Degree.

On motion, the W. M. appointed as committee on Credentials: Bro. T. B. Hunt, of Reno; E. J. Nason, of Washington; B. Butler, of Neosho; A. P. Collins, of Saline; Jacob Beck, of Atchison County.

On motion, they were instructed to be governed by the report on Secretary's books, as to the number of delegates each county was entitled.

Adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

##### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Grange opened in regular form, in 4th Degree, W. M. in the chair. Awaiting the report of the committee on credentials, the W. M. and W. C. by request made remarks upon the secret work of the Order.

Committee on delegates made report, which, was upon motion adopted.

The Delegates reported are as follows:

County.	No. entitled to.	Name.
Allen,	1	H H Hayward
Anderson,	2	L M Earnest John Post
Atchison,	2	Jacob Beck F C Hernn
Butler,	3	A J Ryan
Barton,	1	Thos F Mahan
Clay,	2	W H Fletcher
Chase,	1	W P Patton
Coffey,	2	J T Lawrence
Crawford,	2	E P Pomeroy
Cherokee,	2	W P Eddy
Cowley,	2	A T Stewart P W Smith
Clond,	2	W C Campbell
Doniphan,	2	J L Blair W C Rippey
Douglas,	8	V L Reese J T Stevens G A Rutledge
Dickinson,	1	J M Waughner
Davis,	2	B G Hoyt
Ellsworth,	1	D B Long
Franklin,	2	John Dyzert
Greenwood,	2	A S Long
Harvey,	1	E M Eldred
Johnson,	1	F W Ke logg
	3	H B Rhodes Geo Black Jas Mc Cawley
Jefferson,	2	E D Russell
Jewell,	2	Josiah Emery
Jackson,	2	E Muegrove G T Watkins
Leavenworth,	2	Baker
Labette,	2	John Richardson R D Roberts
Lyon,	2	P B Maxon A W Plumb
Lincoln,	1	E F Randall
Marion,	1	R C Bates
Norris,	1	Jas Coffin
Montgomery,	2	Sohn Boyd
Monterey,	1	G W Summerville
Marshall,	2	E F Jnes
Miami,	2	H W Cate
Mitchell,	2	H C Sabcock Leanneer Pitts
Nemaha,	2	W H Fitzwater
Neosho,	2	R Butler
Oage,	2	John H Lowell
Osborn,	1	E M Jones
Ottawa,	1	C S Wyeath
Pawnee,	1	J C Towlesy
Pottawatomie,	2	J B Mc Proudt
Phillips,	1	D L Smith
Republic,	2	Wm H Boyes
Reno,	1	T B Hunt
Riley,	1	C F Little
Books,	1	H Dunn
Shawnee,	8	J G Otis G W Clark E S Priddy
Smith,	1	W D Covington

Saline,	2	A P Collins
Sedgwick,	2	Robt. Anderson
Sumner,	2	John Kelly
		E B Miller
Wilson,	2	Henry Brown
Wabaunsee,	1	Jat Burns
Woodson,	1	W W Cone
Wyandotte,	1	J E Stewart
Washington,	2	J F Timmons
		R J Nason
		E K Wolverson

Worthy Master then read his

##### ANNUAL ADDRESS

WORTHY MASTER M. E. HUDSON'S ADDRESS.

Worthy Patrons, and Representatives of the State Grange of Kansas, assembled: A cordial greeting to all. Another year has passed—with its work, its anxieties, its successes, and its failures, all have passed into history, and become a part of our record by which we must be judged.

We have again met to exchange congratulations, renew and extend our acquaintance and pledge anew our fidelity to the principles of our order. Many changes have occurred since we last met in State Grange in this city, familiar faces we met then are not with us to-day. Some doubts have been summoned from earth, to enter through the gates into the great Grange above and continue their labors under the guidance of the Master of the Universe. But our labors here are not ended, we have an important work to do, and to accomplish it we must be united in our efforts. You my brothers have been selected by your brothers and sisters and have delegated to you power to legislate for the good and best interest of our order. You should well consider the importance of the trust imposed, and the obligations you are under, not only to your constituency to the order of the Patrons of Husbandry, but to the great laboring classes of America, fearful will be the consequences to the producing interests of our whole country. Our failure would demonstrate the fact that the great principles of co-operation, and hence we would be hopelessly consigned to the tender mercies of the numerous money rings, and giant monopolies which we are surrounded, and which are overshadowing power and blighting influence there would be for us no escape.

But we must not anticipate failure, our ultimate success is in our order is founded upon the eternal principles of truth, justice, and fair dealing to all. With these principles inscribed upon our banner and faithful leaders to bear it aloft, our mission will be accomplished.

The work required of you at this session will be of the utmost importance to the future of our order in this State.

Not the amount so much as it is the character of legislation we want. The future usefulness and prosperity of our Grange will in a great measure depend upon your labors during the present session.

I hope therefore that your deliberations may be characterized by prudence and wisdom and that the utmost harmony and fraternal good feeling may prevail.

Your work should be well and thoroughly done. The financial condition of the State Grange will admonish you to economize your time to the fullest extent, that the business of your order will move in harmony.

Since our State Grange last met, our State and people have been afflicted with a trio of evils, drought, chills, bugs, and locusts, either of which might have ruined us. Since our State Grange last met, our State and people have been afflicted with a trio of evils, drought, chills, bugs, and locusts, either of which might have ruined us. Since our State Grange last met, our State and people have been afflicted with a trio of evils, drought, chills, bugs, and locusts, either of which might have ruined us.

Our Grange were in a prosperous condition up to the end of July, from the time of our meeting in February to the first of August, less than six months there were (315) Granges organized, and all was moving on smoothly and in harmony. But with the coming of the grasshopper the work of organization ceased.

The hopes of the farmers were blasted, their crops were destroyed, and with but little means at their command, it is impossible for many of our members to pay their monthly dues, and hence the Subordinate Granges could not pay their quarterly dues to the State Grange. This was an emergency that had not been provided for by our State Grange, but now that it is met, and in order to save the Granges the executive committee authorized the secretaries of Granges in their quarterly reports, to report the names of those who are unable to pay their dues, and the secretary of the State Grange would receive their report and the dues of the members so reported would be remitted.

This action I considered wise under the circumstances, and has saved hundreds of our Granges from the order, and prevented them from being compelled to give up their charter.

But the effect has been to deplete our treasury, and will serve to explain mainly the cause of its exhausted condition at this time. The present condition of our Subordinate Granges and the experience of the past year, as served to convince me that an entire change in the working system of our order is demanded.

While our deputies and officers of the State Grange have as a general thing performed all the duties required by our State Grange, but now that it is met, and in order to save the Granges the executive committee authorized the secretaries of Granges in their quarterly reports, to report the names of those who are unable to pay their dues, and the secretary of the State Grange would receive their report and the dues of the members so reported would be remitted.

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In each district should be empowered to investigate and settle all differences arising between members of Subordinate Granges in their respective districts, thus affording ready and convenient facilities for their adjustment.

Probably more than a thousand letters that I have received in the last year would bear testimony in favor of the creation of such boards, for the settlement of these differences if for no other purpose, in the future, and here I am sure that you will find it to be a necessary and a serviceable one.

That you provide for a reasonable compensation for the time and service of those thus employed. The fee allowed our deputies for organizing Granges has been barely sufficient to pay them for time and expenses during the rush of organization. But now, that work is almost completed, and the services of a good deputy is in almost constant demand, visiting, instructing, and putting our Granges in good efficient working order. But there is at present no provision made whereby they can obtain any pay for such services, and it is impossible to have this work properly done for nothing. The proposed amendment to our National Constitution marked No. 2, Sec. 3, providing for the organization of such boards, and the services of a deputy is in almost constant demand, visiting, instructing, and putting our Granges in good efficient working order.

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March 3, 1878.

Kansas as cheap as anywhere in the western States. But factories for their manufacture must be started and patronized by us. They must manufacture on a large scale in order to compete with eastern prices. It would be the policy of manufacturers east of us who now supply us with farm implements to undersell us for a time, and thus beat down our manufactures, this done and their prices will go up again. To avoid this we must be willing to pay a reasonable price for our goods.

We must not expect to get them for less than they can be made for, and if agents of eastern firms outside our State made for the purpose of breaking down our home manufactures, the prices of their goods at the same or below the price our manufacturers have contracted to sell to us. We should study their motives, and consider the harm to our people and industry, and working against the interests of our people and State.

The demand for farm machinery is steadily increasing. Farmers are ambitious and must have the latest improved labor-saving machinery to be rich or poor. The extravagant and unreasonable prices at which they have heretofore been sold has been a constant drain upon the farmers' purse, and it is a question whether they have upon the whole been benefited by their use.

From the investigations we have made, and the experience already had through our agents in the purchase of farm machinery, we have come to the conclusion that manufacturers are not altogether to blame for the high prices at which this machinery is sold to our farmers. We must not blame the manufacturer for the high price, but we must blame the man who buys it. We must not blame the manufacturer for the high price, but we must blame the man who buys it. We must not blame the manufacturer for the high price, but we must blame the man who buys it.

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The demand for farm machinery is steadily increasing. Farmers are ambitious and must have the latest improved labor-saving machinery to be rich or poor. The extravagant and unreasonable prices at which they have heretofore been sold has been a constant drain upon the farmers' purse, and it is a question whether they have upon the whole been benefited by their use.

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our liberties and regain our lost prosperity. Patrons! arouse from the ignominious supposition which encompasses you awake from the lethargy in which you are bound! cast from you that unworthy apathy which seems to make you indifferent to the fate of your co-laborers! Arouse! awake! shake off the dew drops that glitter on your garments! and once more march to battle and to victory!

M. B. HUDSON,  
Master, Kansas State Grange.

The above address was referred to a special committee of three, and Bros. F. W. Kelley, Jas. Coffin and J. M. Summerville were appointed as the committee.

It was brought to the notice of the Grange that in some instances Pastmasters had been elected delegates to the State Grange. It was moved, and carried unanimously, that they be allowed full privileges as legislative members of the State Grange, for this session.

## REPORT OF W. P. POPENOE, State Relief Agent.

The Relief agent made the following report, which was referred to a Committee on Relief, consisting of Bros. Boyes of Republican county, Lawrence, of Coffey, Long, of Ellsworth, Russell, of Jefferson, and Randall, of Lincoln, who are directed to examine the same and report to a future sitting of this session.

To the Kansas State Grange, Worthy Master and Brothers: Since I was appointed your Relief agent, I have received cash as follows:

Where from.	Amount.
Oblo,.....	\$4,060.00
National Grange,.....	3,000.00
Illinois,.....	911.15
Louisiana,.....	600.00
Kansas,.....	458.80
Missouri,.....	147.00
West Virginia,.....	110.00
Indiana,.....	22.80
California,.....	22.00
Iowa,.....	248.75
By the hand of M. E. Hudson,.....	\$9601.00

Received in donation, other than cash, valued at,..... 2514.38

Total,.....\$12,115.38

Balance, cash on hand, February 15th 1878,.....\$1,028.20

## Disbursements.

For County.	Amount.
Norton,.....	\$ 689.80
Smith,.....	282.00
Barton,.....	248.80
Rice,.....	452.40
McPherson,.....	747.90
Phillips,.....	179.45
Cowley,.....	323.48
Reno,.....	1003.80
Morris,.....	448.00
Mitchell,.....	519.10
Osborne,.....	211.80
Sumner,.....	900.60
Wabunsee,.....	196.00
Pawnee,.....	188.00
Lincoln,.....	286.00
Jewell,.....	592.40
Pottawatomie,.....	26.40
Ottawa,.....	204.00
Marion,.....	267.00
Ellsworth,.....	98.00
Lyon,.....	40.00
Allen,.....	353.00
Coffey,.....	50.00
Butler,.....	901.00
Jefferson,.....	128.80
Jackson,.....	18.60
Riley,.....	128.60
Osage,.....	388.40
Douglas,.....	269.85
Shawnee,.....	48.70
Rooks,.....	88.00
Sedgewick,.....	290.00
St. George,.....	20.00
Clay,.....	88.00
Franklin,.....	98.00
	\$11,092.18
Balance, cash on hand,.....	1,028.20
	\$12,115.38

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT, Kansas State Grange.

We your Executive Committee, beg leave to report:

That during the past year we have had many difficulties with which to contend, that have greatly retarded the work we have in charge. The past season has been an eventful one, and has brought a great amount of suffering and destitution, to the agriculturists of our State, from loss of crops, unparalleled in our history; yet we feel that even through this vale of gloom, our fraternal bonds are being strengthened and our very afflictions will no doubt draw us nearer each other, and unite us more firmly as an Order.

In obedience to your directions at your last meeting, we have organized a Fire Insurance and a Mutual Protective Life Assurance Association, in the report of which, the Secretaries will more fully present the character and condition.

The report of our State Agent, will present to you a complete history of its organization and a statement of the business done in the agency from the time of its organization until now.

The subject of relief to the destitute members of our Order in the State, has claimed our careful consideration, and everything that could be done with the means at our command has been done to ameliorate their suffering. A full report of which has been given to you by Bro. Popenoe, who has acted as our Relief Agent.

The great demand is now for feed and seed, to enable the unfortunate ones to grow a crop the ensuing season, and we would recommend that you take the subject with careful consideration, and we trust that by your united wisdom you may be able to form some plan to meet the emergency.

We would call your attention to the necessity of well matured regulations for organizing County or District Granges in the 5th Degree, under the new amendment to the National Constitution; and we would also recommend that the meeting of the State Grange be hereafter held in December.

Soon after the adjournment of the session of the State Grange, held in February last, in obedience to a resolution passed by you, instructing us to make arrangements with manufacturers for farm implements, we made arrangements with the Humboldt Manufacturing Company, for the manufacture of plows, cultivators and other farm machinery; but they afterward became embarrassed to such an extent

financially, that they were unable to furnish the same according to contract. We then made arrangements with the Ft. Scott Foundry Company to manufacture of Werner Harvesters, Plows, Cultivators and other farming implements on satisfactory terms and at reasonable prices; prices lists of which have been sent to all the subordinate Granges in the State.

We think it very important, and would therefore recommend that there be an article incorporated into the constitution, requiring quarterly reports of subordinate Granges to be made to the Secretary of the State Grange, instead of to the Treasurer, at present; the advantage is too apparent to need an explanation.

We would also recommend, that each subordinate Grange be required to decide at what postoffice they will receive their Grange mail, and notify the Secretary of the State Grange. This will obviate the necessity of publishing a directory every year, and all mail matter for the Grange, can be sent by name and number. All of which is respectfully submitted,

F. H. DUMBAULD,  
Chairman, Ex. Com.

Adjourned to 7 p. m.

OPENED IN REGULAR FORM.  
Worthy Master announced the following committees:

ON FINANCE,  
P. B. Maxon, Lyon Co. Henry Brown, Wilson Co., W. D. Rippy, Doniphan Co., John Kelly, Sedgewick Co., and H. M. Calk, Miami Co., who were directed to act promptly and thoroughly upon all matters referred to them, and report during the session.

ON CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS,  
John G. Otis, of Shawnee; W. G. Patton, of Chase; W. W. Cone, of Wabunsee; W. D. Covington, of Smith, and C. F. Little, of Riley.

ON GOOD OF THE ORDER:  
J. T. Stevens, of Douglas, H. H. Hayward, of Allen, R. C. Bates, of Marion, J. F. Blair, of Doniphan, and E. S. Miller, of Sumner.

ON GRIEVANCES:  
John Boyd, of Montgomery, E. M. Jones, of Osborne, Baker, of Leavenworth, J. C. Towles, of Pawnee, and W. M. Roe, of Douglas.

ON PUBLICATION:  
C. S. Wyeth, of Ottawa, L. M. Earnest, of Anderson, W. P. Eddy, of Cherokee, & A. Rutledge, of Dickinson, and Josiah Emery, of Jewell.

The Secretary next read his annual report, part of which was upon motion referred to the Committee on Finance, and the remainder was referred to a special Committee of three.

The W. M. announced the names of John Dyser, of Franklin, A. J. Ryan, of Butler, and E. M. Grove, of Jackson, as said special Committee.

## SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

In submitting my Annual report, I shall speak only of the business pertaining to my office.

Since the last annual meeting, our numbers have increased to thirteen hundred and sixty subordinate Granges, and our membership, for the quarter ending March 31st 1874, was 22,425; for the quarter ending June 30th, 36,171; for the quarter ending September 30th, 39,840, and for the quarter ending December 31st, 1874, our membership aggregated 39,681.

Total amount of dues accruing from subordinate to the State Grange for the past year, as shown by my records, is \$12,807.06. For an account of the amount paid, I refer you to the Treasurers report.

The amount of dues paid by subordinate Granges through the Secretary's office the past year, is \$1,266, which has been turned over to the Treasurer.

The expense of my office the past year, has been \$316.14. An itemized list of which is in the hands of the Finance Committee.

One hundred and eighty six Granges are delinquent for more than two quarters. Owing to the law requiring reports to be made both to the Secretary and Treasurer, the accounts seldom balance, hence discrepancies are frequently arising. To obviate this difficulty, and also save expense in the way of postage, stationery and time, it would be advisable to incorporate a clause in the constitution requiring all reports to be made to the Secretary of the State Grange.

Granges often fail to get their proper credits, through sheer neglect of its officers, and they have no one else to blame, for the Secretary cannot assume the responsibility of giving credits, only upon the evidence required by the constitution.

As the law now is, duplicate receipts are the only means he has of balancing the accounts of a Grange, and as many lose or neglect to send these in, it becomes an impossibility to keep the accounts satisfactorily either to State or subordinate Granges.

I would also recommend that the State Grange keep a supply of all the blanks necessary and incident to our Order, so as to furnish a uniform system to our subordinate Granges.

Many Granges are in such close proximity to each other, that it precludes any increase, hence, many, becoming convinced that one strong body is better and will accomplish more than many weak ones, are already consolidating.

Twenty five have surrendered their charters and consolidated with others, and I am credibly informed, that many more have consolidated and are working under such arrangement without giving notice to this office.

The members should be better informed upon these points, and some means should be taken by your present session to inform them.

The office of Secretary seems to carry with it the impression, that the one occupying it is well skilled in the Technical workings of the Order, and I find that nearly all my correspondence reveals the fact that misapprehensions are caused by vagueness in our organic laws. Many of these would never occur if the law was made plainer, and a carefully revised edition of the constitution and by-laws will tend greatly toward harmony.

G. W. SPURGEON,  
Sec'y Kansas State Grange.

## STATE AGENTS REPORT

The State Agent made a report which was upon motion referred to the Executive Committee.

To the Executive Comm State Grange P. of H.

In as much as the proceedings of our last State Grange were not published in form for future reference, we beg leave to submit a full report of this agency from its organization down to the present time, Feb. 15th 1875.

Total amount received by this agency, from all sources, as per cash book: \$25,335.28; Total amount paid out by this agency, for all purposes as per cash book: \$24,715.79; Balance now on hand \$619.49.

Total number of Granges responding to call of Executive Committee, in fall of 1873, 336. Total amount of cash received from those Granges: \$1,677.40.

Total value of farm machinery bought through the central office: \$10,689.28. Approximate saving on same over the prices of former years, 15 per cent, \$1,603.39.

Total amount of general supplies, including coal bought through the central office: \$10,629.68. Approximate saving upon same: \$1,004.95. (On Sewing Machines, and Organs, 10 per cent, and on other supplies an average of 10 per cent.) (Value of Sewing Machines, \$1,000; of Organs, \$500.)

Total amount paid over to the Fire Insurance Department, \$705.00.

Total paid out for postage and stationery, \$68.46.

" " printing, 551.11.

" " State Agents salary, 850.00.

" " clerical help in office, 330.75.

(\$150.00 of above rendered necessary by the absence of the State Agent on Relief matters.)

Amount due the agency upon implements ordered but not taken, \$909.75.

Amount due Manufacturers, \$653.90.

All of which is respectfully submitted with the following

REMARKS.

That for a more detailed Statement of receipts and disbursements, we refer to our Cash Account, which will show every dollar received and every dollar paid out, and for what and to whom.

The above statement does not include money received on account of the destitute, as a relief fund; all of which has been turned over, as fast as received to Brother Popenoe, who will furnish an account of the same.

On the 1st of September 1873, we entered upon the discharge of our duties as State Agent, under your appointment. At that time there was no fund in the State Grange Treasury, and no plan of business, for our commercial agencies, had yet been tested. All was as yet new and untried, with comparatively little unity of action, and still less confidence among the membership of our Order.

We advanced the money from our own pocket, to pay for postage and stationery, with which to send out the first circular crudely setting forth a plan of action, and calling upon the subordinate Granges to contribute \$5.00 each, to aid in establishing this agency, the course of one year, 336 Granges have responded; a careful list of which has been kept; showing the amount paid by each, and the time of payment.

Correspondence was opened with sundry manufacturers of agricultural implements, and terms favorable, as compared with previous prices, were in most instances secured.

The great difficulty, which met us then, as now was to give exact information as to the amount we would agree to purchase, and the time we would pay for them.

It is a notorious fact, that many of the largest and best known establishments, refused to make any arrangements with Grange Agents, and in October 1873, at Chicago, entered into a combination, agreeing to not sell to clubs or Granges, only at retail rates. Not only did these firms refuse to deal directly with us, but through the influence and action of dealers other manufacturers were notified, that to sell to us would certainly engender a lively opposition. Accordingly, no sooner did Grange implements make their appearance, in the Spring, than many of the local agents of these firms, at commercial centres, were instructed to sell inside of the Grange price, no matter what that price might be, and they did so.

Many of our own members, not comprehending the situation, and moved by a natural desire to look more closely after the present dollar, than a future benefit, ceased ordering from us, and in some instances complained of our prices, and actually, in one or two cases, refused to take implements ordered.

It might perhaps be well here to state, that the prices of our implements were often enhanced by the exorbitant charges for transportation in the shipment of single implements, and in small lots, which can only be overcome, by each commercial center ordering in car-load lots.

It might be well for us to look, for one moment, to the reasons why these large manufacturers declined in the first instance to deal with us. It was not altogether a whim, on their part, nor wholly from the influence of dealers.

The truth is, we did not show them a thoroughly united, and well digested system, to take the place of the one they are already using.

They had established a regular system of agencies, through which they disposed of their goods; most of their implements passing the toll-gate of two middle men, prior to reaching the farmer, viz., the wholesale and retail dealers. These two parties serve the manufacturer an excellent purpose; the one in furnishing the money to aid in the manufacture of goods, and the other, in selling, and introducing the implements to the farmer.

First, the wholesale dealer orders implements largely in September and October, for the next seasons trade, receiving and paying for the same, as early as the 1st of January, in each year, thus furnishing the manufacturer funds, to go on running his shops. Now on the 1st of January, the wholesale dealer starts the local travelling agent who scours the whole country and visits the retail dealers in every town, large or small, seldom visiting a farmer, unless he is carrying on an extensive business, or is quite well known as an implement bummer, and obtains all the orders possible from retail dealers at each local point, prior to the 1st day of March.

The retail dealers usually buy their implements under contract to pay for the same in July or August, or about the time the implement trade closes for the season. About the time the local retail dealer is receiving his first consignment of implements from the wholesale dealer, the farmer comes up to town, begins to think for the first time, during the year that he may want a plow, cultivator, or some other implement, the coming season; he now begins to inquire the price, which, by this time must be from 15 to 25 per cent, higher than the price received by the manufacturer, for not only two sets of commissions must be put upon the article, but the expenses of a travelling agent, interest on the money invested, and a liability of loss from bad debts, and failure to sell during the present season, must all be taken into account, in fixing the price to the consumer.

We must also bear in mind, that experience has taught these dealers that farmers as a general rule do not buy any implement until the day before it is wanted for use, and that it must be had at all hazards, high or low, money or no money; the implement is now needed, and must be bought, and in the absence of ready cash, a note is given on three months time, which, by paying a round interest, is usually extended six or nine months more.

The local dealer must attend to all these collections, and if there are any losses, he must make them good to the wholesale dealer or manufacturer, of whom he purchases.

Thus we see this system serves the large manufacturer an excellent purpose in disposing of his goods.

The wholesale dealer gets fat and slick off the

interest on his money, and the little retail dealer manages to make a living without much effort, (only blowing his own particular implement, for the season, and discussing with the smooth tongued travelling agent, the relative merits of certain farm machinery, that neither ever worked four consecutive hours in their lives



made to fully realize our condition, that assistance would be rendered our people, sufficient to enable them to raise a crop the coming season. This seed and feed question is scarcely second in importance to the matter of food and clothing.

Before closing, we would call attention to the fact, that our office is in receipt of samples of Molasses, Syrup, Coffee and Rice, with prices attached, from Bro. Wetmore, State Agent of Louisiana, at New Orleans, who offers to divide his commission, of 2 1/2 per cent, for buying, with this agency thus bringing these articles at greatly reduced rates. As soon as we are in condition to buy in large lots, a direct trade with different sections of our country can but prove to the advantage of all.

We trust the day is not far distant when Kansas will be blessed with abundant harvests, and our Grange agencies in a condition to exchange products direct, not only with the South but with the North and the West.

For successful business co-operation, give us Confidence; give us Concentration; give us Cash; but above all things, give us good crops.

Respectfully submitted,

John G. OTIS,

Kansas State Agent, P. of H.

Report of Secretary of Patron's Fire Insurance was read and referred to the following committee:

Bro's Coffin, of Morris, Collins, of Saline, Beck, of Atchison, Stewart, of Cowley and Butler, of Neosho.

## FIRE INSURANCE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Board of Directors of the Patrons of Mutual Insurance Association.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit the following report upon the affairs of the association and to give a short history of its organization, and proceedings since.

On the 4th day of May, 1874, the executive committee of the State Grange met for the purpose of perfecting the organization of this Association, in compliance with the wishes of the State Grange at its last meeting in February.

After a session of three days, during which time, every feature of the insurance business was discussed; the plan was devised and articles of association, and By-Laws adopted, an election of officers was then had, and the Secretary was instructed to print the articles of association, by-laws and necessary blanks, and to take all needed steps for prosecuting the business of the association. The first step after organization was to comply with the laws of the State governing the business of insurance. To do this it is necessary to procure property worth \$50,000, subscribed for Policies and the premium notes taken thereon.

By canvassing a part of Shawnee county, the secretary secured the required amount of notes. The next step to be taken was to procure from the superintendent of the insurance department a certificate of authority to do business. This could be done only by taking the required legal steps, and presenting the Superintendent of Insurance with the roll of "bona fide" notes taken on the \$50,000 required by law. This provision of the law was complied with, and application made to the Superintendent of the State Insurance Department for a certificate of authority to do business. Just at this point in the history of our organization, we met with difficulty. The joint stock insurance companies were opposed to the formation of Mutual Insurance Companies in this State, and were bitterly opposed to what they pleased to term Grange Insurance.

We found upon examination that the joint stock insurance companies, like other corporations, had been at work in our legislative halls, and caused laws to be ingeniously framed with the evident intention to prohibit the formation of Mutual Insurance Companies in the State. Prominent insurance men declared that we had no right to establish a Mutual Insurance Association in Kansas. They declared that the insurance business of the State of Kansas belonged to the Insurance Capitalists of the East, and that by our own laws we made ourselves tributary to them.

We could only reply that by legal technicality they had attempted to sweep out of existence an entire system of insurance, and deprive the people of rights which under proper lawful restrictions were theirs; and to say that an organization powerful in numbers and strong in material wealth, with which to make a strong insurance association demanded the right to associate themselves together for Mutual Insurance, and to relieve themselves from the exactions of Insurance Capitalists, and that they were determined to assert and maintain their rights. The law point at issue was officially submitted to the Attorney General, but a very nice appreciation of the power of the Granges, on the one hand, and a disinclination to offend on the other prevented him from giving any opinion.

Finally by dint of the influence of fourteen hundred Granges we were admitted to the Insurance Department, and a certificate of authority to do business was issued to us. From that time our organization was perfect, and the work of securing property was commenced.

The ruling of our board made it the duty of the Secretary to request the councils in each county to select some competent and careful brother to act as agent for the Association.

While the work of selecting agents was being done; the Secretary made a thorough canvass of Shawnee county for applications for insurance. The house of nearly every Patron in the county was visited, as also parts of the adjoining counties of Wabunsee, Jackson, Jefferson, Douglas and Osage. The result of the canvass was not as gratifying as expected. The effect of the drouth and chintz bug began to be made manifest, and later, the ravages of the Grasshoppers seemed to cut off every chance for any business, as one of our agents has expressed it: "when starvation was so near their doors, the people were not very solicitous about their shanties."

The canvass gave us application for insurance on property valued at \$100,000. Since that canvass the principal work has been to establish the agencies in the different counties, and work up the business abroad. But the unprecedented disasters of the year, and general prostration of business has interfered with the progress of our Association. For the \$100,000 of value of application taken in this and adjoining counties, we have issued policies for but about \$30,000. After many of the applications were made, came the chintz bug and grasshopper and the applicants found themselves unable to pay for their policies. The causes which retarded the growth of our Insurance Association in this and adjoining counties, has been the same over nearly the whole State.

The disastrous consequences of the ravages of chintz bugs and grasshoppers, visits every branch of business and will render our progress very slow. If we can establish ourselves in a small and modest way, and maintain ourselves for the next year, we can well declare ourselves successful, but to do this, it needs the earnest and hearty support of every Patron who can in any way aid the enterprise.

The success of the association is of much importance to our order, since it will save many dollars to its members and arrest the flow of money from our State. It will relieve us from an unhealthy and expensive system of insurance and from the thralldom of insurance capitalists.

Success in this enterprise will give heart and hope to undertake other enterprises of like moment to the interests of the Order.

It is success can be assured even in such trying times as these, by the united co-operative effort of those who are able to aid and support the association. During the last summer, we have taken occasion to frame from the insurance laws of this State and Michigan a law relating to Mutual Insurance. So as by Legislative enactment to fix the Status of Mutual Insurance Companies, and relieve us from all doubt about our legal standing.

Before concluding this report, we respectfully suggest to the Board for consideration. The property

of amending Sec. 11, of the articles of association, so as to permit the insurance of farm property, of those who are not members of our order, as also the insurance of country school houses. We desire also to suggest that our articles of association be so amended that each person holding a Policy, shall be entitled to vote upon the conduct of the affairs of the association.

With this report of our organization and these suggestions we present the following statement of our financial operations.

We received from the State Grange Treasury through the State agency \$705.00, with which to establish the association. This amount has been expended as follows: Over a period from the 4th day of May, 1874 until Dec. 15th, at which time we commenced issuing policies. For Blank Policies—applications, notes and envelopes—Blank Books and Blank Receipts 116 33

For printing circulars—2 editions, 80 00

Advertising 30 00

General expense stationery postage and Office fixtures 37 00

Office rent 24 00

Insurance Department for fees, for certificate of authority to do business 100 00

Fees for agents licenses 40 00

Secretary's salary from May 4th to Dec. 15th 300 00

Total expenditures to Dec. 15th 733 34

Deducting the 705 received from the State Grange Treasury 705 00

We had a balance of 28 34

to be paid out of the premiums taken after Dec. 15th.

For the past two months, since Dec. 15th, at which time we commenced issuing policies, we have received from policy fees and premiums less the agent's fees

We have paid out since Dec. 15th, for rent two months, 10 00

Advertising 10 00

Agent's license fees 10 00

General expenses postage and stationery 3 70

Total 35 70 35 70

Which amount deducted from premiums leaves a balance on hand of \$265 87

Due from agents for policies issued to them 68 82

We have notes to the amount of 538 94

Total assets for two months business \$877 63

We have applications in the office. The premiums, fees and notes from which when taken will amount to \$500 00

We have now on the books 111 Policies.

The value of property insured \$107,789. We have applications in the office on property valued at \$2,000, we now have 28 agents, in as many counties in the state, and notwithstanding the present prostration of business, we ought soon to place our association in a good financial condition.

We have as yet no agent in Leavenworth county, nor in Wyandotte, and, not much property in Douglas or Atchison.

These four counties ought to give us enough property to make our association strong. For the coming six months we can confidently look for an increase in business at a much greater ratio than for the past two months.

The people throughout the State have received our plan and system of insurance with favor as soon as it was fully understood, and now that it is beginning to be fully understood, we feel encouraged to say that the association will grow in favor and strength every day.

The organization of our Patrons Insurance Association, has challenged the attention of the Patrons in other states. And by request from prominent Patrons we have sent our circulars containing our By-laws to Missouri, Iowa, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and several eastern States. Missouri is now perfecting their system of mutual insurance for the patrons of their State.

They too as well as other States feel the grip of insurance capitalists, upon the industry of the State, and are preparing to do, as we are doing, gathering our financial strength to shake off the grip of that class of capitalists, and husband our resources for mutual benefit and mutual profit.

In conclusion we desire to urge again that we make an earnest effort to secure the co-operation of every member of our order to aid in establishing a business association which is of so much importance to the best interest of the order.

Success in this enterprise will encourage all other business enterprises, and grow a feeling of confidence, in the usefulness of our Grange organization to bring profit to purse, as well as social advancement and mental culture.

With these remarks and suggestions, this report is respectfully submitted.

S. H. Downs,

Secretary.

Proceedings of State Grange concluded next week.

## The Kansas Farmer.

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

### CROWDED OUT.

We forego our usual editorial matter this week to enable us to present the entire proceedings of the State Grange in this and the next number of the FARMER. With the next issue will also close the publication of the proceedings of the legislature, and we shall again be enabled to present our readers the usual variety of reading matter. The prize essays will be commenced at once.

We commence next week the publication of an address upon the "Improvement of Livestock," from Prof. Shelton, of the State Agricultural College. Prof. Kedzie of the same institution will soon leave on a trip to Europe where he will visit and examine the industrial schools. He promises the readers of the FARMER letters which will be of more than ordinary interest.

### GOV. OSBORN'S RECENT MESSAGE.

We sincerely hope that the considerate and eminently proper recommendations of Gov. Osborne will receive the attention they deserve. But a day or two yet remains before the legislature will adjourn and to do so without any further action upon the relief question than heretofore has been made, would be a grave mistake to the state and a failure on the part of the representatives to meet the pre-exigencies of the state. Gov. Osborne recommends that \$50,000 be appropriated for the purchase of seed. The only comment that we can make is, that it ought to be double that sum and made without a moments further delay.

### TO THOSE LOSING STRAYS.

Important action of the State Grange. During the recent session of the State Grange, that body adopted the following plan, to more thoroughly protect farmers losing stock. It is well known that much stock is taken up throughout the State is not posted ac-

cording to law, although those failing to properly post such animals are liable to criminal prosecution. Sometimes strays taken up, and posted, are improperly described, with the intent of misleading the owners, and sometimes this is the result of carelessness. Our present excellent stray law, which the legislature is making stronger by attaching a penalty of fine and imprisonment for all who fail to post strays in their possession, giving the description of strays taken up. Supplemental to this, the State Grange adopted the proposition of the KANSAS FARMER, and the Spirit of Kansas, to open a column in which the losers or owners of strays could advertise their stock at the rate of 50 cents for each animal described. The descriptions are to be short and concise, occupying three or four lines of fine type. Thus a farmer who fails to find his strays advertised in the official stray list of the State, can for fifty cents, have a correct description of his animal published in papers reaching all the subordinate Granges in Kansas. It is recommended by the State Grange, that these descriptions of animals advertised by the owners be read at each meeting of the subordinate Granges, thus securing the widest publicity throughout the State, for the nominal sum of fifty cents.

If the present legislature passes, the bill above referred to, making it a penal offense punishable with fine and imprisonment, for a citizen to harbor stray animals, and the owners advertise such as are not found posted under the present stray law, the two together will make the loss of strays almost impossible.

The loss of strays to the farmers of the State probably exceeds all the taxes paid by them, for all purposes. If this great loss to the citizens of the State can be remedied by the means above recommended by the State Grange, it will no doubt be urged in every subordinate Grange in the State.

### GOV. OSBORN'S SPECIAL COMMUNICATION TO THE LEGISLATURE ON RELIEF.

From the proceedings of the House of March 2nd, we give the following:

OFFICE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TOPEKA, MARCH 2, 1875.

To the Legislature.

Impressed with the paramount importance of the subject, and sharing with you the responsibility of all legislative measures, whether of good or evil tendency, I venture to recommend an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars, or such a sum as may be deemed necessary, for the purpose of furnishing seed to those of our people who are otherwise unable to obtain it.

I know of no channel through which the public money could flow with a probability of more beneficial results. Thousands of acres which, but for want of seed grain, would be made to produce a bounteous and profitable harvest, will remain untillied unless the public justice of the state, acting through the representatives of the people, shall interpose and prevent such a catastrophe.

The highest interests of the state, the steady enlightenment of the people in demand that our educational establishments should be liberally supported; the refugees which the law, in its tenderness for special classes of the unfortunate must be maintained, but these special provisions by no means exhaust the resources of the state, nor afford any reason why a measure of justice should not be conceded to those whom calamity has rendered unable to provide for themselves.

The financial condition of Kansas as represented by the reports of her own officers, is a complete estoppel to the plea of the inability to supply this crying want. I tremble to contemplate the judgement of mankind upon a people who, having encouraged appeals to the charity of the people of the whole country, steadfastly refuses to relieve a single want at the expense of its own treasury.

This is the language of calm and thorough conviction. The thousand of appeals for relief which have reached me, and the money which every mail brings me, impels me to spare no legitimate effort to prevail upon the legislature to make such provisions for the impoverished people of the state as will prevent that condition of destitution from being definitely continued, and the demoralization consequent upon it from becoming an established feature of our civilization.

THOMAS A. OSBORN.

### Editorial Business Notices.

TO BOYS AND GIRLS.

"The Kansas Farmer Young Folks," Boys and Girls, "THE KANSAS FARMER YOUNG FOLKS," is to be your paper. We expect you to help us to make it just the best children's paper in the country. We want to have short letters from all of you. We will give you puzzles and plays and fun and frolic, of all kinds. Some of the big folks with long titles intend to give you some pleasant talk about useful subjects, and we look for more than one good Kansas Mother to help us with good stories that will interest you. Send along your letters.

FLAX SEED loaned no more at F. G. Lukens & Co., North Topeka, but for sale by them below Kansas City prices.

### CHEESE FACTORY.

FOR RENT—Enquire for particulars of the subscriber at Wabunsee, Kansas, where letters may be directed.

C. B. Lines.

Attention is directed to the notice of H. Reinstedler, dealer in Farm Machinery, St. Louis. He has had fourteen years experience in the business, as general western agent for the St. Louis and Peoria Plow Company, and can doubtless give satisfaction to all his patrons.

### BRILLIANT STOVES.

In this issue of the FARMER will be seen the advertisement of Messrs Buck & Wright, stove manufacturers of St. Louis. This house has been engaged in this business during the last twenty-nine years, and what they don't know about stoves, is not worth knowing. Their stoves are second to none in the market, and their largely increasing sales from year to year, is a sure guarantee of their excellence. Their popular "Brilliant" is leading wood stove, and their "Guarantee" is unquestionably the best coal stove in the market.

Climate Mower and Reaper.—We present a cut of the Climate mower and reaper in this number, and take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers, grangers and others, to this very popular machine. We would like to give a description of the machine, but space will only permit us to say that it possesses the following advantages:

Changeable speed: Simplicity of construction; Gearing enclosed in cast iron case; Has no side draft; Safety to the driver; Facility of management; Will not clog; requires less oil; can be stopped or started in the heaviest grain or grass without backing; and is the lightest draft machine in use.

This machine is manufactured by the Gibbs & Sterrett MFG Co., Corry, Pa., who have opened a branch house at No. 5 South Main street, St. Louis, under the management of J. H. Irwin, who will be happy to impart any further information, and to send descriptive catalogues to every applicant.

### THE PATRONS HAND BOOK.

Here after, all copies of the patrons hand book will contain the National Constitution and By-laws as amended, also the state Constitution and By-laws, as amended at the third annual session. Price, single copy of Handbook, plain board binding 25 cents, cloth bound 30 cents. Per dozen in plain binding \$2.00.

We call the attention of our readers to an advertisement in an other column setting forth the superior advantages of Oregon as a mineral and agricultural state. Possessed of a mild and healthy climate, no extreme heat or cold, of a very rich soil; a sufficiency of rain attested by the fact that for the last thirty years its wheat crop has never failed, of a great abundance and variety of timber, of great mineral wealth, splendid markets for all products with hard money currency, it offers inducements to emigrants, never more than now, suffering as many of our western settlers are from the grasshoppers and other plagues, and a protracted prostration of business interests less felt on the Pacific coast than in any of the eastern states.

The Oregon State Board of emigration have opened an eastern office in Boston Mass. where full information concerning Oregon may be obtained.

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

We publish this week and next, the entire proceedings of the 3rd annual meeting of the State Grange. We shall be enabled to furnish members of the subordinate granges these proceedings in pamphlet form at the following rates to any address postage paid. 1 copy 15 cents, 2 copies 25 cents.

ATTENTION IS DIRECTED to the advertisement of Ellwanger & Barry, Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y. As is well known, they are the largest and most successful growers of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants in the United States. Parties wanting anything in their line will do well to send for their Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogues.

### INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCE.

ST. ELMO, Ill., July 8, 1874. R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:—I wish to add my testimony to the wonderful curative properties of your Alt. Ext., or Golden Medical Discovery. I have taken great interest in this medicine since I first used it. I was badly afflicted with dyspepsia, liver deranged and an almost perfect prostration of the nervous system. So rapid and complete did the Discovery effect a perfect cure that it seemed more like magic and a perfect wonder to myself, and since that time we have never been without a bottle of the Discovery and Purgative Pellets in the house. They are a solid, sound family physician in the house and ready at all times to fly to the relief of sickness—without charge. We have never had a doctor in the house since we first began the use of your Pellets and Discovery. I have recommended the use of these medicines in several severe and complicated cases arising from, as I thought, an impure state of the blood, and in no case have they failed to more than accomplish all they are claimed to do. I will only mention one as remarkable, (though I could give you dozens). Henry Koster, furniture dealer, of this place, who was one of the most pitiful objects ever seen, his face swollen out of shape, scales and eruptions without end, extending to his body, which was completely covered with blotches and scales. Nothing that he took seemed to affect it a particle. I finally induced him to try a few bottles of the Golden Medical Discovery, with daily use of the Pellets, assuring him it would surely cure him. He commenced its use some six weeks since, taking two Pellets each night for a week, then one each night, and the Discovery was directed. The result, today his skin is perfectly smooth, and the scaly eruptions are gone. He has taken some seven or eight bottles in all, and considers himself cured. This case had baffled the skill of our best physicians. Messrs. Dunford & Co., druggists, of this place, are selling largely of your medicines and the demand steadily increases and they give perfect satisfaction in every case.

Respectfully, W. H. CHAMPLIN,

Agt. Am. Exp. Co.

We copy the following from Coleman's Rural World as but one among the many tests in which the Whitney sewing machine has demonstrated its claims as being the lightest running shuttle sewing machine in the market, and also capable of the greatest range of work:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 15, 1874.

Be it known, that we, the undersigned, being present, witnessed the following work performed on one of the Improved Whitney Sewing Machines, the machine being taken from a quantity in the store room at No. 612 North 5th Street, without regard to selection.

After accomplishing various kinds of difficult family work, satisfactorily, to test the ease of operating it, the regular belt was removed and a single strand of Willimatic thread, No 70, was used for a belt, and sewed with ease through five through thickness of "fruit of the loom" cotton cloth, requiring a pressure of 40 1/2 pounds to penetrate the "needle through five thicknesses." Then changing the belt of thread for the regular belt of leather, increased the number to thirty-seven thicknesses, and sewed it in a very satisfactory manner, without change of tension.

Wm. H. BROWN, Master Rock Hill Grange, No 1888.

Wm. M. KING, Master Saint Louis Grange No 223.

JOHN SAMUEL, Lecturer Saint Louis Grange.

Reported expressly for the KANSAS FARMER.

### Proceedings of the Legislature.

#### SENATE.

Topeka, February 23, 1875.

A number of bills of a private or local character were passed. A large part of the day was occupied in the consideration of Mr. Fellers bill, fixing the duties and compensation of state printer.

#### HOUSE.

February 22, 1875.

Among other petitions presented was one by Mr. Burgess from J. W. Messerve, and twenty-five others, protesting against the passage of the bill giving special privileges to stock raisers and cheese manufacturers.

A communication was read from A. Kreike, chairman of Missouri state relief committee inquiring for responsible parties to whom to send relief for distribution. The following bills were passed: Mr. Foster's bill allowing overseers of the poor one dollar per day, for time actually employed in their duties; Mr. Sutton's bill authorizing the treasurer of Atchison county to deposit the county funds in a bank; and Mr. St. Clair's senate bill empowering the township trustees to administer oaths to parties soliciting relief from the stores appropriated by the general government, was on motion of Mr. Legate, also placed on third reading and passed.

Mr. Foster's and Mr. Huston's herd law bill were rejected. A large number of bills, chiefly of a local or private character were considered in committee of the whole, and their passage recommended.

#### SENATE.

Topeka, February 23, 1875.

Mr. Johnson introduced a resolution of inquiry as to whether A. J. Angell a member of the board of directors of the state penitentiary is as a partner in the firm of Angell & Foster, contractors for materials furnished the penitentiary. The resolution was adopted.

The subject of the admission upon the journal, of the protest of senator Robinson, against the report of the state treasurer, in relation to the sale of state road in Leavenworth county; the question being on sustaining the decision of the chair in ruling against the protest. The question being put, after discussion, the decision of the chair was sustained.

Mr. Parton offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the committee on retrenchment and reform to make inquiry as to whether, at the last session of the legislature, senate joint resolution No. 5, in relation to military fund, did or did not pass the house of representatives, and also to ascertain whether or not any money has been expended under said resolution, and if so by whom and for what purpose.

Senate bill in relation to the publication of ordinances in cities of the second class, was adopted.

A Senate bill was introduced in the consideration of the state printers bill.

#### HOUSE.

February 23, 1875.

The day was spent chiefly in the consideration, in committee of the whole, of bills relating to the duties and compensation of county officers. A bill fixing the fees of clerks of the district court, county clerks, sheriffs, and police judges, were reported.

The bill to make the county offices clerks, a strike out of the bills. In the evening session a bill was passed changing the line westward of which Texas cattle are allowed to be driven; also the bill abolishing the office of commissioner of the state land office, and the bill relating to the court of Leavenworth county.

The bill to fix the terms of court in the third judicial district. The bill establishing a term of court in Edwards county, the bill to regulate and fix the time of holding court in the tenth judicial district; the bill authorizing school district No. 28, Dickinson county, to vote upon proposition to issue the bonds of the school fund, and the bill to amend the line county; the bill to enable the trustees of Hartford college institute, in the town of Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas, to sell the same.

#### SENATE.

February 24, 1875.

A resolution instructing the secretary of state to provide means for ventilating the senate chamber and hall of the house of representatives, was passed.

Mr. Horton's bill providing as follows, was passed: That from and after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the county treasurer in each county, on the first Monday of January, April, July and October, in each year, to make a statement showing the amount in the treasury, and the different funds to which it belongs, up amount of funds of the state, county, and each township and school district in the county, respectively set forth; and in all cases the ending funds shall be given separately, by from the general funds.

Also Mr. Malby's bill which provides that in any action for divorce and alimony, or either, hereafter tried, the parties thereto, or either of them, shall be competent to testify in like manner, and respecting any fact necessary or proper to be proven, as parties to other civil actions are allowed to testify.

The bill to regulate and fix the time of holding court in the tenth judicial district.

The bill fixing the time for holding court in Leavenworth county.

The bill to enable the board of county commissioners of Lyon county, Kansas, to fund the railroad bonded indebtedness of said county.

The bill to authorize school district No. 28, Linn county, to issue additional bonds to pay the indebtedness of said district.

The bill to provide for listing and valuing the property on roads.

The bill to establish a term of court in Edwards county. The bill to fix the time for holding court in the third judicial district; the bill to amend the Frisco county common field law.

The bill to provide for the settlement of the losses sustained between the years 1874 and 1875, by the settlers on the frontier from Indian



ships in Edwards county.  
The house amendments to the Grasshopper Falls bill, the bill fixing the fees of district clerks, and the bill fixing the fees of the probate judge, were concurred in.  
A number of bills were, in committee of the whole, recommended for passage.

# HOUSE.

Feb. 25, 1875.  
Mr. Cox presented the petition of J. K. Wright, James K. Retter and others, praying for the repeal of the law requiring railroad companies to keep their offices in this state.  
Mr. Burgess presented the petition of T. M. James and 99 other citizens of Lawrence county, favoring the passage of the Swinebreast bill for the growth of stock and the manufacture of cheese.  
The following bills were read a third time and passed:  
The bill to authorize the board of county commissioners of the county of Lawrence to issue bonds for the purpose of funding and paying certain indebtedness.  
The bill to provide for the appointment of a commission to examine and certify the amount of losses sustained by citizens of the state by the invasion of bands of guerrillas and marauders, in A. D. 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865.  
The bill to authorize county commissioners of Washington county to issue bonds to redeem the outstanding orders or warrants of said county, and to pay the current expenses of said county, and to pay the interest on the judgment standing against said county.  
The bill to legalize certain acts of Osage city, a city of the state.  
The bill to change the name of Grasshopper Falls township in Lawrence county, Kansas.  
The bill for the relief of the Geo. F. Smith.  
The bill authorizing the treasurer of state to credit counties for overpayment in certain cases.  
The bill fixing the fees of justices of the peace, constables, witnesses, jurors.  
The bill to give the compensation of probate judges.  
The bill authorizing the record of certain documents concerning patents from the government of the United States.  
The bill to require plaintiffs, to civil actions to give security for costs.  
The bill to require fees and compensation of clerks of the district courts.  
The bill fixing the fees of county attorneys.  
The bill to require the fees of notaries public.  
The bill providing for the safety of persons employed in coal mines.  
The bill to authorize the board of county commissioners of Miami county to appropriate money from the treasury of said county for the use of the destitute in said county.  
The bill to authorize the board of county commissioners of Miami county to appropriate money from the treasury of said county for the use of the destitute in said county.  
The bill limiting attorneys fees in foreclosure of mortgages to ten per cent, and in all cases to an amount not to exceed twenty-five per cent of the amount of the debt.  
Much time was occupied in the discussion of proposition for the reduction of salaries of the chancellor and professors in the State University.

# SENATE.

February 26, 1875.  
The following bills were put upon a third reading and passed:  
The bill to vacate certain streets and alleys in Ottumwa, Kansas.  
The bill to authorize the commissioners of Riley county to purchase a poor farm, and issue bonds for improving the same, conditioned upon a vote of the majority of the legal voters of said county.  
The bill to authorize the city of Marysville to issue bonds to aid in the construction of railroads.  
The bill to authorize Marysville Centre and Vermillion townships of Miami county, Kansas, to aid in the construction of railroads.  
The bill to legalize certain acts of the city of Osage a city of the state.  
The bill authorizing the board of county commissioners of Roos county to issue bonds for the purpose of funding and paying certain indebtedness.  
The bill to enable counties and other municipal corporations to take up and cancel outstanding bonds and other evidence of indebtedness.  
The bill to recover to the state the title of certain lands granted to the state of Kansas by act of congress in 1841.  
The bill to provide for the building of bridges.  
The bill in relation to making rivers in the state of Kansas navigable.  
The bill regulating the jurisdiction and practice before justices of the peace in cases of misdemeanors.  
The bill to provide for the trial of rights of property levied on under attachment or execution.  
On motion of Mr. Jones, Senate bill authorizing Miami and Johnson counties to appropriate money from the treasury for relief purposes, was taken up and house amendments thereto concurred in.  
Much time was occupied in consideration of the bill to divide the county of Howard. Its passage was recommended.

# HOUSE.

Feb. 26, 1875.  
Mr. Huston offered the following resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 59 to 35:  
Whereas, The state of destitution prevailing throughout the state of Kansas is extreme; and that several of our citizens have died from starvation pending the discussion and difference between the house and senate as to the terms of the bill; and  
Whereas, The treasury of the state is filled to repletion; therefore, be it  
Resolved, That the ways and means committee be and they are instructed to report without delay, to the house a bill to appropriate the sum of two hundred thousand dollars out of any money in the treasury for the relief of the suffering people of the state.  
In committee of the whole the following bills were recommended for passage:  
The bill making an appropriation of \$25,000 for the blind asylum at Wyandotte.  
The bill making an appropriation of \$15,000 for the deaf and dumb asylum at Leavenworth.  
The bill making an appropriation of \$20,000 for building an addition to the insane asylum at Osawatomie.  
The bill making an appropriation of \$25,000 for building an insane asylum at Topeka.

# SENATE.

Topeka Feb. 27, 1875.  
House amendments to the bill fixing the compensation of state printer were concurred in.  
The following bills were put upon third reading and passed:  
The bill to provide for the removal of public officers for intoxication and gambling.  
The bill authorizing county commissioners and others to sell railroad and other stock held by such county or township.  
The bill to authorize the board of county commissioners of Lawrence county to issue bonds for the purpose of funding and paying certain indebtedness.  
Much time was occupied in consideration of the bill for the division of Howard county, which bill passed as amended as to make the division, depend upon the decision of the people at an election to be held in April next.  
Mr. Johnson, chairman of special committee to investigate alleged irregularities in the management of state penitentiary affairs, submitted the following report:  
The special committee to whom was referred the investigation of the charges against the management of the state penitentiary, report as follows:  
1. Mr. Angell is in the lumber business in Leavenworth having for a partner John A. Foster.  
2. A large amount of lumber has been furnished the penitentiary by John Foster.  
3. Mr. Angell has entered into an agreement with his partner, Mr. Foster, in which he seeks to evade the letter of the law while violating its spirit. The agreement so far that it is made to evade the state law, so that Angell may continue a director, and that Foster may enjoy the lumber trade.  
4. Mr. Angell, as resident director and chairman of the penitentiary board, has been approving and ordering paid his own partner's bills against the state.  
5. The facts are undoubted and undeniable, and published in full in the report of the commissioners of public institutions, on pages 30, 31 and 32.  
Such a transaction is at least questionable, and the commissioners truly say: "Conceding that the transaction is perfectly correct and honest, and that the price of lumber is as low as any other party would furnish it, yet public opinion would not tolerate such a transaction. It is improper and dangerous to establish such a precedent as the one existing between Mr. Angell and his partner, and a position unless he can keep himself clear from all 'entangling alliances,' and therefore request the governor to see that the spirit of the law is strictly complied with."  
THOMAS L. JOHNSON,  
Chairman.

The majority report of the conference committee on the \$25,000 relief bill was submitted as follows:  
Mr. President:  
Your committee on conference on the disagreement of the house and senate upon substitute for house bill No. 229, report the following as a substitute for all of the bills introduced on that subject, which is a compromise of all difficulties heretofore existing between the two houses upon that subject, and is agreed to unanimously, with the exception of Senator Farquhar, of the senate.  
(Signed) SAMUEL R. PETERS  
(Chairman on part of the Senate.)  
J. H. HALLIDAY,  
(Chairman on part of the House.)  
D. TRACER,  
JAMES F. LEGATE,  
J. D. BRYAN,  
J. S. CODDING.  
This bill makes the \$25,000 appropriation a loan. Counties receiving the same to be held by said counties in the amount so received, and in default of payment, the amount is to be included in the state tax of such county. The time of payment is extended so that the first payment falls due in 1880, the others to be paid in five annual installments thereafter. The basis is also somewhat changed; the bill providing that the interest on the loan is to be paid according to destination and the inability of counties to provide for their own poor.

# HOUSE.

February 27, 1875.  
In committee of the whole a number of bills were recommended for passage among which were the following:  
The bill appropriating \$14,000 for the Emporia State Normal School.  
The bill appropriating \$6,175 for the State Agricultural College.

**\$25 REWARD.**  
STOLEN from the undersigned, February 7th, a black mare, five years old, heavy with foal, white star in forehead about three inches long and two inches wide, has a scar on left side of neck, about one and a half inches, shod on front feet. The above reward will be paid to any party returning the stolen animal, or give information that will lead to her recovery.  
Address ANDREW A. HOULT,  
Lindsburg, McPherson county, Kansas.

# OFFICIAL.

[Published March 3rd 1875.]  
AN ACT

Supplemental to chapter twenty three of the general statutes of 1868, relating to private corporations, approved February 29th, 1868, and amendments thereto.  
Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas: Section 1. In addition to the purpose for which corporations may now be created, corporations may be organized under the provisions of this act and the act to which it is supplemental, for the purpose of making any stream or river in the State of Kansas navigable, by slack-water navigation, for boats for the carriage of freight and passengers.  
Section 2. The condemnation of any right of way, or of any lands, for the use of any corporation organized under this act, may be obtained in the mode prescribed in article nine of the act to which this is supplemental; and the right of way shall be obtained in the manner prescribed in chapter sixty six of the general statutes of 1868: Provided, That in the condemnation of the right of way the right of way shall become an incident thereto, and shall be taken in consideration as an element of damages in said condemnation proceedings.  
And provided further, That no condemnation shall be had or effected until said corporation shall file in the office of the county clerk of same county through which any stream or river is proposed to be made navigable as aforesaid a plat and profile, showing all the dam to be constructed on said stream or river, and the height thereof, which shall not exceed fifteen feet: And provided further, That no dam shall be constructed as to interfere with the free use of any water power now existing, or existing at the time of condemnation of right of way and dam as aforesaid, without the consent of the owner or owners thereof (or their guardians or trustees) having the entire legal control and disposition of the same.  
Section 3. Said right of way shall include the entire bed of the stream or river between the high-water banks and ten feet of ground adjacent thereto on each side.  
Section 4. After any corporation organized under this act shall make the stream or river mentioned or described in its charter navigable as aforesaid, it shall have the full power and authority to navigate the same with boats and all kinds of watercraft, said boats and craft to be common carriers for the carriage of freight and passengers as well for the public generally as for itself, for all time to come. Provided, That the legislature may at any time modify or repeal the grants contained in this act by making just remuneration for the same.  
Section 5. Any corporation organized under this act shall begin work within two years from the time of filing its charter, and shall complete the same within ten years from such filing, or its charter and all its franchises shall be immediately, and by operation of law, forfeited, and all right of way, and of dam, which such corporation shall have acquired by condemnation, shall become forfeited, and the land owners shall be entitled to resume all their original rights and control over the same as fully as if no condemnation had ever been made, and shall not be required to refund any money they may have received as compensation in any condemnation proceedings.  
Section 6. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to allow any corporation organized under this act to interfere with or in any manner obstruct the free use of any bridge erected or in process of erection at the time of filing the charter of such corporation, except that such corporation shall have the right to make all necessary excavation and any other work necessary to be done in constructing canals or passage ways, with draw bridges for the passage of boats across any bridge or bridges erected or in process of erection as aforesaid, and that all canals, passage ways and draw bridges so constructed shall be under the exclusive control of the corporation so constructing them.  
Provided, That in case any public highway shall be destroyed or obstructed by the flowage of any stream in consequence of the erection of any dam or dams, or otherwise, such corporation shall bridge such streams at the place or places where such highways have been destroyed, and maintain the same, and in case of a partial obstruction of such highway, the said highway shall be repaired and maintained as a good passable highway by this act.

Section 7. This act shall take effect from and after its publication in the KANSAS FARMER.  
I, Tom. H. Cavanaugh, Secretary of State of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled bill on file in my office.  
In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the great seal of State, at Topeka, this 17th day of February, A. D. 1875.  
Tom. H. Cavanaugh,  
Secretary of State.

**IMPORTANT PUBLIC SALE.**  
Thorough-Bred Short-Horn Cattle  
—AND—  
A Large variety of Farming Implements  
The undersigned will sell at his residence 3/4 mile west of Emporia, on the 11th of March 1875. All his farming utensils and horses. Also 7 head of Thorough-Bred Short-Horn Cattle, consisting of one bull 4 years old. Baron Booth one year, two 2 cows and three heifers. Long credit will be given.  
Sale to commence at 10 a. m.  
M. J. FIFEY,  
Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas.

**GREAT SALE**  
—OF—  
Short-Horn Cattle,  
AND  
Berkshire Swine,  
I will sell at Public Auction at my residence on Oak Hill Stock Farm, near Kellogg Station, Jasper Co., Iowa, on the 15th, Day of April, A. D. 1875,  
100 head of cows and heifers, 40 young bulls, and 100 head of Berkshires. Among the Short-horns to be sold are  
LOUDON DUCHESS,  
LOUANS,  
MAZURKAS,  
and other popular families.  
**TERMS OF SALE.**  
Six months' time on all sums over \$500, with note at ten per cent., with approved security; all sums less than \$500, cash down. All stock put aboard of the cars without trouble to purchasers.  
**MILTON BRIGGS**  
Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.  
N. B.—On the day preceding this sale S. W. Jacobs will sell his entire herd of very superior Short-Horn West Liberty, Iowa. Parties can attend both sales.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
**The State of Oregon**  
Offers great attractions to those in search of new homes, to-wit:  
Healthy and attractive diversity of surface.  
Grand scenery.  
Mild climate. No excessive cold or oppressive heat. Average temperature, summer 67° winter 39°. Thunder storms rare, hurricanes unknown.  
Death rate lower than in any other State.  
Soil of unsurpassed fertility, especially suited to cereals. No failure of crops in thirty years.  
Great abundance of fruit. Stock raising very profitable. As a farming country, the State is not surpassed by any part of the Union.  
Abundance of good and cheap public, railroad and private lands.  
Variety of timber of exceptional excellence for industrial purposes.  
Great mineral resources, especially coal, iron, lead, gold and silver.  
Fine natural water system, vast water power.  
Good market for agricultural products, owing to short transportation to the Pacific ocean, and direct exportation to all parts of the world. Railroad facilities. Navigable rivers, including the great Columbia.  
Active commerce. Value of exports in 1874, Ten Millions of Dollars, Gold.  
Every advantage enjoyed in civilized countries.  
Liberal laws. Good schools. Moderate taxes.  
Only nominal State debt.  
Pamphlets, with Map and full descriptions of the State, and all needed advice and assistance, may be had, free of charge, on application to the  
Eastern Office.  
Oregon State Board of Immigration,  
Room No. 8,  
Transcript Building,  
Boston Massachusetts.

**EARLY CHAMPION GRAPE**  
BEST Early Grape known, 3 weeks earlier than any other. It is superior to all in both beauty and quality. Fruit large and handsome. Bunches compact; color and appearance of Concord. No frost or insect damage. Bunches bear. \$1 each. 210 per dozen—postpaid on receipt of price. DONNELLY & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

**GLEN FLORA SPRINGS!**  
THE GLEN FLORA WATER CURES DIABETES, BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, CHRONIC INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, GRAVEL, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, HEMORRHOIDS (PILES), CHRONIC CONSTIPATION, etc., etc.  
If you are afflicted with any of these diseases, send for Circular giving Testimonials, Certificates, and full particulars. Address  
R. H. PARKS,  
Waukegan, Ill.

**TREES, Etc.**  
We offer for SPRING, '75, an unusually large stock of well-grown, thrifty Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees; Grape Vines, Small Fruits; Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses; New and Rare Fruit and Ornamental Trees; Evergreens and Bulbous Plants; New and Rare Green and Hot-house Plants.  
Small parcels forwarded by mail when desired.  
Prompt attention given to all inquiries.  
Descriptive and Illustrated Price Catalogues sent, prepaid, on receipt of stamps, as follows:  
No. 1—Fruit, 10c. No. 2—Ornamental Trees, 10c. No. 3—Greenhouse, 10c. No. 4—Wholesale, Free.  
Address  
ELLWANGER & BARRY,  
Rochester, N. Y.

# ATTENTION GRANGES!



**The GLIMAX MOWER and REAPER,**  
A first-class machine in every respect, we offer to Patrons at wholesale rates. Send for Pamphlets, &c.  
**GIBBS & STERRET MAN'G CO.,**  
No. 5 South Main street,  
St. Louis, Mo.  
J. H. IRWIN, Manager.

**FARMERS** If you want **PLOWS AND FARM MACHINERY** at reduced rates, send or circular to H. Reinhold, wholesale dealer in Farming Implements, 6 N. Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.

**For Sale or Exchange.**  
40 acres of good land; well watered, some timber. A mile from the P. O. Stores, etc., in Towanda, Butler county, Kansas. Will sell low, or trade for any young cattle or sheep. Address "STOCK" care KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

**Cattle Wanted!**  
From 1 to 50 head of yearlings From 1 to 50 head of 2 year old From 1 to 50 head of 3 year old Please advertise stating age, and price. Box 17, St. Marys, Kansas.

**WONDERFUL! \$5 only for the NATIONALE NCYCLOPEDIA**  
Agents may coin money at this, COMMISSION LARGE!  
Write to T. ELLWOODZELL Philadelphia, Pa.

**BUCK'S**  
Bake better; burn less fuel; give better satisfaction, and are the standard Stoves of the day. Extension Top Stoves, with High or Low Down Reservoir.  
**EVERY STOVE WARRANTED.**  
**BUCK'S**  
Guarantee,  
For Coal or Wood, are the only Soft Coal Cooking Stoves that always give perfect satisfaction. They Bake, Boil and Roast, and to any Wood Stove, are fitted with our Patent Chilled Iron Linings, which last as long as any five sets of ordinary linings. Their operation is perfect.  
Extension Top, with High or Low Down Reservoir. We also manufacture Enamelled Work of all kinds, Culinary and Plumbers Goods &c.  
**Buck & Wright,**  
730 and 732 Main Street, St. Louis. Manufacturers of all kinds of Cooking and Heating Stoves, sample Cards and Price Lists furnished on application.

**Attention.**  
**NURSERY STOCK.**  
A general assortment, warranted not injured by grasshoppers or borers. Send for wholesale price list.  
**W. H. MEADE,**  
Topeka, Kansas.

**PRAIRIE DELL FARM.**  
**Stallion Season,**  
**FOR 1874.**  
**EVAN DNU.**  
Bay Horse; foaled 1870; bred by H. Mix, Towanda, Pa.; sired by Rydyk's Hambletonian, dam by Young American Eagle, son of American Eagle. Duroc (20) grand dam by Young King Herod, son of King Herod. The get of this horse can be seen on the farm.  
Rydyk's Hambletonian is the sire of Dexter, Jay Gould, James A. Howell, Nettie, etc., etc., and the grand sire of B. line, Huntress Rosalind, Gloster, Judge Fullerton, Goldsmith Maid and many others.  
**ROBERT MACGREGOR.**  
Chestnut Horse; foaled 1871; bred by S. Whitman, Orange county, N. Y. Sired by Major Edsall, (record 2:39) dam sister to Lady Whitman—record in the 5th heat of 2:31—by Seeley's American Star, grand dam by Darland's Young Messenger Duroc.  
Major Edsall by Alexander's Abdallah (the sire of Goldsmith Maid) son of Rydyk's Hambletonian—dam by Vermont Hambletonian son of Harris Hambletonian by Bishop's Hambletonian son of Imported Messenger. Darland's Young Messenger Duroc by Messenger Duroc by Sir Archy Duroc by Duroc (70). Seeley's American Star sired the dam of Dexter, Jay Gould, Aberdeen, Nettie, etc., etc.  
Macgregor has eight crosses of Messengers, through Major Edsall, one through Seeley's American Star, and one through Young Messenger Duroc, total Messenger crosses, ten, limited to 30 mares including my own.  
TERMS—\$50.00 the season, mares not in foal returnable from the next season—season ends July 15th. Pasture with running water, box stalls etc., furnished on reasonable terms, the best of care given until all accidents and escapes are at the owner's risk; all charges are payable before the removal of the stock.  
JOHN DREW, Supt. R. I. LEE, Topeka, Kansas.

**SEED SWEET POTATOES.**  
500 bushels yellow Naumond, Southern Queen, Bermuda and St. Louis Reds, at lowest prices.  
**OUTLEN & ULAN,**  
South St. Louis, Mo.

**LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKENS.**  
E. D. Vanwinkle, Pleasant Ridge, Kansas, FOR SALE, Light Brahma fowls, good as the best, \$3 each, eggs \$3 per dozen.

**FOR SALE, Trotting Stallion, Major Winfield, Jr.**  
By Sinner's Edward Everett, Dam by Pilot, Jr. Sound, fast and a sure foot setter, seven years old, price \$500. Address: THOS. T. TURNER, Normandy, St. Louis Co., Mo.

**OSAGE ORANGE SEED.**  
J. A. Lee & Co., Topeka, Kan.  
We have for sale fresh OSAGE ORANGE SEED, at lowest market price.

# Market Review.

**OFFICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER**  
TOPEKA, KAN., FEB. 28, 1875.  
**Topeka Money Market.**  
BONDS.  
Offer Ask  
Kansas Pacific Gold Bonds, May and Nov. 35 35  
Kansas Pacific Gold Bonds, Jan. and July 35 35  
Kansas Pacific Gold Bonds, June and Dec. 35 35  
Kansas Pacific Gold Bonds, Feb. and August 35 35  
Kansas Pacific Income Bonds, No. 1 35 35  
Kansas Pacific Income Bonds, No. 2 35 35  
Kansas 7 per cent Bonds, City Scrip 35 35  
Kansas 6 per cent Bonds, 10 Dis. School Bonds 35 35  
State Warrants, per 100 Money on ap'd sec. 1 1/4  
County Warrants, per 100 Money on ap'd sec. 1 1/4  
County 7 per cent rail-road Bonds 80 Improved 8 1/2 ds. 8 1/4

**Topeka Grain Market.**  
Corrected weekly by Keever & Fouch.  
Wholesale cash prices from commission men, corrected weekly by Keever & Fouch.  
WHEAT—Per bu. Spring, for seed. 1.00  
Fall, No. 1 1.00  
No. 2 98  
No. 3 96  
No. 4 94  
CORN—Per bu. Mixed 70 1/2  
White, No. 1 70 1/2  
OATS—Per bu. No. 1 70 1/2  
RYE—Per bu. 1.25  
BARLEY—Per bu. 1.00  
FLOUR—Per 100 lb. No. 1 8.00  
No. 2 7.50  
No. 3 7.00  
Low Grades, 6.50  
JEN MEAL—Per 100 lb. 1.00  
Corn Chop 1.50  
Corn and Oats Chop 1.50  
Wheat Chop 1.00 1.70

**Topeka Produce Market.**  
Grocers' retail price list, corrected weekly by Davies & Manpecker.  
JEAN—Per bu. White Navy 35.00 3.75  
Medium 3.00  
Common 2.50  
Castor 1.40 1.50  
BEEF—Per lb. Choice 25  
BUTTER—Per lb. Choice 15 1/2  
Common Table 15 1/2  
CRACKED CORN—Per bu. 1.00  
HOMINY—Per bu. 1.00  
HAMS—Per gal. 1.00  
POULTRY—Per bu. 1.00  
POULTRY—Chicken, Live, per doz 1.00  
Chickens, Dressed, per lb. 06 1/2  
Turkeys, 06 1/2  
BAKON—Per lb. Shoulders 12 1/2  
Clear Sides 14  
Hams, Sugar Cured 17  
LARD—Per lb. 14  
CABBAGE—Per head 10  
ONIONS—Per bu. 1.50  
SEEDS—Per bu. Heavy 1.00  
Blue Grass 1.00  
Timothy, prime 3.50  
Clover common 2.00  
APPLES—Per bu. 7.00 7.50  
1.50 2.00

**HIDES, SKINS AND PELTRY.**  
Corrected weekly by Hartsock & Gossett, and Black & Kraus, Dealers in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.  
HIDES—Green 06 1/2  
Dry Flint 10 1/2  
Dry Salt 15 1/2  
Green Salt Cured 11  
Calf, Green Salt Cured 11  
Hips, Green Salt Cured 11  
Sheep, Hides, green 1.00 1.05  
TALLOW—Timber Wolf 1.50 1.75  
SKINS—Timber Wolf 1.50 1.75  
Otter 25 25  
Mink 1.25 1.50  
Raccoon 40 40  
Badger 30 30  
Wild Cat 10 10  
Muskrat 10 10  
Squirrel, Black 1.50 1.75  
Small Striped 1.50 1.75  
Opussum 1.50 1.75  
Deer, dry, per lb. 30 30  
Beaver, dry and clean, per lb. 1.00 1.15

**Kansas City Market.**  
KANSAS CITY, Feb. 28, 1875.  
**GRAIN.**  
The following are wholesale cash prices from commission men.  
WHEAT—Per bu. Spring Red 90 1/2  
Fall, No. 4 85  
Fall, No. 3 92 1/2  
Fall, No. 2 100 1/2  
CORN—Per bu. New White 64 1/2  
Yellow 64 1/2  
Mixed 64 1/2  
OATS—Per bu. 50 1/2  
RYE—Per bu. No. 3 85  
No. 2 1.00  
No. 1 1.25

**PRODUCE.**  
APPLES—Per bu. 1.00 1.50  
BEEF—Per lb. 25 1/2  
BUTTER—Per lb. Choice 15 1/2  
Medium 15 1/2  
BROOM CORN—Per ton 60.00 100.00  
CHICKEN—Per lb. 15 1/2  
CHICKEN—Per bu. 10.00 15.00  
EGGS—Per doz. Fresh 15 1/2  
PICKLED 15 1/2  
FEATHERS—Per lb. Mixed 30 1/2  
Prime Live Geese 48  
FLOUR—Per cwt. Rye 2 1/2  
XX 2 1/2  
XXX 2 1/2  
CORN MEAL—Per bu. 2 1/2  
Kiln dried, per bu. 3 1/2 3 1/2

**LIVE STOCK.**  
CATTLE—Extra, av. 1,300 to 1,500 5.00 5.50  
Prime, av. 1,100 to 1,300 4.50 5.00  
Up to Good, av. 1,000 to 1,100 4.00 4.50  
Native Stockers, av. 1,000 to 1,100 3.50 4.00  
Native Cows, fat, av. 900 to 1,000 2.75 3.25  
Texas Steers, corn fed, 1,000 to 1,300 3.00 3.50  
Texas Steers, wintered, 900 to 1,000 2.50 3.00  
Texas Cows, wintered, 800 to 900 2.00 2.50  
Thorough Texas Steers, 900 to 1,000 1.75 2.25  
Thor. Texas Steers, light, 700 to 800 1.25 1.75  
HOGS—Heavy Packers, 1,000 to 1,200 4.75 5.25  
Light Packers 4.50 5.00  
Yorkers 4.25 4.75

**St. Louis Market.**  
St. Louis, Feb. 28.  
GRAIN—Per bu. Wheat, No. 3 Red 1 1/2  
No. 2 1 1/2  
Corn, New mixed 1 1/2  
Yellow 1 1/2  
White 1 1/2  
Oats, No. 1 mixed 56 1/2  
Barley, choice 1 1/2  
Rye 1 1/2  
**LIVE STOCK.**  
CATTLE—Native steers, per cwt. 25 1/2 30 1/2  
HOGS—Packers, per cwt. 6 1/2 7 1/2  
Stockers 6 1/2 7 1/2

# PLANTS 3 ACRES

**POTATO PLANTER**  
I have for sale, several head of Jersey Cattle of all ages and both sexes. My herd is of a uniform solid brown color, with many deep milkers, and superior butter makers. Every animal is entered in the Register of the American Jersey Cattle Club.  
**TEOS. T. TURNER,**  
Normandy, St. Louis county, Mo.

**JERSEY CATTLE.**  
I have for sale, several head of Jersey Cattle of all ages and both sexes. My herd is of a uniform solid brown color, with many deep milkers, and superior butter makers. Every animal is entered in the Register of the American Jersey Cattle Club.  
**TEOS. T. TURNER,**  
Normandy, St. Louis county, Mo.

**PREMIUM CHESTER WHITE PIGS**—\$15 each, \$3 pair. Chester County MARKS CORN, and Imported BELGIAN OATS. Ad. by mail, \$1.00 each. 1/2 bushel \$5. Circulars and Sample Packages of seeds free for stamps. Address, N. P. BOYER, Parkersburg, Chester county, Pa.



## Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HEDGECOCK.

## THE MANIFEST MAN.

THE manifest man of all the race,  
Whose heart is open as his face,  
Puts forth his hand to help another.  
'Tis not the blood of kith and kin,  
'Tis not the color of the skin,  
'Tis the heart that beats within,  
Which makes the man a man and brother.

His words are warm upon his lips,  
His heart beats to his finger tips,  
He is a friend and a loyal neighbor;  
Sweet children kiss him on the way,  
And women trust him, for they may,  
He owes no debt he cannot pay;  
He earns his bread with honest labor:

He lifts the fallen from the ground,  
And puts his feet upon the round,  
Of dreaming Jacob's stony ladder,  
Which lifts him higher, day by day,  
Toward the bright and heavenly way,  
And farther from the tempter's sway,  
Which singeth like the angry adder.

He strikes oppression to the dust,  
He shares the blows aimed at the just,  
He shrinks not from the post of danger,  
And in the thickest of the fight,  
He battles bravely for the right,  
For that is mightier than might,  
Though cradled in an humble manger.

Hail to the manifest man! he comes  
Not with the sound of horns and drums,  
Though grand as any duke and grand  
or  
He dawns upon the world, and light,  
Dispels the weary gloom of night,  
And fills, like bats and owls, take flight;  
He's greater than great Alexander.

—GEO. W. BUNGER.

## AN AMUSING INCIDENT IN THE STATE GRANGE.

The committee on Constitution and bylaws in reviewing Art. 2nd caused it to read with the aim in view of having more women in attendance at the State Grange next year, but before the body voted on the adoption of the article, Bro. Boyd, former lecturer, moved the word may, be substituted for the word shall; whereupon quite a lively discussion followed. Bro. Boyd explained that he did not desire to prevent the sisters attendance, on the contrary he would be pleased to have them, and would not "yield in gallantry" to any one in the house. But he was opposed to forcing them, whether it was convenient and agreeable or not. After the Bro's had said their say, the sisters were called upon to express their feelings on the subject, and it was soon discovered that they were almost "too full for utterance." Sister Rippey of Doniphan responded first, and said they had trusted the brothers with making arrangements for three years and they had proved false to the trust, there having been but one woman delegate sent to the state grange in the time, Mrs. Rippey herself, last year. Now they wanted as "shall be" done as they were satisfied some of the sisters would like to come if they had a chance. More discussion followed which led Sister Otis to say that they did not desire any partial rulings, or special legislation, and she moved to amend Bro. Boyd's motion by striking out the word matron, and substituting the word husbandman; which amendment we think was accepted by Bro. Boyd, though his recollection is to the contrary, at any rate the motion as amended was put to vote and carried; but as afterwards appeared from the excited manner in which a brother demanded the section as amended, the majority of them had talked so much they had forgotten sister Otis, amendment and thought they were voting on the original motion to change "shall," to "may." Then the secretary read "one who may be a husbandman," it brought down the house, and the brothers accepted the joke, and refused to entertain Brother Clark's motion to reconsider. They talked very generously for a while about sending only women delegates to the State Grange next year, but took good care before the close of the session to have it fixed so there may be a few women delegates next year, though it is doubtful if there will be.

The sisters must remember however that if they do not come it will be partly their own fault. If they do not attend the meetings for the election of delegates and help elect themselves, they should not blame the brothers.

## TWO GIRLS.

That Trifling Farming.

BY D. A. SHEPARD.

Dorothea Alice Shepard and Louise Burney V. Kate.

Yes that was the way the case stood. We were making the fight.

We often wondered now that we dared. But success is one thing. Our needs gave us requisite intensity then.

I suppose fate and folks thought we were very well off as we were—Louise as housemaid in a family where she was "as good as anybody," and I as district school-teacher; at least, I know that in the first of the struggle the sympathy was all on the wrong side. It is a very fine thing, now that we have succeeded; but there were days and times when—well, never mind! It is little matter since we have succeeded, have accomplished nearly everything which they predicted we never could do. We wanted a home, we wanted to be our own mistresses, we wanted a living that should be independent of the likes, dislikes, and caprices of others. We read up the subject of labor, talked over every branch we had known women permitted to try. We turned from all the

traditional industries of our sex; we knew those ancient avenues were crowded.

But finally, when a good plan and capital to carry it out all seemed impossible, both the plan and the capital suddenly "turned up."

A maiden sister of Louise, who as housekeeper had saved up eight thousand dollars, died and left the sum intact "to us" as Louise was pleased to say. And one day soon after, she laid down the New York Tribune, and said "Let us go west!"

It was meant as a merry jest; but it was a breeze to blow the tendrils of a vague fancy of mine "round a happy thought" which I suppose many other women have tried to clamber up by.

"Lou, why not?" I exclaimed at once.

"Why not go West and buy a bit of land and raise small fruits for the market?"

In a few moments we talked ourselves brave and eager not so much over the work as over the happiness; the plan presented itself to us as idyl, pastoral, holiday, picnic. "That would be home and independence beyond any of the other plans," said Lou. Just you and I, and nobody to deal with but Dame Nature!"

Accordingly, we came up into Michigan to cousin Janet's. Making her hospitable house our headquarters, we proceeded to "look land" like other Eastern capitalists: that is cousin Janet's husband took us in his light wagon to see every farm that was for sale within ten miles. And it was such fun—see little midges to go tripping over magnificent estates of two or three hundred acres and spying about with only a thousand dollars in our pockets!

Of course we could not buy them; and we did think, so long as we were "only two girls," there was no need of such widespread consternation when we finally made our choice. However, Lou and I were of one mind. We had resolved to keep to ourselves the plan of "mixed farming;" and when the whole of that rubbishy, neglected thirty-five acres was offered to us by its non-resident owner for a sum quite inside our means, instead of turning up our noses at it, we felt it to be a bit of outspoken friendliness on the part of Providence and to the astonishment of the neighborhood we bought it without delay.

On our way home from the village we again passed our place. John rather maliciously asked if we would not like to look at it "as a whole" and stopped the team.

As a whole it was a narrow, hilly stretch outlined by a weak skeleton of a fence; a forbidding surface of stubble ground and wild turf, the distant hill tops crowned with tall mauls. There was not a speck of clover on the place, and though there was an old brown house and barn, there was not an orchard tree nor a reminiscence of garden.

With a strange new sense of security, which only the possession of a bit of real estate can give one, we flitted away to prepare to come again in the spring with the first robin. I again in the spring with the first robin. I went back to cousin Janet's and hired out, not to her, but to cousin John; while Louise took up her old business of housework at a wealthy farmer's near us—cheerily, both of us. We had paid for our farm, and there remained to us funds for the purchase of horse, wagon, and cow. Lou, being supposed coolest in case of fire, took charge of the precious deed and of the money, promising to add thereto, before spring, fifty dollars. "And that will buy your clover seed, Dolly."

"But you know you believe in clover, Lou and several cows and sheep? I did not fancy shouldering alone the responsibility of my theories."

"Oh yes, dear Dolly, if you are certain you do."

I was pretty certain. Lou had her two dollars each week. What I earned was twelve dollars per month, except need, and health. Of course they wanted to keep the sick girl in the house. But at the outset I made myself some short dresses. I am small and slender, and it was not at all such an outrage upon the aesthetics of dress as you may fancy, and thus lightly and conveniently attired, and beginning moderately I worked out-of-doors every day with cousin John and the boys.

I found everything hard, but nothing impossible.

Little Rob and I cut up about half a dozen acres of corn unassisted. Unassisted I do mean the same, bound my bundles, and well, too. At first I was greatly discouraged over this same "binding," as all women are; for cousin said he couldn't sacrifice too much to our experiment, and that he wouldn't have me in the husking unless I could bind my stalks as I went. I promised, but it tore my hands cruelly, and then the bundles upon which I had spent so much time would fall in pieces while I was carrying and setting them up. But one day when I was at quite a loss what to do, I espied two German women in the neighboring field occupied like myself, and I climbed the fence and called upon them, as very properly I might, they being the later comers. They, I found had availed themselves of woman's proverbial wit; they showed me some balls of coarse twine.

"Go buy yourself some palls of leste rope, and not tear your small hands mit twisting stalks and marsh hay. It do take more time to twist him, than it did to earn de leste rope."

I returned triumphant, and after that bound my stalks, woman-like, with "leste rope."

My cough ceased. The sunlight of the lovely, vaporous Indian summer weather, and the sweet air, proved at once a balm and a tonic for my irritated stomach, and, together with the exercise, invigorated my appetite.

I used to run down to dinner as hungry as the boys, and bark gleefully "like a wolf" in Janet's years, to show her how ravenous I was, until at last the hired man—an old Scotchman—said one day to John, who was lecturing me:

"Hoot, mon! let the lass alone, gie her oat meal porridge for her breakfast and let her work; them as likes work can work their fill on that."

So they can. Louise and I know that. A cup of strong, pure, well creamed coffee with a dish of oatmeal much dressed with cream and sifted sugar, has been our daily breakfast for years. The old Scotchman's hint has been a fortune to us in the matter of solid muscle and healthy thought.

While I grew brown and strong out in the sunny fields, I was daily learning my business working alongside cousin John. I learned the easy way, the "man's way," of holding the plough and turning a furrow, and it was a proud time for me when Rob and I were trusted to plough out the potatoes when potato harvest came. I "thanked my stars" that I had had the energy and the sense thus to fit myself to carry out our enterprise.

Cousin paid me my wages by going over to our farm and ploughing up every rod of it save the door-yard and wood lot. He protested against the nonsense of "fall ploughing;" but I insisted, talking "cut worms" and the magic harrows of the winter frosts. He protested

still more loudly because I bargained for every load of barn-yard compost which the farmer for ten miles around would sell and deliver spread upon our ploughed land—"to winter waste" they said; and he called me a "head-strong girl," because after making the land so rich I would not "take a wheat-crop off" when I "seeded it." But Lou and I knew a wheat-crop was an affair of money, men and teams from beginning to end; besides, we meant to save the entire strength of the soil for our future meadows.

Many a sly dig did I get about my stubbornness.

"Have ye bought yer team yet, Miss Shepherd?" Thus said a friendly neighbor.

Miss Shepherd saved the trouble of reply "A team?" Dolly, ain't a goin' to buy no team; she's a goin' to work her farm with ideas."

Well, why not? If I can.

So, pursuant to John's theory of "ideas," I questioned and questioned until I have learned the routine of the main farm crops, the number of days work per acre of both men and horses, cost of seed, and probable average and market value of yield. I also learn the daily amount of food consumed by each of the meat making animals, together with the market prices of the different meats.

When winter came, I returned to my ancient employment. My school-keeping wages paid my debts to the farmers; and with the surplus I bought out cousin's henery entire, —the fowls and guano,—together with a pretty pair to Poland pigs. Lou had purchased grass and clover seed, and had learned to drive; and as I knew how to milk, and April was near at hand, we bought a load of hay, handsome horse, Pampas and gentle cow Maggie, cultivated and spades, gathered up all the old tools cousin had given us, even to a draw-shave, and went down home.

And here a blessing upon the gray heads of cousin Janet and cousin John is surely in order; for a portion of everything in their house was sent with us, from a bag of flour and a ham down to a tiny sack of salt and the residue of my oatmeal, from a load of nurling fruit trees down to a bundle of currant bushes and a penny root; and, last of all, a lovely cat, "to purr and sit in your laps and make it seem like home in the evening." That was what little cousin Jamie said as he reached up and put it in my arms, after we were in the wagon.

Well, it was a bare home after we had done our very best with it; and had it not been our own we could not have stayed there. We had spent all our money on the land, and there was nothing left for the house. There was not one bright thing in it, except the cracking fire, and Louise with her golden hair and crimson cheeks. Such a home made home as it was! I had braided a great rug, and the turned out to be the only bit of carpet we had for four years. Our window shades were of newspapers scalloped and adorned with three chairs; antiquated specimens that I had brought down from cousins' wood-house chamber, cushioned and draped; and the trouble we had, to be sure because we could not step up on any of them to reach things. We used a stand in place of table, for which Lou contrived a leaf; and we slept upon an old fashioned post bedstead which Janet had given us. We owned three plates and a platter, as many knives and forks, cups and saucers; John said if we had company Lou and I could wait, which we did. The rest of our indoor possessions consisted of some old kettles, a score of shining new milkpans, a couple of pails, a broom, a small pile of books in blue and gold, a trunk full of magazines, —unbound but precious,—an etching of Evangelist, and a splendid engraving of Longfellow sitting in a rocking-chair; that truly, was everything we had to put into that rambling old house.

However, we still think it was better to have bought the clover seed.

The first evening was strange enough to us. I remember just how oppressive the silence became after everything was done and we sat down. Lou cried, and I laughed. Then we felt how absurd it was to be afraid in our own house; and we cheered ourselves with the pusey and the fire, and we said we would subscribe for a newspaper. After that all went well.

Only, every morning Lou would ask me: "Dolly, you never will go off and leave me, will you?"

"No, indeed!"

And that is our "good morning" still. In due time cousin John came again; and gagg-plowed the field we had devoted to clover. Then he lent us his team, and Lou and I harrowed and timothy and orchard grass, so thickly, too, that John was fain to swear at our wantonness. But I didn't believe even then, that there was need for such spotted meadows as I have observed—the clover growing in distant patches and tufts, the grasses coarse, sparse and wiry; I wanted some fine, sweet grasses. I will say here that I was rewarded for my faith in liberal seeding; for owing to that, and to the plentiful winter dews, and the fine seed-bed, our grasses are fine, thick and sweet. Of course clovering up on such an extensive scale obliged us to hire pasture for Pampas, and to "sell" gentle Maggie; but we found the latter plan, though troublesome, one of our most profitable experiments.

And then waiting for May days and corn planting, we began to work in earnest. In our convenient short dresses, in which Louise said she felt "so spry," rejoicing in loose bands and in shoulder straps, and loose waist to a degree that would have delighted Miss Phelps, we shouldered our axes and our dinner-pails, a la lords of creation, and went over to our bit of forest to get up "the year's wood," after the manner of the model householder.

We took down and relaid the entire roadside fence, not accomplishing all this, of course, without countless resting-spells; the fire that endures, the power of giving blow and bearing strain, is of painfully slow growth.

The fence-mending done, we attempted another bit of thrift. We harnessed Pampas to the little wagon, for which we ourselves had constructed a light extra box to place atop the other, and then we drove up and down our estate, —Lou practicing the art of standing to drive, the while,—through the woods and through the scrubby residue upon wagon roads as we went, often both jumping out to throw aside a log, rolling and blocking, rolling and blocking; until we had conquered, and thoroughly "picked up" the place, bringing back to the door, load after load of sticks and limbs and chips for summer wood.

There were three acres of this unavailable residue. While we were loading, we often passed to contemplate it. It was covered by a growth of white oak grubs; old stumps and

To be continued.

## New Advertisements.

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

## A Man of a Thousand.

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.—When death was hourly expected from Consumption, all remedies having failed, accidentally to a discovery whereby Dr. H. James cured his only child with a preparation of Cannabis Indica. He now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of consumption that it does not dissipate: Night sweats, Irritation of the nerves, Difficult Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Nausea, at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting of the Muscles. Address Craddock & Co., 1039 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., giving name of this paper.

## No Thorns to Scratch!

Hoosac Thornless Blackberry. Quality and productiveness unequalled. Hardy: Never has winter-killed. One plant by mail, 50 cents. 6 plants, \$2.50; 12 plants, \$4.00. Full history, plate and testimonials free to all. Address FRANK FORD, Ravenna, Ohio. Discount to granges and dealers on large orders.

Allen's Nurseries, 1,000 Bus. Sweet POTATOES, 2,000,000 HEDGE LANTS. Kansas City, Mo.

## TOPEKA Poultry IMPORTING &amp; BREEDING COMPANY.

W. 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, Buff Cochins for sale in pairs or lots.

Light Brahma's.....Gavitt's strain  
Dark Brahma's.....McClab's strain  
Buff Cochins.....Skinner's strain  
Partridge Cochins.....Gavitt's strain  
White Cochins.....McClab'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 n.w. 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 FAARISH & GOODWIN, General Agents, P. O. Box 197, Topeka, Kansas.

## 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.

20 Per Cent DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT DATE OF PURCHASE.

For further information address

John Clark

LAND COMMISSIONER.

## TROTTER HORSES.

Of Fashionable Breeding.

HAMLETONIAN, STARS AND

Clays, etc., for Sale at Prairie Dell Farm,

SHAWNEE COUNTY, (near TOPEKA, KAN.)

R. I. LEE.

## THE BEST STOCK OF

## OSAGE ORANGE SEED

In the Country. We have a choice lot of Osage Orange seed which we warrant the crop of 1874. Always buy Osage seed near home as you can get it, especially when you can buy at same figures you can east. Our prices are:

1 to 10 bushels.....per bu \$6.00

10 to 30 bushels.....per bu 5.50

30 bushels and over.....per bu 5.00

Cash to accompany orders from unknown correspondents. Address:

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN,

Seedmen,

Kansas City Mo.

## PLENDID BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

The subscriber having a new and elegant stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing goods, including a very handsome lot of black walnut fixtures and glass show-cases, is obliged to give up business. The stock is all new and well selected, and a similar opportunity seldom offers to start a profitable business. Live stock only wanted in exchange. Good native cows preferred or sheep and breeding fowls, which must be delivered at Kansas City, or Denver. Value of stock, about \$7,000 at prime net cost. First class references given and required.

Address,

J. H. C. P. O. Box 1163,

New York.

## TEAM FOR SALE!

## TO FARMERS OR TEAMSTERS.

A number one Span of Horses and Wagon. The Horses have done no work, since last October: have been well fed, and stabled, and are in number one condition; they are perfectly trustworthy, in any place; also one of them is a good Buggy Horse. Any one wishing to purchase, call at 210 Kansas Avenue, they will be sold reasonable, or address

MRS. E. C. METCALF,

Topeka Kansas.

## Now Ready

## FOR

## ORDERS.

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

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

A year's labor has been expended in the compilation and engraving of the map. The vast number of changes that have occurred in the State in the last five years render almost useless the maps now in use. As this new Map it embraces all the surveys up to the present time, location of every town and post office, railroads, etc. It becomes a necessity to every business man. It is 47 feet in size. Price \$10.00. Address KANSAS CITY LITHOGRAPHING CO. Kansas City, Mo.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

## THE KANSAS STATE Agricultural College

NOW furnishes a THOROUGH and DIRECT EDUCATION to those who intend to be FARMERS, MECHANICS, or to follow other Industrial Pursuits.

## THE FOUR COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

FARMERS, MECHANICS, BUSINESS and WOMEN, are prepared with express reference to these things:

1. What the student knows when received;

2. The time he will remain;

3. The use which is really made of a given science in his proposed occupation, the studies being so arranged that, at the close of each year, he will have gained that knowledge which is of most value in his business.

The FIRST OBJECT in each course is to make every student a Master of the English Language, and an Expert in its use; and also, skillful in Mathematics as employed in every day life, including Book Keeping, Business Law and Industrial Drawing.

In addition the special object of the

## FARMERS COURSE

is to give him a practical knowledge of the Structure, Growth and value of Plants; of Light, Heat and Moisture, and of Inorganic, Organic, Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry, as these are related to Plant and Animal Growth; of Economic Zoology, and particularly of Practical

## AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE,

including such Instruction and Drill in the Field, in the Handling of Stock, in the Nursery, and in the Wood and Iron Shops as will enable the graduate to Perform Readily each of the varied operations of Actual Farm Life.

In the other courses, the special studies are equally determined by the requirements of the proposed vocation. To MECHANICS, applied mathematics and industrial drawing are given instead of botany, chemistry and zoology, as above; and Shop Practice in place of Practical Agriculture.

The instruction in CHEMISTRY and PHYSICS is fully equal to that of the best eastern institutions, including Practice in Laboratories, and

## SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES

are offered to students of Higher Chemistry, to Metallurgists, Druggists, Operators and Workers in Metals.

Full collections of the Plants, Insects and Birds of Kansas are being made as rapidly as possible.

## THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

gives Daily Practice in the following well equipped Shops and Offices:

1. CARPENTER.

2. CABINET.

3. WAGON.

4. BLACKSMITH.

5. PAINT.

6. SEWING.

7. PRINTING.

8. TELEGRAPH.

## THE COURSE FOR WOMEN

is Liberal and Practical, including Instrumental Music. Each student is required to take not less than one industrial and three Literary studies.

## TUITION ABSOLUTELY FREE,

and no contingent fees, except for use of planes and organs.

Boarding ranges from \$3.75 to \$4 per week.

Students PAID FOR LABOR on the Farm and in the Shops, which is not educational, and which the institution needs performed.

The NEXT TERM begins August 30, 1874, when New Classes will be formed.

For further information apply to

J. A. ANDERSON, President,

Manhattan, Kansas.

## The Patrons Mutual Insurance Association.

OFFICERS.—Board of Directors: M. E. Hudson, Mayor of State Grange; Wm. Sims, Treasurer; W. F. Poppen, F. H. Dumbauld, J. B. Shaeffer, Executive Committee: A. Washburne, Treasurer; S. H. Downs, Secretary.

RATES.—The printed by laws and articles of association give the plan and rates. Our plan is to insure farm property belonging to Patrons. Our rates are based upon the experience of the Michigan Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association.

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

We give the following as



## THE STRAY LIST

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1875, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds \$100, 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 of 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."

## Strays for the Week ending March 2.

## Brown County—H. Isely, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Joseph Taylor, Irving, Dec. 20th, one black mare, about 10 years old, star in forehead, left hind foot white, no other marks or brands, valued at \$30. Also—One roan cow, 2 years old, a small white stripe in forehead, left hind leg white, no other marks or brands, valued at \$15.

COLE—Taken up by Peter Pfeiffer, Ponderosa, Dec. 15th, one light colored 2 year old steer, large horns, hind legs crooked, branded on right hip, somewhat like figure 0 with figure 1 inside, valued at \$10.

Cowley County—M. G. Thompson, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Bortch of Beaver, one horse 14 hands high, color between bay and roan, 4 years old, saddle marks, branded U on left shoulder, valued at \$25.

Also—One horse 14 hands high, color bay, star in forehead, white nose, white hind feet, 8 or 9 years old, no brands, valued at \$25.

Douglas County—T. R. Smith, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Alfred Rodgers, Lecamp, Jan. 22nd, one black mare, about 10 years old with a white star in forehead, a little white on the nose, few white hairs over the back, branded with the letter O on the left hind foot, valued at \$15.

Also—One yearling bay filly, value \$15.

Also—One brown horse about 9 years old, with some white hairs in the forehead, about 14 hands high, and heavy build, value \$30.

Linn County—F. J. Weatherly, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by A. C. Coles in Scott, Feb. 18th, one red cow, supposed to be 4 years old, marked under, half crop and split in right ear, valued at \$17.

Johnson County—J. Martin, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Joe Timberlake of Monticello, Dec. 22d, one red steer, white spotted, 3 years old, mostly red about the neck, is marked with a crop of the left ear, and an under bit in the right ear, valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by West Jones of Aubrey, Jan. 14th, one small red cow supposed to be 4 years old, with some white about the neck, valued at \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by Benjamin Jenkins Dec. 24th, one light bay horse, 15 hands high, black legs, small white spot in forehead, branded on right hip, also other dim brands, valued at \$25.

MULE—Taken up by S. A. Shepherd of Oxford, Jan. 21st, one sorrel mule 2 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, valued at \$20.

Wilson County—G. E. Butin, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Franklin E. Chetopa, Jan. 18th, one dun colt, 3 years old, about 13 hands high, no marks or brands, value \$20.

Lincoln County—W. C. Busick, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Casper Smith, Salt Creek, Feb. 1st, one black steer, 3 years old, branded on right side with C F Y, and appraised \$20.

Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A. J. Reop of Kentucky, Jan. 1st, one sorrel mare, 3 years old, star in forehead, hind feet and three white feet, value \$20.

Coffey County—J. C. Throckmorton, Clerk.

COW—CALF—Taken up by Samuel Lodge of California, one black and white cow, 2 years old, with a white star in forehead, hind feet and three white feet, value \$20.

Also—One black and white calf, 2 years old, with a white star in forehead, hind feet and three white feet, value \$20.

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## Jackson County—B. D. Rose, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by E. N. Ball, Whiting, Dec. 2nd, one horse colt, white hind feet, some white hairs on fore feet, valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Frederick Harwood, Douglas, Jan. 1st, one bay mare, white hind feet, valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by Henry Kroth, Grant, Dec. 1st, one cow, red head and neck, under bit in right ear, crop of left ear, valued at \$10.

STEER—Taken up by H. J. Tolin, Soldier, Dec. 1st, one year old steer, part of horn of tail off, valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by A. Hanrahan, Washington, Dec. 1st, one year old sorrel horse pony, blaze in face, hind feet white, right fore feet white, valued at \$15.

Marion County—Thos. W. Bown, Clerk.

OX—Taken up by David Powell of Center, Jan. 1st, one ox, color black about 6 years old, branded with letter O on right hip. Valued at \$20.

Shawnee County—F. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by J. J. Kopp of Soldier, Nov. 29, 1874, one brown filly supposed to be two years old last spring has a scar on the left hip, medium size. Valued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by R. Stees, Auburn, Jan. 8, 1875, one bay horse three years old, about 15 hands high, small star in forehead, left hind foot white, branded on left shoulder with "A". Valued at \$20.

Also—One dark gray horse about two years old, star in forehead, valued at \$15.

Also—One bay mare heavy mane and tail, two years old, a little white in the forehead. Valued at \$15.

Chase County—A. B. Broese, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Jan. 25, 1875, by B. Crocker in Bassett, one 2 year old steer, white, with red neck, crop in right ear, all on left, no marks or brands valued at \$15.

STEER—A cream or yellow steer 2 years old, branded U on right hip, point broken off right ear, both ears swollen, forked and under bit. Value \$15.

Howard County—M. B. Light, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Isaac Dye Center, Jan. 16, 1875, one iron gray Indian pony, ten years old, no marks except harness marks. Value \$20.

PONY—One light bay mare pony, three years old no marks. Value \$15.

Linn County—F. J. Weatherly, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Edwin Hope, Scott, Jan. 11, 1875, one cow about 3 years old last spring. Red with white hind feet and a little on the back and bush of tail, smooth crop of right ear a slit in left ear, about half of the right horn broken off, the remainder turned down. Value \$15.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A. E. Miller of Robinson, Jan. 30th, one dark brown steer with small white spots in forehead, flanks white extending to fore legs, stagsy horns, supposed to be 1 year old last spring. Value \$10.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by G. McCormick, Dragon, Jan. 10th, one year old filly, light brown, blaze in face, left hind foot white. Value \$25.

LYON COUNTY—J. S. Craig, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by R. H. Mahan of Americus, Jan. 15th, one 2 year old sorrel horse colt, with a white stripe in the face, medium build, value \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Philip Drescher, Klemendorf, Jan. 24th, one black or dark roan gray mare, 3 years old, no marks or brands, white hairs on right side of neck, had a rope tied around the neck, no other marks or brands, value \$30.

Also—One yearling mare half pony, color black, with white stripe in the face, no marks or brands visible, medium size, value \$20.

MARE—Taken up by A. L. Watkins, Waterloo, Jan. 15th, one light brown pony mare, large size, away-back, a white hair in forehead, a scar on left hip, all branded, rope round neck, value \$25.

COLT—One year old horse colt, light brown color, left hind foot white, supposed to be pony stock, value \$15.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Richard Woodrum, Middle Creek, Jan. 24th, one black and white steer, 2 years old, year 4 old, with black spots on head and neck, under bit and smooth crop in each ear, branded with letter G on left hip, value \$20.

Also—One dun colored Texas steer, 3 years old, branded with the letter O on left hip, value \$15.

COLT—Taken up by A. M. Taylor, Middle Creek, Jan. 30th, one red steer, 2 years old, with a black crop, both ears and split in right ear, value \$15.

COW—Taken up by Isaac Hamilton, Mt. Pleasant, Dec. 21st, one red roan cow 4 years old, white face, back, legs and bell commingled, branded on right hip, value \$15.

COW—Taken up by John Richardson, Middle Creek, Jan. 11th, one white cow 8 years old, with red sides one eye and left horn off, branded on left hip with red sides, value \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by John H. Justice, Osage, Dec. 25th, one black horse 3 years old with white in forehead, about 14 hands high, no marks or brands value \$15.

Washington County—G. W. Pasko, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by L. F. Stonebraker of Hallenberg, one sorrel pony mare with white face, faxen mane and tail, hind foot white, about 4 years old, branded, and about 13 hands high, value \$15.

Doniphan County—Charles Rafferty, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Daniel Anderson of Wolf River, Dec. 1st, 1875, one sorrel mare pony about 3 years old, F in the face, value \$15.

Also—One sorrel mare pony, about 5 years old, star in face and saddle marks \$15.

Also—One black 2 year old mare, value \$15.

Douglas County—F. B. Smith, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Sarah A. Chamberlain, Wakarusa, Jan. 6th, one horse colt, supposed to be 2 years old, light roan gray, both hind feet white, a white spot on the front of the left hind foot, value \$15.

COW—Taken up by George Thompson, Marion, Jan. 6th, one white cow, large size, 14 hands high, value \$15.

Also—One black cow, white under the belly, both hind legs white to the knees, bushy part of tail white, and tail white, branded on left ear, small size, value \$15.

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PONY—Taken up by L. F. Stonebraker of Hallenberg, one sorrel pony mare with white face, faxen mane and tail, hind foot white, about 4 years old, branded, and about 13 hands high, value \$15.

Doniphan County—Charles Rafferty, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Daniel Anderson of Wolf River, Dec. 1st, 1875, one sorrel mare pony about 3 years old, F in the face, value \$15.

Also—One sorrel mare pony, about 5 years old, star in face and saddle marks \$15.

Also—One black 2 year old mare, value \$15.

Douglas County—F. B. Smith, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Sarah A. Chamberlain, Wakarusa, Jan. 6th, one horse colt, supposed to be 2 years old, light roan gray, both hind feet white, a white spot on the front of the left hind foot, value \$15.

COW—Taken up by George Thompson, Marion, Jan. 6th, one white cow, large size, 14 hands high, value \$15.

Also—One black cow, white under the belly, both hind legs white to the knees, bushy part of tail white, and tail white, branded on left ear, small size, value \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by John H. Justice, Osage, Dec. 25th, one black horse 3 years old with white in forehead, about 14 hands high, no marks or brands value \$15.

Washington County—G. W. Pasko, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by L. F. Stonebraker of Hallenberg, one sorrel pony mare with white face, faxen mane and tail, hind foot white, about 4 years old, branded, and about 13 hands high, value \$15.

Doniphan County—Charles Rafferty, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Daniel Anderson of Wolf River, Dec. 1st, 1875, one sorrel mare pony about 3 years old, F in the face, value \$15.

Also—One sorrel mare pony, about 5 years old, star in face and saddle marks \$15.

Also—One black 2 year old mare, value \$15.

Douglas County—F. B. Smith, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Sarah A. Chamberlain, Wakarusa, Jan. 6th, one horse colt, supposed to be 2 years old, light roan gray, both hind feet white, a white spot on the front of the left hind foot, value \$15.

COW—Taken up by George Thompson, Marion, Jan. 6th, one white cow, large size, 14 hands high, value \$15.

COW—Taken up by J. D. Block, Silver Lake, Dec. 1st, one cow, tall, black, about 6 years old, value \$20.

Also—One cow, tall, black, about 6 years old, value \$20.

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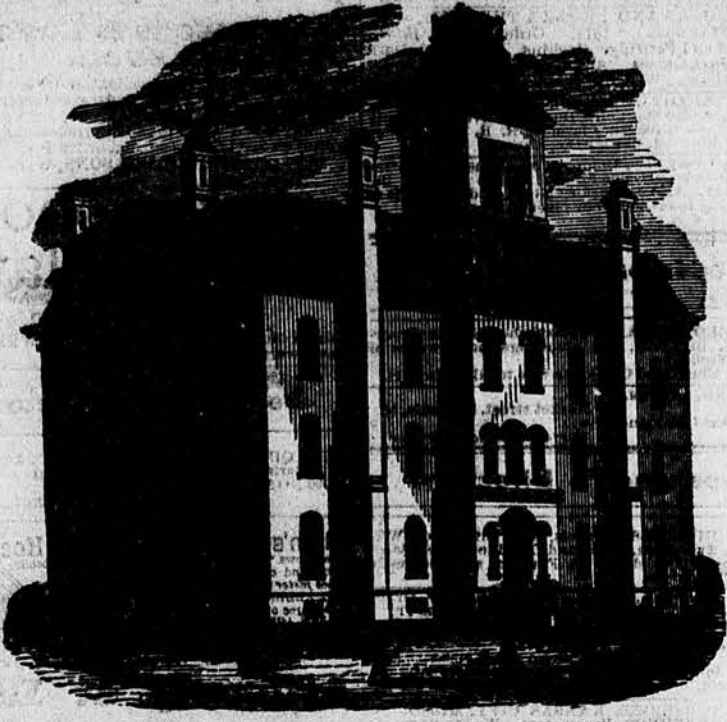
Also—One cow, tall, black, about 6 years old, value \$20.

Also—One cow, tall, black, about 6 years old, value \$20.

ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas. Breeder of Pure Short Horn Cattle of fashionable families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue.

DEKIN DUCKS AND BRONZE TURKEYS.—The pick of the flock for 1875. Order now. Ronen





**LEAVENWORTH STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.**  
The advantages offered at this institution cannot be overestimated. The Training and Model schools, in which Normal students observe and practice teaching consist of 300 pupils thoroughly graded. Tuition is free. Text books are furnished free of charge. Students can enter at any time. Students can board themselves cheaper in Leavenworth than in any other place in the State (see Report of Board of State Commissioners 1874, pages 94, 95). Eighty percent of the Normal students are now boarding themselves at a cost of \$10.00 per month. Board in private families \$2.50 per week and upwards. Incidental (including everything of \$5 per month). Circulars sent free on application. Write for information. Do not see \$5. per term, only two terms a year. Circulars sent free on application. JOHN WHEBBER, President.

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**H. MABBETT,**  
Successor to GRANT, MABBETT & CO.

526 & 528 Shawnee St., Leavenworth, Kan.

**Seeds & Agricultural Implements.**

**Landreth's Warranted Garden Seeds.**  
Orange seed, and all kinds of Fruit seeds. Seed Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Potatoes, etc., Sweet Potatoes, Top Onions, Peas, Cabbages and Tomato Plants.  
Gardens City, Chicago and St. Louis. Plants and Cultivators. Champion and Excelsior Reapers and Mowers. Sweepstakes and Medal Honors.  
A full line of Repairs of above Machinery on hand from Factories. Kansas Wagons, Buckeye Grain Drills, Sulky and Revolving Hay Rakes, Shovel Plows, Field Rollers, Fan Mills, 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.  
**WANTED.**—Flax and Hemp Seed and Sowing Beans.

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

FOR WHICH THEY PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES IN CASH.  
Also Manufacturers of Harness, Saddles, Whips and Collars. We keep the largest and best stock in the City and are not to be undersold by any Firm East or West.  
No. 37 Kansas Avenue, North Topeka, Kansas.

**EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN!**

Florida and Market Gardening at lowest rates—monthly wholesale Lists of which mailed free on application.

**Peter Henderson,**  
35 Cortlandt Street, NEW YORK.

**Choice New Vegetables.**

**BUTMAN SQUASH:** dry, fine grained, first rate; this is the only squash known to have originated in the United States. (35 cts per package). **TALBY'S NEW CUCUMBER:** this combines in itself the best qualities of the White Spine and English Frame, being extra large, very handsome and remarkably prolific. 35 cts per package. **RUSSIAN NEW CUCUMBER:** very early skin of a bronze color and thickly netted; as excellent as it is singular. **PRATT'S EARLY SWEET CORN:** the earliest of all varieties of market size. **NEW GERMAN WATERMELON:** earlier than any other variety for a fortnight. **CARTER'S PREMIUM GEM PEA:** very early, very dwarf, very prolific, decidedly superior to "Little Gem." **NEW QUEEN ONION:** a white variety; the earliest onion grown. **MAMMOTH YELLOW CHILI SQUASH:** has been grown to weigh 360 pounds. **GRAN PEA:** is superior to common pea bean, being as round as a shot and very prolific. **HANSON LETTUCE:** this is the largest of all lettuce, making heads the size of early cabbage. **MAR BLEND PULP BEAN:** the earliest pole bean yet known, pods very long and tender. 35 cts per package. **BONNET GOURD:** 30 cents per package. **BASTIAN'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP BEET:** for market gardeners and all others this is the earliest beet package 10 cts. My Illustrated Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed, containing almost an endless variety, sent free to any address.  
JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marshfield, Mass.

**ECONOMY IN CORN CULTIVATION**

Canvasers wanted where we have no Agents. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.



**THOMAS SMOOTHING HARROW**

**W. H. BANKS & CO.,**  
FARM MACHINERY AND SEEDS,  
HARVARD SQUARE, CHICAGO.

**HOME GROWN SEEDS**

OUR NEW CATALOGUE, 150 pages, containing the greatest variety of seeds, plants, and the best strains of home grown seeds for Market Gardeners and Family Gardens, Amateurs and Florists, sent free to all who apply. **HOVEY & CO., 53 No. Market St. Boston, Mass.**

**THE GREAT SALE WEEK!**

**OVER 300 SHORT HORN CATTLE**

**AND SOME 30 CLYDE HORSES,**

**AT AND NEAR CHICAGO,**

**April 6th, 7th, 8th & 9th.**

**THE SUBSCRIBER** is authorized to announce the following important series of PUBLIC SALES in the vicinity of Chicago, at which about 300 CLYDESDALE HORSES will be sold.  
The opening sale of the series will be held at **WAUKESHA, ILLS.** (35 miles north of Chicago), **Tuesday, April 6th,** when **C. C. PARKS & CO.** will sell 30 head of CLYDESDALE HORSES, stallions and mares, some of them imported.  
On the next day, that is **Wednesday, April 7th,** also at **WAUKESHA, ILLS.,** **C. C. PARKS** will sell the entire Glen Flora Herd of SHORT-HORN CATTLE, embracing over one hundred head of the very highest breeding—Gwynnes, Franks, Minnas, Constances, Louans, Francis, Marzucos, Bright Eyes, etc.  
Almost all the bulls in the herd are the **4th Earl of Oxford** and **Baron Bates** 3d, both sires of a very pure blood, and impressive and excellent sires.  
Included in the above are a few animals the joint property of **C. C. PARKS** and **Hon. W. B. DODGE**, and a few also the sole property of Mr. Dodge.  
On the day following, that is **Thursday, April 8th,** Messrs. **ELLIOTT & KENT**, of Des Moines, Iowa, will sell, at **DEXTER PARK (STOCK YARDS), CHICAGO,** their entire Herd of SHORT-HORN CATTLE, selected from their well known Lincoln Herd. The selection includes representatives of all the most popular and fashionable strains represented in the herd, and about half the Prize Animals—Gwynnes, Louans, Marzucos, Miss Wilkes, Pomona, Rosabelle, Lady Fairly, Young Maria, Young Phyllis are among the families which will be represented in the catalogue. Kissinger's 2d sample, 1715 and the celebrated show cow **Rosebush** 3d will be included.  
This is one of the finest series of public sales ever brought before the American public, and will undoubtedly prove to be the most prominent event of the public sale season of 1875.  
Terms—Six months' credit will be given on all sums the purchaser paying satisfactory paper, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. 5 per cent. discount will be allowed for cash.  
For Catalogues, apply to **C. C. PARKS, Waukesha, Ills.; Elliott & Kent, Des Moines, Iowa;** and **J. H. Kissinger & Co., Clarksville, Mo.** Each one will send supply the catalogue of his own sale.  
**J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.**

**ADVERTISING**

**AND HOW AND WHERE TO DO IT.**  
A book of 32 pages every advertiser should have before making contracts. Sent for ten cents by **ROWELL & CHESMAN,** Agents, Third & Chestnut Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

**Onion Sets.**

For one dollar I will send three pounds of Onion Set by mail or express. Sets warranted good. Address **Or Carter & Estabrook, Plant Growers, Emporia, Kan.**

**\$5 Sweet Potato. \$5**

Southern Queen or Bahamas, at \$5 per barrel. Four other varieties at lowest market price. "Buy direct of the grower, and thus secure choice seed." My price list will give plain directions for sowing, growing and curing. Sent on application. **R. C. CHASE,** Glenwood, Johnson Co., Kansas.

**FREE SEEDS**

**THOMAS, REYNOLDS & ALLEN,**  
Kansas City, Mo.  
General Agents  
**AUTUMN SEEDS**  
WHEAT, CORN, POTATOES, SWEET POTATOES, CUCUMBERS, PEAS, BEANS, ETC.  
Send for the most interesting and valuable 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.

**THE TEBO NURSERIES COMPANY.**

**CLINTON, MO.** offer in special quantities, Hedges and other Crabs, Peaches, Wild Goose Plums, Apples, Apple Seedlings, and Root Grafts. Send for prices.

**GROUND OIL CAKE.**

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

**Most Valuable Feed.**  
We keep it constantly in stock, and furnish in any quantity as ordered.

**E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.**  
Manufacturers of  
Lead-Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar Lead and Lined Oil.

70 North Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILLS.  
Highest price paid for Flax Seed.

**E. N. FRESHMAN, ADVERTISING AGENT.**

190 West Fourth St. CINCINNATI O.  
Is authorized to contract for advertising for this Paper.  
Estimates furnished free. Send for a circular.

**A FAMILY FRIEND.**

**DR. S. S. FITCH'S FAMILY PHYSICIAN,** containing descriptions and rules for the treatment of Heart Disease, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, etc., will be sent free of charge to any one sending their address to **DR. S. S. FITCH & SON, 714 Broadway, New York.** A most valuable work in any family. State where you saw this advertisement.

**FURS. FURS. FURS.**

**HIDES. HIDES. HIDES.**  
**WANTED BY**  
**HARTSOCK & GOSSETT.**

**LEATHER STORE,**  
135 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

**RELIABLE SEEDS.**  
BY MAIL—Our new Seed Catalogue, with revised and enlarged List of Novelties and Specialties, is ready for distribution, and will be sent to all who apply, enclosing stamp for postage.

**R. H. ALLEN & CO.,**  
189 & 191 Water St. New York.

"The Way to Wealth, if you desire it, is as plain as the way to Market."—FRANKLIN.

**SUCCESS IN BUSINESS.**

**MONEY AND HOW TO MAKE IT.**  
Shows all classes how to succeed in life. How the working-man makes the most of his wages. How farmers make the farm pay—make it rich, and get rich themselves. Money in Manufacturing; Money in the Professions, &c. How to begin and manage business; how to make success certain. How to EARN, LOAN AND SAVE MONEY. Business Laws, and Laws of each State regulating rates of interest, &c., &c. Anecdotes and incidents of business life. Enterprises men may engage in at once in a money-making business.  
Address: **ZIEGLER & MCCURDY,** St. Louis Mo.

**KAW VALLEY NURSERY.**

10,000 Apple Trees, two and three years—fine.  
150,000 Two Year Hedge Plants.  
50,000 Apple Grafts, \$5 per 1,000.  
40,000 Maple, 3 to 5 feet, \$5 to 8 feet, \$10 per 1,000.  
30,000 Sided Peaches, also 50,000 seedlings for groves or fruit, 3 to 4 feet, \$2 per 100 \$10 per 1,000.  
Also Pear, Cherry, Plum, Apricot, Nectarines; small fruits, ornamentals, trees, shrubs, evergreens, etc. Send for catalogue and price list.  
**E. R. STONE,** Topeka, Kan.

**GRANGE PICTURE.**

Size 19 by 24, in Oil Colors.  
Single copies 35 cents.  
Recommended by leading officers.  
Letter and Note Heads copied from same.  
Samples for inspection.  
**AMERICAN OLEOGRAPH CO.**  
Milwaukee, Wis.

**Wanted—Grafters.**

One or two men who understand grafting orchard trees. A good job to do. Also, Peach seed for sale at \$1.20 per bushel, packed and delivered at depot free. Address **J. Q. COWIE** Burlington, Otago Co., Kan.

**OSAGE ORANGE SEED.**

We have a lot of Osage as choice as any ever offered for sale. We warrant every grain of it to be of the growth of 1874. We know it to be fresh and good, and will mail samples for testing to any that may desire it. Our prices for the next thirty days will be as follows:  
1 to 10 bushels..... per bu \$5 00  
10 to 20 bushels..... per bu 5 50  
20 bushels and over..... per bu 5 00  
Apply to **PLANT SEED COMPANY,** St. Louis, Feb. 9, 1875. Wholesale Seed Dealers. Established 1845.

**ADVERTISING**

**AND HOW AND WHERE TO DO IT.**  
A book of 32 pages every advertiser should have before making contracts. Sent for ten cents by **ROWELL & CHESMAN,** Agents, Third & Chestnut Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

**Onion Sets.**

For one dollar I will send three pounds of Onion Set by mail or express. Sets warranted good. Address **Or Carter & Estabrook, Plant Growers, Emporia, Kan.**

**\$5 Sweet Potato. \$5**

Southern Queen or Bahamas, at \$5 per barrel. Four other varieties at lowest market price. "Buy direct of the grower, and thus secure choice seed." My price list will give plain directions for sowing, growing and curing. Sent on application. **R. C. CHASE,** Glenwood, Johnson Co., Kansas.

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WHEAT, CORN, POTATOES, SWEET POTATOES, CUCUMBERS, PEAS, BEANS, ETC.  
Send for the most interesting and valuable 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.

**THE TEBO NURSERIES COMPANY.**

**CLINTON, MO.** offer in special quantities, Hedges and other Crabs, Peaches, Wild Goose Plums, Apples, Apple Seedlings, and Root Grafts. Send for prices.

**COLMAN & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

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

**RECEIVE** and sell all kinds of Produce, including Grain, Potatoes, Onions, Wool, Hides, Pelts, Grass and Clover Seeds, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Game, &c.

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

**Patrons of Husbandry** is especially solicited. We are also the manufacturer's agents for the sale of the **THOMAS SMOOTHING HARROW**, for which circular will be sent on application. We beg to refer to **D. W. Adams, Master National Grange, Waukon, Iowa;** **O. H. Kelley, Secretary National Grange, Washington City;** **Gen. W. Duane Wilson, Secretary Iowa State Grange;** **T. R. Allen, Master Missouri State Grange;** **J. K. Hudson, Editor KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.** Address or consign to **COLMAN & CO., St. Louis Missouri.**

**A Good Garden**

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

**WHY?**

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

**H. H. H. Medicine!**

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

**For Sale by Druggists and Medicine Dealers Everywhere.**

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

See pamphlet for full particulars.  
Put up only by **GIFFORD & TOMLINSON,** No. 920 North Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sole Proprietors.

For sale by Parker & Kneeland, Topeka, Kan.

**Grange Seals.**

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

**R. D. Hawley's**

**10th Annual Illustrated Catalogue OF FRESH AND GENUINE Wethersfield GARDEN & FARM SEEDS.**

Also Farm and Garden Implements for 1875, will be published early in January and sent free to all applicants. Regular customers need not take the trouble to write for it, as their names being on our list, they will be promptly served.  
Located in a fine, light in the very center of the old and most noted seed-producing district in the United States, I am prepared to furnish customers on the most favorable terms with extra choice and fresh grown seeds, especially of our **Wethersfield Onion Seed**, in all varieties of the very finest stock; also, superior varieties of Early and Late Cabbage, and other seeds suitable for Market Garden use. I shall be pleased to send my Catalogue to all in need of choice seed, with the assurance on my part of doing all in my power to promote the interests of my patrons. Address

**R. D. HAWLEY,**  
Seed and Implement Warehouse,  
492 & 498 Main St., Hartford Conn.

**TO TREE DEALERS & NURSERYMEN.**

**OUR** immense Nursery Stock, now covering over 300 acres, closely planted, and comprising a general and complete assortment of fruit and ornamental trees, together with the well known superior quality of our stock, enables us to offer great inducements. We are fully prepared in every respect to meet the demands of the wholesale trade. Send for whole sale Price List. **BLAIR BROTHERS,** Proprietors Lee's Summit Nurseries, Sedis-1 Lee's Summit Jackson County, Mo.

**Special Notice to Grangers!**

**CHEAPER** than the Cheapest, **NEATER** than the Neatest.  
**WE** are now manufacturing Heavily Silver Plated **Grange Jewels, Masters Lecture Tools,** and **STEWARDS TOOLS**, superior to those of eastern make, for nearly one half less money. Send for price list, and patronize home manufactures.

**Seals a Specialty.**

**LEAVENWORTH NOVELTY WORKS,**  
ARTHUR FOLGER, Leavenworth, Kan.  
ARTHUR BAIN, Reference, John G. Otis, State Agent, Topeka.

**JOHN T. & E. S. NICCOLLS, LIVE STOCK**

**Commission Merchants,**  
Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO, ILL.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Refer by permission to  
**C. N. Holder, Cashier Home Bank, Bloomington, Ill.**  
**B. F. Funk, Mayor City of Bloomington, Ill.**  
**James Porter, Bloomington, Ill.**  
**A. H. Pearce, Kansas City.**  
**John H. Foster, Cashier Anderson Co. Savings Bank, Garnett, Kan.**  
**Hon. W. H. Smallwood, Secretary of State, Topeka, Kas.**  
**J. K. Hudson Editor Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kas.**

**\$100 to \$200** per month guaranteed to agents everywhere, to sell our **INDUSTRIAL WHITE WIRE CLOTHING LINES.** Sample free. Address the **HUBSON WIRE MILLS,** 138 Madison Lane, N. Y., or 18 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

**MONEY TO LOAN!**

**GAVITT & SCOTT,**  
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

**MONEY** always on hand for Loans in amounts of \$500 to \$10,000, from one to five years, on first mortgage upon farms and good city property in Shawnee, Douglas, Jefferson or Orange counties. Parties willing to use will save time and expense by sending an accurate description of their property. If farm, give number of acres, amount fenced and cultivated, amount of orchard. State whether bottom or prairie land. Describe the buildings, and give the present cash value of the property. Enclose stamp for answer.  
Address, **GAVITT & SCOTT,** Topeka, Kansas.

**Kansas Loan and Trust Co.**

**TOPEKA, KANSAS.**  
**CAPITAL, - - \$100,000.**

Loans made upon unincumbered real estate in Kansas and Missouri, in amounts of \$500 and upward, running from one to five years. Parties applying should write full particulars, and be sure their title is unclouded.  
Money on hand for Loans in sums of \$1,000 to \$5,000, upon Improved Farms in well settled Counties, provided the land is worth at least three times the amount of Loan desired.

**W. H. BANKS & CO.; SEEDS.**

A large supply of Field, Garden and Flower Seeds, War Assets, &c. Send for Price List.  
**Comstock's Seeder, Hand Cultivator,** Weeder, Strawberry Vine Cutter, Shovel and Mole Plow, Combined or Separate.

**W. H. BANKS & CO., Wholesale and Retail Seedsmen,** 34 & 36 S. Canal St., cor. Washington, CHICAGO, Ill.

**BEST SEEDS IN AMERICA OR CHEAPEST MONEY REFUNDED**

Buy direct from grower cheaper than dirt. Can beat the world on prices, quality, reliable, fresh, genuine seeds, true to name. A nice illustrated Floral & Garden Guide free. Wholesale list for Seedsmen free. **R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford Ill.**

**Flower Seeds. Vegetable Seeds.**

**Spooners Prize Flower Seeds.**  
**Spooners a Boston Market.**  
Descriptive Priced Catalogue with over 150 illustrations, mailed free to applicant.  
**W. H. SPOONER, Boston, Ms.**

**LOW PRICES.**

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