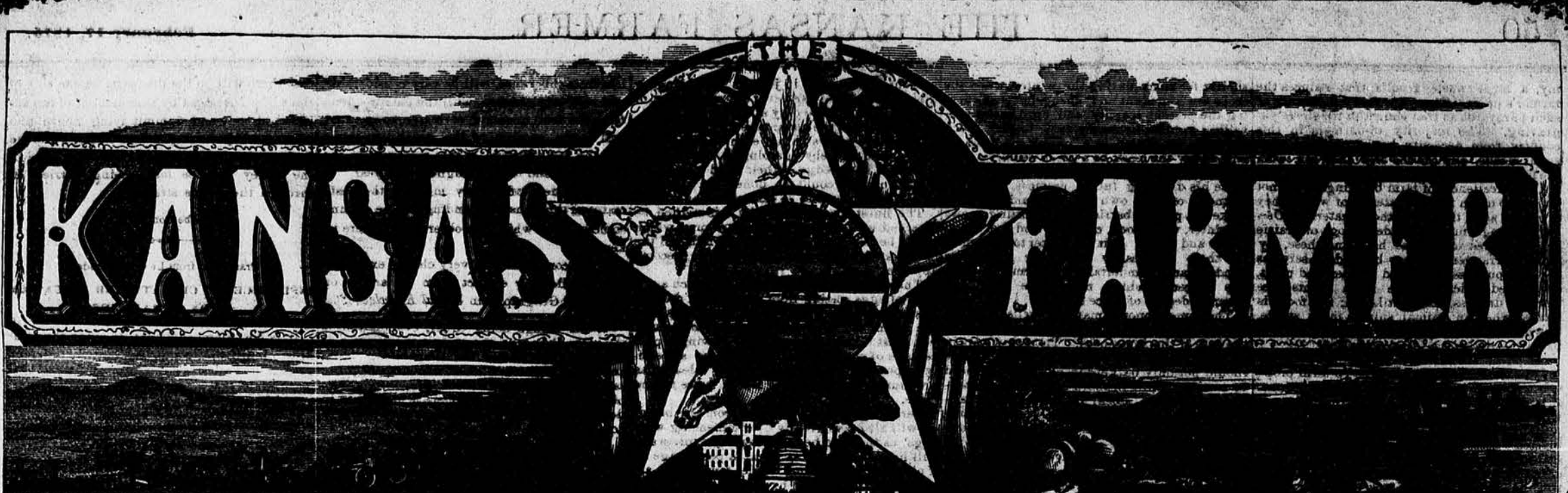




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The Kansas Farmer.

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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 correspondence upon the topics of the day, embracing full and complete information upon every phase of the farmers' movement, will also be a prominent feature of the paper. Specimen copies will be sent free to any address.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON D. C., Feb. 23, 1875.

The "dead lock" in the house is broken and perhaps Congress may now do something of this, however, there is much doubt.

Two things are prominently seen in the great National Legislature. One, a scratching, scrambling, weary effort to obtain political power; the other, a cowardly wrangling struggle to retain this much coveted jewel. The hungry democracy, cold, ragged and shivering from long neglect and outside exposure, represent the first, and remind a looker-on of a lot of anxious, penniless urchins at the mouth of a circus or menagerie, begging of sleek looking possessors of tickets and strangers, "Please, mister, won't you take me in too, I want to see the animals." While the Republicans represent the second and are like a lot of well fed boys, holding on to a poor pig (if the pig represents the government) whose body, legs and tail have been so thoroughly greased that he is hard to hold, and as you look the struggling quiescent, is fast squirming from their hands, and just now, seemingly, little is left them except the well oiled "narrative," covered, however, with closely grasping fingers, apparently destined soon to lose their hold, and away will run the slippery grunter to find his future fodder in other fields and pastures fresh and green, or otherwise.

The few democrats in the House distinguish themselves mainly by their inactivity, or both, while the more than two-thirds majority of republicans in that body, sometimes, perhaps for euphony, called the "Beer Garden," show themselves most in cowardice. A whole year has been spent by them in abject fear and pitiful dread that the rattling bones of the skeleton spectre "Civil Rights Bill" might swoop down upon them and with flapping arms, clattering jaws and dangling legs, maul, crush and batter out the softening brains of that too ponderous majority. And well they may fear and tremble, for like the ghost of Shakespeare's murdered "Banquo," the conjured spook of the Civil Rights Bill will not "down at their bidding."

This skeleton terror was purposely yet cowardly hung up in the political heaven where all could see and remark upon it at the last session of Congress, for fear of its effect upon the fall elections. No enemy could have suggested a more fatal policy—final action would have been treated as a finality and nothing said about it. The finance measure rushed through in the early part of the session, under the impulse of party discipline, or worse—party fear, and servile deference to "White House" whims, satisfies no one save the moneyed ring in whose interest it was promulgated; since the passage, gold has steadily risen, and millions have been made in Wall street upon this *vice measure*, while destitution, bankruptcy and starvation stalk over the land.

It is within the power of the republicans of the present Congress, even at this late hour before adjournment, to adjust measures which will at once stop the panic and place the entire country again in easy circumstances and thus save the party now in power.

Will they do it? In mournful sadness, akin to that which broke the hearts of the stricken Israelites when

Their harps upon the willows
They did hang,
And cried their eyes away.

Issy, no! They seem to stand aghast! Appalled, as though in the awful presence of a responsibility too great for their comprehension, fearful to consult their consciences or follow their unprejudiced intuition, and thus, with pale, frightened visages,

These actors for a day
Upon life's fitful (political) stage,

Are slowly, yet surely, sinking in water, they are too short to wade and too inexperienced to swim in. Poor fellows! the waves will soon pass over them and others will the passage try—with what result time will tell.

A false notion touching last fall's election seems to generally prevail. Republicans look sad and in vain scan their past platforms for a reason for their defeat. While democrats seem exultant, but are as easily puzzled as their opponents to find in their past records

any cause for their apparent great victory. The truth is in a nut shell. It was not because democracy was loved more or republicans less, for had the angel Gabriel been in Grant's place, and had each department of government presiding over it one of the hosts of Heaven with the depressed condition of financial affairs existing last fall (and worse now with no future promise) the result of the elections would have been the same.

The honest voting masses were restless and hopeless under a pressure of burdens placed upon them by the action of laws which were the result of no party legislation, but which the party in power was held responsible for, and these hungry masses felt that any change must be for the better. I would not denounce each republican in Congress, I speak of them as a whole, and neither do I intend any alarm flag of the Democratic party, it has too long been dead, and from the manner of its taking off, it will not have part in the first resurrection.

From present appearances the next president will be elected upon a platform differing in many respects from any heretofore made, recognizing not only equal, civil and political rights for all, but equal, commercial and financial rights, with no advantage of capital over labor, but guaranteeing full and ample protection to energy and merit, no matter in what honest industry or enterprise they may be found. And may "God speed the right."

The grasshopper sufferers have found many material friends here. A few Sabbath's ago, Rev. Dr. Mitchell (Presbyterian) at the close of his morning service read an extract from some missionary in Kansas, and invited his congregation to "freely give as they had freely received," when, without passing the hat individuals came forward and deposited over four hundred dollars. The Unitarian church and others have also given nobly, and it is hoped the sufferers may be reached by these christian efforts.

I see rumors in several Kansas papers of contemplated changes in United States officials in Kansas. Among others that the best office in the State is to fall upon this or that lucky party. Permit me to suggest to all those who in expectancy are buying new clothes and "putting on airs" in view of the "good time coming," that they had better lose no sleep nor waste any stamps in treating friends—quietly wear the old coat a little longer, put another patch, or more if need be, to keep the wintry winds from sifting snow through the holes in the broad part of the liney-wooley pants, for the party controlling the appointment alluded to has too much regard for his own safety to allow any such change. Also, "the safety of the republican party demands that there should be few changes just now, no investigations, we must have harmony, all disturbing elements must be quieted." Topeka and Washington have decided it best to "pour oil on the troubled waters," for the purpose of bridging over a very unpleasant "chasm" by some supposed to exist right under one or more of the men the people of Kansas have "delighted to honor." INDEX.

Agriculture.

PROFIT ON SILK-WORM EGGS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I notice by reports in the papers that the experiment upon raising silk in Kansas, has thus far been a general success.

The statement of Mr. Crozier of Franklin county, sustains the opinion I have expressed many times since my return from China, that Kansas can produce the best quality of silk cheaper than any other country in the world. Of course this will take some time, but we must remember that any state industrial enterprise must have a sufficient period for proper development, in order to result in perfect success. I see by a statement that Mr. Crozier sold last year \$1,390 worth of silk-worm eggs in France, which is not a large sum, but shows that something has been done. The sale of eggs can easily be made profitable, because there is no outlay for expensive machinery, and this it was that made silk culture so profitable in California for a time. The terrible devastation among the silk-worms in Europe

was by the *gattus*, has stimulated the growth of worms, and as they can be sent from this country so much easier and quicker than from China and Japan, the profit upon the eggs becomes remunerative, notwithstanding the increased cost of labor in this country as compared with the countries of Asia.

It is probable, France and Italy will require an entirely new supply of foreign eggs, and it is admitted that those from the same hemisphere and from the same climatic belt are most apt to prove hardy, besides this, a medium temperature has proved more successful for raising silk-worms than the extremes of heat and cold.

Some of the South American states are becoming interested in silk culture and it may prove successful upon a slightly elevated range of mountains especially for the production of eggs, but I doubt whether a more favorable region than southern Kansas can be found. California experimenters grow about 6,000 pounds of mulberry leaves to the acre, requiring four ounces of eggs, which would give a product of two hundred and forty ounces of eggs worth \$900, besides the value of the perforated cocoons, making, say, a profit \$1,000 per acre. I have merely mentioned these facts to show that whatever may be the difficulties in making the raising of worms, reeling cocoons and manufacture of the raw products, doubtful as to profit, still there can be little risk in regard to making a profit on raising worms for eggs, so long as there is a good market for them in this country, and Europe. The whole problem of sericulture is only a question of time, and Kansas is to take prominent part in its solution.

Chetopa, Kansas Feb. 23, 1875.

Flow Deep and Sow Early.

Now that spring is approaching, and seed time will soon be here, a few words to brother farmers of the Kansas frontier, may not be out of place.

The fact that we are a beggared people has gone forth. To the succor of the sufferers now but to the hurt of our State's good name, among those seeking homes in the West. But let us as a people show the world, that although the past year has been so disastrous to us, that this country is not a desert. This may be done by thoroughly putting in the spring crops; and now, that our teams are and weak, do not attempt too much and thereby make a failure of the whole. Let the spring wheat be put in early on well plowed ground, then let it be well dragged in. Next, sow oats and barley, then hungarian and millet; plant lightly of corn, but what you do plant, put in early. Let small grain be your main crop. I am well satisfied that if small grain be put in early and well, no drouth that we have, will prevent us from realizing good crops, unless it should be much worse than the one the past season; and with plenty of wheat oats and barley, the cry for bread will not go up from the land.

There has been a great scarcity of hay for stock; partially on account of the drouth, and more because people thought none was needed in this paradise of a country and climate; but snow and cold weather for the past three or four weeks has opened the eyes, I hope, of the most of us, to the necessity of providing hay and shelter for our stock. People emigrating to this part of Kansas, should have enough money to purchase a team, the necessary tools for farming, and provisions to last from eighteen months to two years. If they come in the spring they should have enough to last till after harvest the next season; thus provided, neither drouth or grasshopper story need scare them out. Our country is unsurpassed for delightful climate, healthfulness, good water and enterprising settlers.

S. P. REPINE.

Illinois State Farmer's Association.

The annual meeting of the Illinois State Farmers Association at Springfield, last week, opened with a representation of twenty nine counties and 123 delegates. This number was increased to forty four counties and 156 delegates. In some respects the meeting was quite successful; in others there were indications of a decreased interest on the part of some who were active a year since. The Secretary was

unable to give any exact statement as to the number of organizations represented by the Association or of the number of members. He gave 100,000 as the number of members of all individual organizations in the State.

As now frequently happens in Associations of somewhat similar character, the financial condition is not good. The expenses of the President and "salaries" of the Secretary and Business Agent are unpaid. The sales of the annual report printed last year did not equal the expenses.

The Association very pointedly indicated its political position, by a resolution inviting the independent members of the Legislature to meet with it, and another endorsing the position taken by these members.

The Association accepted an invitation to attend a reception given by Governor Beveridge and adopted a resolution expressing pleasure at the dress and manner of the Governor and his wife.

A number of elaborate papers were read on the Grange, Transportation, Tariff Laws, Labor, Railroad Control, etc. Among the more noticeable were the essay by Pres. Flagg on Promoting Interest in the Grange and Club, and Secretary Smith's address on the Pennsylvania system of raising revenue by license and direct taxation.

The platform adopted includes nineteen resolutions, and in many respects resembles the Decatur platform. It may be summarized as follows:

1. Every American voter should attend primary nominations and elections.
2. The old political parties have forfeited confidence and respect of the people who should act no longer with them.
3. Official salaries should be reduced.
4. Abuse in the Civil Service should be reformed.
5. The principle lakes, rivers, water connections and the mouth of the Mississippi river should be improved.
6. All taxation for benefit of special classes is denounced. Duties on clothing, lumber, salt, iron and steel are unnecessary and deprecated.
7. Further grants of public lands, loans of public credit, and national, state or local subscriptions in aid of corporations are deprecated.
8. The National Banking Law should be repealed, and the Government should supply legal tender paper money, direct from the Treasury, interchangeable for 365 per cent. interest bonds.
9. The expenses of the Government should be reduced, and not the revenues increased.
10. The Patent Laws should be revised and restricted.
11. Annual sessions of the Legislature under any pretext are opposed.
12. The existing railroad legislation should be sustained and enforced, until tested before the courts. Legislation by Congress, depriving the State Legislatures of railroad control, is opposed.
13. The right of the Legislature to control railroads must be maintained.
14. Receiving free passes from railroads by officials is condemned.
15. All public expenditures should be reduced, so that taxation may be reduced.
16. Taxes for State purposes should be on the State equalization. Taxes for county, town or other taxes, should be on equalization as made by county boards.
17. A revenue system similar to that of Pennsylvania should be adopted.
18. All industrial organizations and individuals are invited to join in efforts to throw off the burdens imposed by monopolies.
- 19 and 20. The Independent Reform Party should be a National one; and delegates should be appointed to attend the National Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, March 11th 1875.

In accordance with the last resolution, delegates were appointed to the Cleveland Convention. President Flagg was chosen as one of the delegates, but declined the position, as he favored a return to specie payments, while the convention was in favor of paper money. The committee on transportation recommended that the Government build and operate a freight line of railroad from East to West, that the Hennepin canal be begun, and that the mouth of the Mississippi be at once improved; but this report was postponed one year.

President, W. C. Flagg; Secretary, S. M. Smith, and Treasurer, J. H. Pickrell were all re-elected.—Western Rural.

SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

SEASONABLE TALK.—The barnyard may be taken as the index of the character of the farmer. As is the barnyard so is the farm of the farmer. It is well that all of us should remember that in this case it is no figure of speech to say that "straws show which way the wind blows." The arrangement of the barnyard is not for show altogether. The profits of the farm depend to a great extent upon it. It is in the yard and the barn that the produce of the farm that is not sold outright is converted into beef, pork, mutton wool or milk and butter; articles that may be more profitably sold. It is in the yard also that the manure is made and kept. The barn and barnyard are the manufactory of the farm, and if they are not arranged with a view to econ-

my, a large waste results that reduces the farmer's profit. There are many thousands of such barnyards as that shown in the above engraving. The majority of farmers in this country from necessity begin business with small means, and do the best they can with the material they possess.

The excellence of farm buildings does not consist so much in the material of which they are built, as in the use of those materials. Useful buildings may be made of logs or prairie sods, or poles and coarse hay, and these, by skillful arrangement, may be made to serve as useful a purpose as dressed lumber and paint, or pressed brick. The main points are warmth, dryness, and ventilation; for food is wasted when an animal shivers in its stable, or when its health is injured by damp, silt or bad air.—*American Agriculturist.*

JUDGMENT ON THE FARM.—To farm properly requires the exercise of good judgment. A man, especially a young and sanguine man, who has no experience in farm management, would most likely, if attempting to farm, begin by reading a number of agricultural papers, and in the various departments would find each specialty highly extolled as a short cut to wealth. It will now depend upon his judgment how he will come out. He will be strongly tempted to try all. If he could have his way he would try all of them. It is well he cannot. He would have a herd of fine cattle, a flock of blooded sheep, fancy poultry, the novelties in fruit and vegetables, and so on through the list. As a consequence, some of his irons would burn, possibly all. Understand us, we do not deny any of these aids to progress in farming, but no man can successfully engage in all at once. It is right to introduce good blood into the flocks and herds, and to improve them every year, and the planting of good fruit should be enjoined on every farmer, yet to learn how to do these things well and to be successful, requires experience and a sound judgment.—*Buckeye Farmer.*

KEEP A MEMORANDUM.—The importance of keeping a memorandum of the various transactions on the farm will become of more importance as farming is conducted more and more on business principles. The time of plowing, planting, sowing and reaping and a hundred other things, though apparently trifling, will often have an important bearing in determining some question that would otherwise have remained unsettled. A debit and credit should be kept with every field. This should include the amounts of labor, the cost of the seed, the value of the manures, as well as all the expenses of raising a crop.

A memorandum giving the age of the various animals should be carefully kept, and if they are very fine ones of good blood, the pedigree of each should also be carefully kept.

Method and system are indispensable and the farmer should systematize his business so that he could tell whether he is making the farm pay or not. The keeping of a memorandum requires but a few minutes' time, and when one becomes accustomed to it, it ceases to be an irksome task. Our memories are often very treacherous, and we cannot trust them. If we jot down facts as they occur, we shall often find them of great value. We may make a note of a thousand different things, and not realize the importance of a single one, until some occasion requires that it should be referred to. Keep a memorandum if possible.—*Colman's Rural World.*

Farm Stock.

Effects of Fodder on Milk Production.

Prof. W. O. Atwood lectured on this topic. He said foods were valuable in proportion to their digestibility. Of ordinary hay, 65 per cent was digested by the cow, while she digested 95 per cent of grain. Hay which yields a cow 65 per cent the horse 64, and the sheep 66. The finer and better the quality of hay, the better it will be digested. The digestibility of hay, whether green, as grass, or as dried hay, was the same. A cow may eat more clover hay than she can digest, and an allowance of straw with clover may produce as much milk as clover alone. Fine succulent hay is the typical food of the cow, but other kinds of food may take its place, wholly, or in part. We can not make a good butter or cheese cow of the same animal by simply changing the food, because we can not change the relative proportions between the butter and casein contained in the dry material of the milk, to any great extent. To secure cows for butter, or for cheese, select the breed instead of food. In other words, for quality choose breed, for quantity choose good milkers and then feed well. Grinding, cooking, cutting and steaming feed does not add anything to it. It may be relished better, and warm feed requires less expenditure of animal heat. Old cattle can be kept on less, if it is prepared for them.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Fat Sheep for Heavy Fleeces.

There is much said about ewes being too fat to breed well. In my experience of twenty years, I have never seen anything that led me to think so, providing the flesh was put on with good pasture during the summer, and a few roots with good hay in the winter. The fatter sheep become under such circumstances the more valuable I would consider them. There is no time in the year when it pays better to feed a small allowance of grain daily than in the fall, after the feed gets frozen, and it is not necessary to bring the flock to the barn.

It is an old saying, that "sheep well November are half wintered." Keep the ewes fat and the lambs will be fat and the fleeces heavy. I do not say whether it is better to have the lambs come early or late, but I do say it is best to have them fat; then whether early or late, they are saleable. All ewes that with good care, will not raise a lamb and shear four pounds washed wool, should be sold. I have them in my flock that will shear nine pounds, and raise a pair of twins, and it costs no more to keep one than a sheep that shears only three pounds. I think no one will hear the man who keeps his flock in this way, complaining because his sheep are "run out" and do not pay and like.

Ticks must be kept out of the flock; they are the worst enemy of the sheep. If they are not killed they will destroy the sheep. For killing them I have never tried anything better than strong tobacco juice.—*Cor. Country Gent.*

Food vs. Shelter for Stock.

To say nothing about cruelty, the farmer must consistently substitute food for the material and labor necessary to provide sufficient

shelter for stock during the winter, when the crops are abundant and cheap; but considering the present scarcity and high prices prevailing for the necessary food to carry stock through the winter in a proper condition, it will, to say the least, be a great waste.

Would it be policy for a skillful mechanic to leave his dwelling full of crevices, when the deftness of his own hands could so easily make it a perfect barrier to the drifting snows of winter, when food, clothing and fuel are so scarce and dear? Is it not better to economize all these articles, by excluding the bitter winds, than to undertake to warm the endless currents which may come from the ethereal depths of space?

The same economy may be practised in the care of stock, with as good results as that in the care of the household. Though we are in the midst of winter, all buildings and sheds should not only be kept in repair, but if need be new ones built to afford the fullest protection to all farm stock; for, as the winter advances, any losses sustained become intensified from the food and care previously bestowed.

Stock raising, perhaps, pays better than almost any other branch of agriculture, but the margin of great profits is in favor of the man only who understands his business and pursues it, by giving his stock the best of care. Any one studying our market reports can see at once the lack of competition among the producers of this kind of stock. To improve this state of things, farmers must not only select better breeds, but put more thought into the proper selection and preparation of food, and afford better protection from driving winds and storms.

Breeding In-and-In.

Although some of the most highly prized stock is the result of close breeding, says the *American Agriculturist*, yet it is doubtful if it is not already in process of degeneration from this very cause. The highly bred 'Bates' animals now and then drop off by disease, or turn out 'non-breeders.' The 'Booth' herd itself is said to be in a bad way from barrenness and disease. Sir Charles Knightly brought his herd to a 'dead lock' through in-and-in breeding, and another noted breeder produced animals which were blind or otherwise defective. If all these close-bred herds can only be restored to the use of a 'cross,' it would seem to show that the 'cross' is a potent influence for good, as it is used to obliterate the ill effects of a long course of mistakes.

How to Treat Horses.

The following judicious observations are taken from a Manual for Horsekeepers, by the late Frank Foster (W. H. Herbert):—

"In regard to punishment, the less it is administered the better. It should never be attempted with a tired, jaded or exhausted horse, for to apply in such cases, is utter barbarity; little or no immediate advantage is gained to the driver, while it may, probably, result in the loss of an animal. It is common to see horses punished for stumbling; punished for starting; and whenever a new horse, which one may chance to be trying, starts off in a gallop, after committing either of these offences, one may be sure that he is an habitual starter or stumbler; that he has frequently undergone chastisement for it, and undergone it in vain. It is altogether an error to punish for starting or stumbling; the one is the effect of fear, which cannot be cured by the whip; the other, in most cases, of malformation, or of tenderness of the foot, which certainly cannot be treated successfully by chastisement; which, in fact, aggravates and confirms, instead of alleviating or curing."

"In closing, we would say, always remember, in using a horse, that it cannot be done with too much coolness, too much gentleness, too much discretion, or too much kindness."

"There is no better beast in the world than a horse, nor any one which, though often most cruelly used by man, so well deserved, and so amply, by his services, repays, the best usage."

Striking or Interfering.

A great number of horses are in the habit of striking one leg against another; and a good deal of ingenuity has been at different times exercised in search of a remedy for this very troublesome practice. Both the fore and hind legs are subject to cutting, the latter, perhaps more frequently; but in them it is confined to the fetlock joints, whereas in the fore leg it is above the pasterns, or just under the knee, where it is called a speedy cut, from its occurring chiefly in fast action.

It is desirable, before applying a remedy, to ascertain, if possible, the cause, and the part which strikes, whether the shoe or the foot, and if the latter, what part of it. Many horses strike from weakness, and cease to do so when they gain strength and condition. This is more particularly observed with young horses. Others cut from a faulty conformation of the limbs, which are sometimes too close to each other; and sometimes the toe is turned too much out, or too much in; when the toe is turned in, the horse usually cuts under the knee.

The objects to be kept in view, in shoeing such horses, must be to remedy, as much as we can, the faulty action, and to remove, if possible, the part which cuts. The part of the foot which strikes is generally that between the toe and the inside quarter, sometimes the inside quarter itself, but very rarely the heels of the shoe. If the horse turns his toe in, in all probability he wears the inside of the shoe most; and, if so, it should be much thicker than the outside. If the contrary, the outside heel should be thicker than the inside. These shoes should be bevelled off on the inside quarter, which should also be free from nails.

In the hind legs we often find that a three-quarter shoe will prevent cutting when other plans fail; for here the part which cuts is not situated so far forward as in the fore legs, so that the removal of the iron altogether from the inside quarter will often accomplish our aim.

It sometimes happens that every plan we can adopt will not prevent cutting, and then the only resource is the adoption of boots or straps.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Poultry.

WHERE SHALL WE BEGIN.

The amateur poultry fancier is often in great doubt whether to begin with eggs or fowls. We would generally advocate commencing with eggs in the spring. The advantages are numerous. In the spring the fowls are already mated for breeding, and a breeder who has really fine stock will hardly

consent to part with it just as it is bringing him in the richest harvest of the whole year, or if he does, it will be only at a fabulous price.

There is also the advantage of the continual opportunity of watching each chicken separately, and thereby gaining a much more thorough knowledge of their good points and real value than could be done by a half-hour scrutiny, be it ever so careful.

The finest specimens can, by this method, be obtained without paying the extra price which would be necessary if we wait till fall, till the chicks are grown, and the value has become apparent.

There is no lack of instances in which a setting of eggs costing from three to six dollars, has produced birds which took premiums over the parent stock. In buying eggs, to be sure you must take your chances of having a percentage of poor specimens; but these are easily disposed of and although not as saleable as premium birds, will bring a fair price for the table.

Persons living at a distance from any breeder, will also save greatly by commencing with eggs, as they can be easily sent by express and will hatch out about as great a percentage as if obtained near home, while fowls will almost invariably suffer by neglect during such a transfer, to say nothing of the difference in cost of expressage, which would amount on long journeys to almost the difference in price of the fowls and eggs.

If, however, fowls are to be initiatory steps in the amateur's poultry raising, by all means get them before they are mated, for the fall exhibition and the next spring's breeding; for it is true economy to get the best, and after the fowls are mated the remnant will be poor material for breeding stock.—*Live Stock Journal.*

The Apiary.

THE STING OF THE BEE.

From the lengthy address on this subject, read before the late N. A. Bee-keepers' Association at Pittsburg, by the Rev. W. F. Clarke, we select the following:

There are a few simple rules, the object of which will reduce the danger of being stung, to a minimum, if not remove it altogether.

1. The first is to completely master the emotion of fear. No person should undertake to handle bees who cannot maintain a perfectly calm, self-possessed, cool and determined bearing, under all circumstances.

2. Gentle and quiet movements alone are safe and proper among bees. They are excessively nervous and irritable, and should be treated accordingly. All rough ways, all sudden jars, all hurried motions are to be carefully avoided. Just as you would make everything as pleasant and soothing as possible to a nervous and irritable human being, so should you act among bees. Especially should this rule be observed in opening out a hive, and performing any manipulations on the interior.

3. It is well to avoid meddling with bees, when from any cause, known or unknown, they are excited. Sometimes it may be necessary to subdue them under such circumstances, but these cases are unrequent. In any necessary interference with them, choose a time when all is serene, and they are pursuing the even tenor of their way.

4. When from any unavoidable causes they become exasperated, a steady, decided course is absolutely indispensable. Stand your ground. Have smoke at hand and ply them with it till they become pacified. It is like a controversy with a passionate and self-willed child. If you give in, worse contests will follow, and the hive, like a spoiled child, becomes unmanageable. Now and then a hybrid colony will have an ungovernable temper. If it cannot be subdued, it is better to sentence it to death at the end of the honey season, than to have the nuisance of an untractable stock on hand.

5. The utmost care should be taken, never to crush a bee, if it can possibly be avoided. Some bee keepers are very careless in this respect. With a strong colony numbering thirty or forty thousand, what signifies the loss of two or three bees? Well, the slaughter of a single bee will sometimes infuse into that whole colony, to crush a bee, is as we have seen, to necessitate the thrusting out of the sting and the consequent emission of the poison. No sooner is the odor of their poison detected by the colony, than the tone of their music changes from a peaceful hum to a warlike strain, and their tails are elevated high in the air, and from every tail the poison odor at once emanates, which rouses and lashes up the war spirit, until the entire army is ready and anxious for the fray.

6. Whatever style of hive is adopted, it should be such as to facilitate operations among bees. The simpler the better, if it only answers all necessary, practical purposes. Complications and nice adjustments are to be avoided as much as possible. A hive easily opened and closed, giving ready facilities of access to all its parts, without much danger of crowding or crushing the bees, is the one best adapted to the purpose, whether it be covered all over with patents, or entirely free from that style of ornament.

Scientific Miscellany.

For the Kansas Farmer.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF KANSAS.

BY COL. WM. TWEEDDALE.

The rule suggested by Prof. Rankine for estimating the available capacity required in a Store Reservoir, founded upon taking into account the supply as well as the demand, has been adopted in a number of cases in designing water works for the supply of cities, that is, make the reservoir of a capacity equal to, say six months of the excess of the demand above the least supply as computed by modes already described. To render such a reservoir efficient, it is also necessary that the least available annual rainfall of the gathering grounds should furnish a supply equal to a year's supply of water.

In estimating for the capacity of a Store reservoir, the surface evaporation must be taken into account, especially where, as in Kansas, the climate is hot and dry. The amount of

loss from this cause, will be very considerable, and will vary directly, with the extent of surface; the total quantity of water evaporated, will be the product of the depth evaporated and the mean surface of the reservoir as the water rises and falls throughout the year.

Authorities differ very much in their estimates of this cause, depending on the circumstances under which the observations were taken.

These conditions are very clearly expressed in the following extract from an article on "Physical Geography in Useful Knowledge."

"Other things being equal, evaporation is the more abundant the greater the warmth of the air above that of the evaporating body, and least of all when their temperature is the same. Neither does much evaporation take place whenever the atmosphere is more than 15 degrees colder than the surface upon which it acts."

Winds powerfully promote evaporation, because they bring the air into continual, as well as into closer and more violent contact with the surface acted upon, and also in the case of liquids increase, (by the agitation which they occasion,) the number of points of contact between the atmosphere and the liquid.

In the temperate zone, with a mean temperature of 52½ degrees, the annual evaporation has been found to be between 35 and 37 inches. On the coast of South America, with a mean temperature of 82 degrees it was found to be more than 100 inches. The temperature of Lawrence, Kansas, for 1873, was 52.7 degrees.

Evaporation also depends upon the difference between the quantity of moisture in the air, and the quantity it has the capacity to contain, at its own temperature.

Humboldt found the air in the torrid zone much nearer to the point of saturation than in the temperate zone, for which reason, the evaporation within the tropics and in hot weather in the temperate zone, is much less than that due to the temperature.

The mean of observations in Bombay for 5 years, gave a mean daily evaporation of ¼ in. or about 90 inches per year; while, in Great Britain it was found to be less than one-tenth of an inch per day, equal to 36½ inches per year."

We have in Kansas, during a drouth in the summer, (in the elevated temperature and dryness of the air and the character of the wind) a combination of circumstances extremely favorable to the rapid evaporation of water from the surface of reservoirs. During such periods of drouth, the amount of evaporation will be so great, as to require that it be taken into account in estimating Store reservoirs, and to that end observations should be made, to determine the amount in the locality or the proposed works. The necessity for this will appear when we consider that the best authorities estimate the loss from evaporation and absorption at from one-third to two-thirds of the total rainfall.

RESERVOIR SITES.

The selection of a site for a reservoir will depend on the requirements in each particular case. An examination of the ground will indicate some special feature favorable to the situation of the storage works. The most advantageous condition of the ground will be when to ample gathering grounds, two spurs of high land come nearly together, forming a narrow outlet, and leaving a wide space above the outlet in the valley, for storage.

When the object is to furnish a supply of water for domestic purposes, it is important that the area of the reservoir be of comparatively limited extent, and that the required capacity be made up by increasing the depth; by this means we will diminish the loss from evaporation, and tend to preserve the purity of the water.

Experience has shown that the minimum allowable depth in warm weather is 8 feet; this increased depth of reservoir, will add very materially to the cost of construction of the reservoir; but in such cases the object to be attained will justify the expense: on the other hand, when the object is to store water for irrigation or for water power, when the condition and cost preclude the construction of a high dam, the reservoir may be made large and shallow, for the reason that the land to be overflowed is of comparatively little value. In the case of shallow reservoirs there is also less liability to filling up with silt. Our violent rains come down (when the soil has been cultivated,) heavily charged with earth in suspension, which in the case of a large and shallow reservoir, becomes precipitated at near the inlet to the reservoir, instead of being carried down and deposited in the reservoir proper, tending to fill it up.

The quantity of water that can be collected from the drainage of any particular district will depend very largely on the geological disposition of the Strata characterizing the locality in which the proposed works are to be constructed. The most favorable case will evidently be when the beds incline upwards on both sides, from the axis of the valley, and is caused by an upheaval of the elevations on each side of the valley. Subsequent to this upheaval, the process of cutting away the upper beds has taken place, leaving the outcrop exposed. Should these strata be composed of porous materials resting on an impervious bed extending beyond the summits on each side, the amount of drainage area will be increased by the amount of adjacent valleys intersected by the lower impervious beds; this in geology, is termed synclinal axis. On the other hand, if the upheaval has taken place in the axis of the valley, forming the drainage area, the water will follow the pervious strata to the adjacent valleys, and the quantity of water collected will be less than that due to the drainage area. This is termed anticlinal axis.

A third case is where the upheaval has taken place on one side of the valley, in which

case there will be the drainage on one side of the valley increased by that amount of the adjacent hillside and summit lying above and intersected by the impervious strata; while the drainage on the drainage on the other side of the valley will be lost, being carried off through the porous strata.

To be Continued.

Translated from Le Correspondent

INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE AND SITUATION UPON HUMAN LIFE.

It is not alone sufficient to study the salubrity of different countries, but the different aspects of the same city place, and even different quarters of the same city must be considered. M. Junod presented to the Academy of Sciences, several years ago, a very interesting work upon the subject.

If we study the distribution or the population in large cities we shall be struck with the fact that the better classes have a tendency to push towards the west, abandoning the opposite side to manufactures and other industrial pursuits. It would seem that it was by a sort of intuition that they had been led to choose those places the most free from great public calamities. Thus, if we carry our observations to Paris we shall find that it is towards the sunset that since the foundation of this great city the better classes have been tending. This is true of London, and generally of all the large cities of England. At Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, in all the capitals of Europe—in a word, the facts are reproduced, the same movement of the rich population is in a westerly direction, and it is always on the western side of cities where are grouped the palaces of the kings and the mansions of those who are able to choose their places of residence.

After visiting the ruins of Pompeii and other ancient cities I am able to corroborate the assertions of M. Junod that this peculiarity goes back to the remotest antiquity. M. Junod, in searching for the reason of a fact so general, believes it may be referred to atmospheric pressure. When the barometric column rises the smoke and injurious vapors vanish rapidly into space. On the contrary, when the barometer is falling we see the smoke and exhalations hang over the surface of the ground. Now, everybody knows that the wind which oftenest causes a rise of the barometer comes from the east, and a falling barometer is accompanied by a west wind. When this blows it brings with it all the deleterious gases which it has gathered in basing over the city, and in consequence of the lightness of the atmosphere these remain near the ground. Thus it happens that the inhabitants of the eastern side of the city have not only their own smoke and deleterious vapor, but those of the western quarters, too, which are brought to them by these western winds; on the contrary, when the east wind blows it carries up the smoke and other vapors over the city so high that the inhabitants are left to enjoy pure air.

Thus it will be seen that the inhabitants of the western side of a city have pure air from whatever quarter the wind may blow. Besides, as the western winds are those which most prevail, they are the first to get to this air—all fresh and pure as it comes from the country. From these premises M. Junod deduces the following propositions:

1st. People who have the liberty of choice and especially those of delicate health, ought to inhabit the western sides of the cities.

2d. For the same reason all the establishments which disengage deleterious gases ought to be situated on the eastern side.

3d. Finally, when building a house in a city, or even in the country, the kitchens and outhouses ought to be placed on the east side.

In support of these propositions M. Elie de Beaumont brought forward some facts in support of the constancy of the general law which Mr. Jourdan had established. He referred in the greater part of the large cities which he had visited, this tendency of the more opulent part of the population to advance constantly towards the same side which, other things being equal, is always the western—Turin, Liege, Caen are examples. M. Moquin Tandon had remarked the same thing at Montpellier and Toulouse. Paris and London present, in this respect, analogous facts, although the rivers which water these two cities run in directions almost diametrically opposite. Paris increased in the direction of the northwest in the period when they built the Bastille, the Tournelles, the Hotel St. Paul, etc. But this was on account of the terror produced by the incursions of the Normans, whose flotillas sailed up the Seine even to Paris, and were only stopped by the Pont au Change. At this epoch, and as long as the Impression lasted, few people could be induced to inhabit Auteuil or Grenelle; but after the foundation of the Louvre, and above all, since the reign of Henry IV., the progress of population has been in the normal direction.

Letters from the Farm.

DR. SIR:—Will some one please answer through the FARMER, concerning the Barbary Hedge, whether it is a good hedge or not for this climate, and oblige

E. J. B.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.—A very fatal disease is prevailing among the chickens in this county. The symptoms are as follows:

The fowl appears very drowsy, with its wings hanging down, almost touching the ground, if you put your hand close to their bill, they will peck at it rather blindly; they eat but little, and what they do eat appears to do them no good, in fact it appears not to lodge at all in the craw, they finally within a few days become so weak that they are unable to stand up. I have been feeding them raw wheat, boiled wheat, corn and meal with cayenne pepper in it; also occasionally raw and cooked meat, but notwithstanding all my care, have not yet saved a single one of them so diseased. Will some of your readers inform me

through the columns of your paper, what kind of a disease it is; also, some remedy. I forgot to state in describing the symptoms that just before they die, they are very poor, and almost as light in weight as pigeons.

T. C. POLK,
South Bend, Kansas, Jan. 12, 1875.

For the Kansas Farmer.

SEED CORN—WHAT VARIETY TO PLANT.

Aside from relief, corn for seed is certainly the question for the hour, as the failure of the crop another year would be fatal. Permit me to make what may seem to be an extravagant assertion. Give the farmers of Kansas nothing but the early varieties of corn for seed and then call on them to produce crops sufficient for the wants of the State in a year just like the past one, and they would do it with millions to spare.

I have helped to raise 37 corn crops in Ohio, Illinois and 3 in Kansas, twenty seven of these crops I cultivated for myself, and never failed to raise less than 31 nor more than 81 bushels per acre, until the last two years that I planted the big late altogether, the late gets into roasting ear from the 25th of July to the 10th of August, while the early gets hard at this time and sooner, before the chintzbugs, drouth, hot winds, hoppers and pests attack them; and you get the ground in time to sow fall crops; purchase the early varieties only, and you stop propagation of chintzbugs; there is always moisture enough in the soil from the winter snows and spring rains, with early planting and good cultivation to mature the crop, and lastly you will always have good sound corn, and I say the same of potatoes. A neighbor last year planted close by me a half bushel of early Sanford's (I believe) the 23d, or 32d of April, it was fit to grind the 10th of August, 50 bushels per acre. Then others planted one bushel each of an early variety from Iowa, they raised 45 bushel per acre, there is none for sale here, but in Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan, doubtless there is plenty. If the Board of Agriculture will see to it, and urge farmers to plant early varieties of corn, all will be well with Kansas until seed time and harvest fall. J. W. ESTES, Rossville, Shawnee County, Kansas, Jan. 25, 1875.

EDITOR FARMER:—At the request of a friend in Kansas, I write a few lines for the FARMER in relation to tree growing.

I have taken much interest in the "Tree Culture" problem, for we too are on the treeless plains; but not long to remain, for though there is not a single full grown native tree in this country (Oseola) yet, since it was settled, two years ago, there have been hundreds of thousands of trees and cuttings set out, and in a very few years we shall have timber for fuel in abundance as well as live hedge fences. For the latter willow, Lombardy and Balm of Gilead are used, but mostly willow. Since the prairie fires have been stopped running here, thousands of cottonwoods and willows have sprung up along the streams and borders of the little lakes, the seeds of which must have blown for many miles, and wherever we have set out trees and have taken care of them they have grown vigorously, so that we feel justified in assuring you that the "treeless plains" of this country will grow trees, and that it will pay every Kansas farmer as well as every Iowan, to plant them.

T. P. BAILEY.

FROM NORTON COUNTY.

EDITOR FARMER:—The people of the extreme West are becoming anxious in regard to seed grain for spring planting, and their anxiety is born of dire necessity. Without money to purchase it, or teams able to draw it from where it can be obtained at reasonable rates (which would necessitate a journey of 25 miles) they naturally feel many misgivings as to the future, although in the present they are experiencing starvation and want. They hoped that it would be the first labor of the Legislature to make provision for a reasonable supply of seed grain for the extreme western counties, that they would be enabled to get it in the ground as soon as the season would permit, for it is a well known fact that unless farmers plant early in Kansas there is no certainty of a good yield, and wheat in particular should be sown in February or March, and farmers now would have no more than time to cart the wheat from the railroad and get it ready for sowing when spring would be here, and with it seed time. Therefore, delay in procuring seed grain will prove fatal to the west and thousands would be compelled after passing through the terrible experience of destitution and want during the winter to leave the country on the first approach of spring and seek a country where they could be supplied with seed grain as renters. But we hope no such calamity will be permitted and that our Legislature will act promptly—effectively, and that another harvest will cover our western hills and valleys with golden grain and make glad the despairing hearts of her many citizens.

Norton County has received but little aid. The relief bonds which were voted months ago, through the negligence of officials have brought no relief to the people yet the condition of many is becoming desperate and the consequence is easily foreseen. Yours,
WM. M. KEPLER,
West Union, Norton Co., Kan.

The citizens of Spring Hill, Johnson county, have subscribed \$1,000 with which to prosecute the dram shop act.—Oseola Register.

Patrons of Husbandry.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting at Odd Fellows' Hall, Topeka, on Saturday, February 27, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M. sharp, for the purpose of organizing a County Grange, in accordance with National Grange recommendation, and the recommended form of Constitution and By-laws. All Subordinate Granges in Shawnee and adjacent counties are invited to send their Masters, Past Masters and their wives, who are Matrons, and their delegates in accordance with said constitution. Signed
G. W. Clark, P. H. Geisler,
C. C. Gardner, Bro. Peckum,
G. W. Stone, B. F. Holmgren,
H. E. Bush, O. P. Seligter,
L. Palmer, and others.

Let us have a good attendance. Patrons, now that we have a call to organize a County Grange, let us see to it and make it a grand success. It will be the means of creating an acquaintance throughout the county and a sociability that cannot otherwise be instituted, and it will be a place for the interchange of opinions and experience of Patrons from parts of the county, and it can be made a model working institution, giving opportunity for improvement, and a great amount of good for the Order can be accomplished there that cannot otherwise be met except by a great expense financially. By such an organization we can bring forward all matters looking to our welfare, and from these it will be taken home by the delegates from the different Subordinate Granges and thereby we will get a great amount of good that would otherwise never be known or heard except by a few, and instead of creating an "aristocracy," as is claimed by some, it will create a thing just the opposite by giving an opportunity and furnishing a way for every member of the Order to be just as well informed as its leaders.

Now, Patrons, we are engaged in war, between monopoly, political shysters and designing vagrants, on one part, and the mass of brainy and sturdy tillers of the soil on the other; and in carrying on a warfare with such an adversary as we have mentioned, it becomes us to be thoroughly organized and equipped (not with warlike arms, etc.) with knowledge; charity and honesty, which are mightier than the sword. And to carry this conflict to a successful termination, for the Order, the people at large and the country, we must be so organized that every member of the army will have a knowledge of its movements, and have a discipline by which such knowledge may be attained, and the whole army move in one beautiful, peaceful and solid rank. With our noble cause in view we cannot afford to allow any thing to pass by which will be for our elevation, socially, educationally, morally, financially or otherwise.

OBSERVER.

Although the Grange business arrangements are barely begun, yet it is estimated that twelve millions of dollars have been saved by the Patrons of Husbandry for the year 1874. How? Not by wronging any individual or class, or by taking any undue advantage of others' necessities. But simply and mainly by resorting to doing business strictly on cash principles, in such a way as not to be obliged to share the great losses that are made by all dealers and manufacturers who sell on credit.

The seventy Granges already organized in Massachusetts are rapidly learning to walk in paths daily opening to them in the various business interests of the country, which are the paths of peace and prosperity.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

COLORADO STATE GRANGE.

The Colorado State Grange met in Denver during the week ending January 10th, 1875. We give the following as among the expressions of opinion upon questions of public interest. Our Colorado brethren may rest assured that the Patrons of Kansas will reiterate the sentiments contained in these resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Order of Patrons of Husbandry has for its principal object the elevation of humanity, physically, mentally and morally; and

WHEREAS, A large proportion of the best moral and religious element of the land is embraced in this Order; and

WHEREAS, Intemperance is the greatest evil of the present day, hustling off thousands of our fellow beings into a drunkard's grave, annually hearted widows, mothers and orphan children, supplying our almshouses with most of their inmates, and our prisons with three-fourths of their criminals; and

WHEREAS, This terrible evil is altogether incompatible with every aim and purpose of our most excellent Order; therefore

Resolved, First, that we, as Grangers, will, by every honorable method in our power, discountenance intemperance, and exert our influence on all proper occasions to promote the cause of sobriety.

Resolved, Second, that it is the sense of this Grange that persons of intemperate habits should not be elevated to any office in our Order.

To the Honorable House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States assembled:

We, the undersigned Patrons of Husbandry, citizens of the Territory of Colorado, would respectfully present that, in this Territory a very considerable portion of the public lands are held by the railroads crossing this Territory, and that said lands are withdrawn from private entry and settlement, and are yet mostly vacant, while the lands not so granted to the railroads, and that may be irrigated, are already taken up, settled and improved, to a greater or less extent; and that the settlers on such lands are having to bear all expenses of taxation for public improvements, which

heavily burden the actual settler, and result in the increased value and price of the said railroad lands, equally with the actually settled.

We, therefore, earnestly pray your honorable body to perfect to said railroads the title to said lands (not already perfected) granted by the Congress of the United States for their benefit.

And we further pray that you will, by enactment, render said railroads subject to all taxation, to be levied in the same way as taxation upon property owned by private citizens.

RAILROAD COMBINATIONS.—The danger of effecting a combination between the great trunk lines of the country seems over for the present, but no one can tell how soon it will be revived. The negotiations were not ended by any violent quarrel, or the development of any radical antagonism by any of the parties. The two roads mentioned did not see proper at the time to enter into the arrangement; they expressed no particular hostility to it, nor gave any urgent reasons for declining to become a party to the agreement; it was simply inconvenient then; six months hence it may be convenient, and as the matter is simply lying complete, a few days only would suffice to complete the entire arrangement, and we may have the announcement of a perfect league of the railways any fine morning, without a moment's warning.

That this will be a very serious evil, seems to us now beyond a doubt. We frankly confess that we are ignorant of any remedy that will meet the urgency of the case, short of a general law passed by Congress prohibiting such combinations, and we are not at all clear that Congress has the power to pass such a law. It may be suggested that new roads will obviate it; but he who thinks so does not take into account the almost impossibility of carrying through the building of a new road in face of the mighty opposition that could be made by the enormous corporation formed by the coalition indicated, nor does he recollect that it is equally impossible to run such a road after it is built, against the opposition which it would encounter.—American Farm Journal.

THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Annual Meeting of the National Grange at Charleston, South Carolina.

A Glorious Welcome from the Palmetto State.

From the Charleston News and Courier we condense a report of the proceedings of the National Grange:

The National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry opened in due form, in the sixth degree of the Freemasons' hall at 12:13 p.m. the 1st inst. Worthy Master Adams in the chair.

Present—Dudley W. Adams, Iowa, W. M.; Thomas Taylor, South Carolina, overseer; A. J. Vaughan, Minnesota, lecturer; A. J. Vaughan, Mississippi, steward; G. W. Thompson, New Jersey, A. S.; Rev. J. Trimble, B. C. Chaplain; J. W. Kelley, D. C.; Secretary, Mrs. D. W. Adams, Iowa, cases; Mrs. Thos. Taylor, S. C.; Pomona, Mrs. J. C. Moore, Maryland; Flora, Miss C. A. Hall, D. C.; L. A. S. Executive Committee—Wm. Saunders, D. C., chairman; D. Wyatt, Aiken, S. C.; E. R. Shankland, Iowa. And the following sixth degree members: J. M. Hamilton, Cal.; R. Q. Tenney, Colorado; E. B. Chew, Dakota; Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Smith, Georgia; A. Gelder, Illinois; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Smedley, Iowa; M. E. Hudson, Kansas; M. D. Davis, Kentucky; H. W. Lewis, La.; Joseph I. Moore, Maryland; T. R. Allen, Mo.; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Porter, Nebraska; Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Chase, New Hampshire; G. D. Hinkley, New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. Miller, N. C.; S. H. Ellis, Ohio; D. C. Clark, Oregon; T. T. Manger, Pa.; Wm. Maxwell, Tenn.; E. P. Colton, J. W. White, Va.; B. M. Kitchen, West Va.; J. Cochran, Wis.; J. R. Thompson, Wm. M. Ireland, D. C.; J. W. A. Wright, California; C. G. Parsons, Minn.; W. Duane, Wisconsin, Iowa.

The following new members were then admitted: Nelson Hain, Maine; J. J. Woodman, Michigan; Mrs. J. J. Woodman, Michigan; Ma. S. E. Adams, Minnesota; Mrs. T. R. Allen, Missouri; Mortimer Whitehead, New Jersey; Mrs. E. Ellis, Ohio; Mrs. D. Clark, Oregon; W. W. Lang, Texas; Mrs. J. Cochran, Wisconsin; Mrs. E. B. Crew, Dakota.

After the necessary action a large number of fourth degree members were then admitted as spectators.

Brother Thomas Taylor, worthy master of the State Grange of South Carolina, on behalf of that body, welcomed the National Grange in the following address:

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Worthy Master and Patrons: The first word for me to say to you is, welcome—welcome to those whom I have worked with before, and the brothers and sisters who have entered the National Grange since we last met.

It is part of the history of our order that the first suggestion of the institution occurred in this city to the mind of one present. I think our worthy brother and secretary would have worked with a good confidence in the result if he could have a vision of this eighth session of the Patrons of Husbandry met in the heart of South Carolina. We, as delegates, represent the order in thirty-six States and Territories, an order in whose principles and whose all feelings can be lost except those which elevate mankind.

Under the continued operation of these principles we hope by our combined efforts to attain a perfection in our vocation, and a weight in our existence as a class which will prove a benefit to the whole country.

The pursuit of agriculture is one in which there can be identity of interest. We do not raise the same products, but we are mutually dependent upon each other, and what is a benefit to one is a benefit for the class. We are endowed with ability in ourselves to work out our redemption. Our brothers in the North-east are limited in their products, but they prosper by their indomitable energy. Our fortunate brothers of the Northwest abound in life's necessities. Our brothers on the Pacific are giving us the good things that come on the grape, and throughout the South we can grow almost everything. With diversified soils and climates, what can prevent our becoming a powerful class, able to protect ourselves, if we are united?

We are here to give our best wisdom and energies toward developing the agricultural

power of the country. In the name of the Patrons of this State I welcome you, brothers and sisters, who are bound together with us in a compact to renew the influence of right principles and beneficial combination in this country.

We are glad you are here. Many of these representatives assembled here would probably have passed a lifetime, with very imperfect knowledge of the agriculturalist at this distance from them, except for being Patrons of Husbandry. We want you to go back to your ice and snow with hearts mellowed by the sun and welcome you found in this old city of the South. We give you, brothers and sisters, besides a welcome, a hearty invitation to come and live amongst us. Bring your friends and children, and people our land, and be confident of a cordial reception.

In behalf of the National Grange Bro. Smedley, of Iowa, responded in an able and stirring address.

PLAINTIFF'S, JUSTICES AND CLAIM AGENTS.

KANSAS FARMER:—I wish to call attention to an evil which is in our state, and which ought to be abated.

A plaintiff's justice, so known among the legal fraternity, is a justice of the peace, who, upon any pretext will bring a suit against some permanent farmer, or business-man, not requiring the plaintiff to give any security.

His costs being secured by virtue of said farmer, having the means, and not wishing to continue litigation, he will pay the costs rather than continue the case.

This justice invariably decides the case in his own interest, i. e. having no security from the plaintiff, if he decides against him he loses his costs, while by deciding against the defendant he is sure of them.

In many localities a justice is also a claim agent, or in partnership with some pettifogger who is an agent, and their fees are divided. Now "A" is a shyster who trumps up some claim against farmer "C," places it in the hands of justice "P," as a claim agent who brings suit, not to collect this claim, but to bring him in a good bill of costs; and as the shyster "A" is not required to give bond for the payment of costs, the case is decided against farmer "C" who pays the cost rather than be annoyed by appealing the case.

Now you say perhaps, the farmer can take the case before some other justice, but this is not always practicable, as the other justice may be too far away for convenience, or probably an interested party, as is the first justice.

I will cite one case which occurred in this vicinity.

E. A. worked for J. T. and received at various times, sums of money and goods, to more than his wages; yet he went to a justice and brought suit, no bond was required, and although the proof was plainly on the side of the defendant, the case was decided in favor of the plaintiff, so far as to throw the defendant into the cost.

Upon appeal, the decision of course was reversed, yet the trouble and the expense was so great that the defendant would have been better off had he paid this unjust bill of costs.

The law ought to be so modified as to require justices to take a bond from the plaintiff, for double the amount of the claim, and make it a penal offence for a justice to directly or indirectly be engaged in the claim business.

Yours truly, GRANGER.

New Advertisements.

THE GREAT SALE WEEK!
OVER 200
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 200 head of high class SHORT HORN CATTLE, and 30 CLYDE HORSES will be sold.

The opening sale of the series will be held at WAUKEGAN, ILLS. (35 miles north of Chicago), Tuesday, April 6th, when C. C. PARKS & CO. will sell 30 head of CLYDE HORSES, stallions and mares, some of them imported.

On the next day, that is Wednesday, April 7th, also at WAUKEGAN, ILLS., C. C. PARKS & CO. will sell the entire Glen Flora Herd of SHORT HORN CATTLE, embracing over one hundred head of the very highest breeding—Gwynne, Princeton, Erie, Minnie, Cornudas, Louisa, Fratt, Mazurka, Bright Eyes, etc.

Among the bulls to be sold, are the 4th Earl of Oxford and Devon, a bull with substantially all pure Bates blood, and impressive and excellent sire. 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. J. H. KISSINGER & CO., of Clarksville, Mo., will sell, also at WAUKEGAN, ILLS., DEXTER PARK (STOCK YARDS), CHICAGO, their entire Elm Grove Herd of SHORT HORN CATTLE, embracing about sixty odd head, representing several of the very choicest and most popular strains. Among them will be the celebrated cow Frill, mounds, Briles, Young Marys, Young Phyllis and others equally well bred and desirable.

On the day following, that is Friday, April 9th, Messrs. J. H. KISSINGER & CO., of Clarksville, Mo., will sell, also at WAUKEGAN, ILLS., DEXTER PARK (STOCK YARDS), CHICAGO, about forty odd head 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—Gwynne, Louisa, Mazurka, Miss Wilkes, Pomona, Rosebelle, Lady Fair, Young Marys, Young Phyllis are among the families which will be represented in the catalogue. Kissinger's Breedsplate 1718 and the celebrated show cow Linnetrie 84 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 sales, the purchaser giving satisfactory paper, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. 5 per cent. discount will be allowed for cash.

* For Catalogues, apply to C. C. Parks, Waukegan, Ill.; Elliott & Kent, Des Moines, Iowa, and Kissinger & Co., Clarksville, Mo. Each one will send supply the catalogue of his own sale.

J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

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 FINEST COURSE OF INSTRUCTION, FARMERS, MECHANICS, BUSINESS and WOMEN, are prepared with express reference to those 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 Entomology.

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 described 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 Miners, Geologists, 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 cost, except for use of planes and organs.

Boarding rates from \$4.75 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, Master of State Grange; Wm. Sims, Overseer; W. J. Popence, F. H. Dumbauld, J. B. Shaeffer, Executive Committee; A. Washburne, Treasurer; S. H. Downs, Secretary.

RATES.—The plan 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 an illustration of the difference between our rates and joint stock companies.

Joint stock company lowest cash rate, per annum on \$1,000.....\$5 00

On each \$1,000, for three years.....\$15 00

A policy fee of.....\$2 00-17 00

which amount is paid in advance.

The Patrons Association rates are:

A membership fee of.....\$1 00

On policy of \$1,000, first year's premium, 35 cents on each \$100.....\$3 50

Total cash paid.....\$4 50

A policy is then issued for 3 years, and a premium note taken for the remaining 2 years.....\$5 00

Total cost of insurance for 3 years.....\$9 50

The premium note is liable to cash at any time to pay expenses and losses. On a policy of \$500 the cost is as follows:

Membership fee for first year.....\$1 00

Premium for first year.....\$3 50

Total cash payment.....\$4 50

Note for remaining two years.....\$5 00

Total cost for three years.....\$9 50

Our rates are about one-half of the joint stock company rates, and only a small part of the premium required to be paid in cash.

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

The "Planet" Double-wheel Hoe

work Orleans, Boston, Garden City, Gallegos, Rockledge, etc., cover better and faster than any other kind of hoe. It is the best and most reliable. A LIVE AGENT WANTED IN EVERY TOWN!

MARKET GARDENERS, FARMERS, AND OTHERS,

WILL find it to their advantage to call on, or apply by mail to the undersigned for

Good, Pure Garden Seeds,

grown by J. B. ROOT, Rockford, Ill.; also, for S. L. Allen's "Planet" Hand Seed Drill and Wheel Hoe, that took the First Premium at the Kansas State Fair in 1874.

Sample machines to be seen near the Times office, North Topeka, where orders will be received for them and all kinds of GARDEN, FLOWER or FIELD SEEDS, at wholesale and retail rates.

Catalogues and price list on application. Prices and terms to suit the times. C. H. BARTON, Special Agt. Postoffice box 206, North Topeka, Kansas.

PATRONS' HAND-BOOK.

Price Reduced.

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

\$2.00 PER DOZEN.

J. H. HUDSON, TOPEKA, KANSAS

The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.
One Copy, Weekly, for one year, \$2.00
Three Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$5.00
Five Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$7.50
Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$12.00

ADVERTISING RATES:
One Insertion, 20 cents per line, nonpareil type.
One Month, 10 cents per line, nonpareil type.
Three Months, 10 cents per line, nonpareil type.
One Year, 10 cents per line, nonpareil type.
Special Notices, 25 cents per line. No advertisement taken for less than one dollar.

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS.

In the Breeder's, Nurseryman's and Seedman's Directories we will print a card of three lines for one year, for \$5. This will give a circulation to the card of nearly 500,000 copies during the year, the best offer ever made by a first-class weekly paper.

A BILL PROVIDING FOR A LANDED ARISTOCRACY.

Shall it become a Law?

A Legal Subterfuge with an Agricultural Title.

House Bill No. 356.

An act to encourage the manufacture of cheese and growth of stock.

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

SECTION 1. That the owner, agent or proprietor controlling and using not less than one thousand acres of land, located consecutively or in a connected body, who shall raise and feed stock, and construct a factory for the manufacture of cheese, from the production of cheese, from not less than 100 cows, pastured and fed on such land, from which cows not less than 10,000 pounds of cheese shall be actually produced each year, shall be subject to the provisions hereinafter specified.

SEC. 2. The owner, agent or proprietor of any tract upon which it is proposed to establish a cheese factory shall give immediate notice in writing of such intention, to the county commissioners of the county or counties in which said factory is to be located, designating the land to be used for such purpose, and from time to time, as such tract shall be increased or diminished; they shall also present a written notice thereof to said county commissioners.

SEC. 3. After such notice shall have been given, the owner, agent or proprietor of said land shall, without unnecessary delay, inclose said tract with a hedge fence, by planting or transplanting osage orange or such other plant for hedge as the county commissioners shall approve, and all defective plants shall be replaced from time to time until said hedge is fully grown, and the hedge itself kept properly cultivated and trimmed; but at such points as the growth of a hedge fence is not deemed practicable, some other legal fence shall be erected.

SEC. 4. There shall be maintained by the owner, agent or proprietor of said dairy and stock farm, at the points of ingress and egress of such roads as are now in use by the public, or at such points as the county commissioners may designate, and also at such points within the outer inclosure is may be necessary for the accommodation of the public, such convenient gates as shall be approved by the county commissioners; and while the same may be maintained in a condition that they may be opened and closed with convenience, such gates and inclosures across said roads shall not be deemed nuisances and obstructions within the provisions of the general road laws of the State of Kansas.

SEC. 5. The enclosure by hedging of said dairy and stock farm in the manner before mentioned, shall be deemed a legal fence: Provided, the said hedge shall be protected by a two board fence, constructed in such a manner as shall be deemed sufficient by the board of county commissioners of the respective counties in which said tract or tracts are located, until the same shall be grown, and become of itself a legal fence.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the owner, agent, or proprietor of said dairy and stock farm, to maintain all roads now in use through said farm, which in the judgment of the county commissioners are necessary for the accommodation of the public, in as good condition as they now are, but subject to the inspection and approval of said commissioners; and in consideration for such service the owners, agents, proprietors and employees of said dairy and stock farm shall be exempt from all other road-tax or duty outside of said land.

SEC. 7. Whenever such dairy and stock farm shall consist of more than five thousand acres in a connected piece or parcel of land, the school superintendent or superintendents, if the land lies in more than one county, shall, provided that there are not more than thirty children of the proper age to attend school district is formed, and provided the owners of the major part of said land petition to said superintendent or superintendents to have the same set off or consolidated in one school district by itself, shall meet, lay off and form the same into a joint school district, issue notices for the first district meeting, and shall file the proper papers in their respective offices; and such joint school district so organized shall not be changed except upon a petition signed by the owners of a majority portion of the land used for said dairy and stock purposes, and not then changed except by the joint approval of the proper officers of the several counties represented in said district.

SEC. 8. Any person or persons owning and occupying land within said dairy and stock farm, may for school purposes and taxation therefor elect to have his land deemed within any other district he may choose subject to the approval of the county school superintendent.

SEC. 9. It is also provided that when said dairy or stock farm includes a portion of more than one school district, the owner agent or proprietor thereof may elect to which of said districts for school purposes, taxation or otherwise his lands may belong, and when such election shall be made, it shall be deemed final.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect after its publication in the statute book, and continue in force — years.

Mr. Speaker: The committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the resolution respecting the manufacture of cheese, have had the same under consideration, and instruct me to report the accompanying bill back to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

W. J. BUCHANAN, Chairman.

The intention of the above bill, is to give the special privileges named in the bill, to one John Swinburn of Albany New York, who owns 20,000 acres of land lying in Shawnee and Jackson counties.

The title of the bill is an agricultural fraud. Section 1st is an innocent piece of humbug; to encourage members who desire to encourage manufacture of cheese and the growing of stock.

Section 2nd indicates that the bill is intended for those who propose to establish a cheese factory.

Section 3rd provides that the owner may plant a hedge fence, or erect some other kind of a fence. A shallow subterfuge.

Section 4th indicates the first real intent of the bill, viz: to give the power to any man owning a thousand acres, to fence in all who happen to be surrounded by this one or twenty thousand acre farm.

Section 5th makes the planting of a hedge row a legal fence provided it is protected by a two-board fence.

Section 6th which contains the next important fraud in this bill, allows the one or two roads now running through this 20,000 acre farm upon which roads there may never have been a furrow turned, to be maintained in as good condition as they now are; and for this immense benefit to the community, all owners agents, proprietors and employees of said 20,000 acre farm are exempt from all road-tax; thus virtually throwing the burden of keeping up the roads on the unfortunate small farmers living inside or near this monarch's principality.

Sections 7, 8 and 9 give the more flagrant and unparalleled violation of rights, in placing the school districting, changes of districts and taxation for school purposes in the hands of the large land owners, virtually disfranchising for school purposes, the small and non land owners; it gives an unheard of privilege to this 20,000 acre cheese farmer. At his imperial will he "may for school purposes and taxation thereof elect to have his land deemed within any other district he may choose."

We do not pretend to legal lore, but we believe the bill to be incomplete, without a further provision enabling this 20,000 acre cheese farmer to raise his calves on whey, for which public benefit he should be exempt from paying township, county and State taxes.

We do not know who is the author of this bill nor do we care, the KANSAS FARMER advocates what is just and right for the people, without fear or favor. We shall watch with more than ordinary interest, the progress of this bill. When it comes to a final vote we shall give our readers the names of the representatives who, in free Kansas, are trying to build up a landed aristocracy.

We may be wrong in our estimate of the above bill, but we think there has not been during this session, a bill introduced in either house, so antagonistic to the real welfare of the State and so full of danger and absolute wrong to the rights of her citizens as this. It is, when stripped of its legal and technical terms, a determined effort on the part of the owner of 20,000 acres of land to become a law to himself. It is special and dangerous legislation in the interest of a man owning 20,000 acres of land at the expense of the rights of small land owners around and near him. We do not think it possible in a Kansas Legislature that representatives will forget that the humblest citizen, the smallest farmer is entitled to every right before the law that is given to a large landed proprietor.

It is a matter of grave surprise and alarm, that the judiciary committee should introduce a bill of this character. The odious preferred railroad stock law of last winter, only swindled small and foreign bondholders, but this bill takes from the citizens living near this landed King, their natural and constitutional rights, under a flimsy pretext of protecting the manufacturer of cheese.

The curse of Kansas to-day, is the non-resident land owner, the man whose property is to be made valuable by the improvement and settlement of homesteaders and small farmers. Never before, in a Kansas legislature, was there such an unblinking attempt to steal the rights of the poor for the benefit of the rich.

The passage of this bill, or anything like it, would deservedly damn this or any other legislature. If the failure to pass this bill, should drive the owner of 20,000 acres from the State and out his princely estate into a hundred well cultivated farms it would be all the better for the prosperity of Kansas. If this bill becomes a law, common right and justice becomes a farce in Kansas.

WHERE TO BUY GRAIN, SEED CORN, OATS AND POTATOES.

Very many of our readers in Kansas are compelled to buy grain for feed, and the time is rapidly approaching when they will want corn, oats and potatoes for seed; and they cannot too quickly secure them. By the middle of March at farthest every farmer in the State should have his seed in store for the spring crop, and thereby save an useless amount of money and trouble when he ought to be fully engaged in preparing his ground. The readers of the FARMER will bear witness that we never endorse a firm or business unless we are fully satisfied that the parties are reliable and the business legitimate. It is with full confidence that we recommend to the farmers of Kansas and others wanting grain and seed, to the firm of Gardner & Gushling, Atchison, wholesale dealers in Grain and produce.

Capt. C. V. Gardner, the senior member of the firm was a citizen of Iowa, for more than twenty years; was a member of the Iowa State Board of Immigration, for a number of years, and his extensive acquaintance in the State, gives this firm superior advantages in purchasing. Their corn comes from the best grain producing portion of the State, and farmers buying seed corn from them can rely on its being first class in quality. They make corn a specialty though they have 5,000 bushels of choice Iowa Peach-blow Potatoes in their cellars at Atchison.

We would suggest that the executive committee of the State Grange and the State Relief Committee correspond with Messrs. Gardner & Gushling before purchasing or making any arrangements for seed and grain for feed. They are citizens of our own State and we believe in patronizing home institutions whenever possible. They are strongly endorsed by some of the best known men of Iowa, including Gov. C. C. Carpenter, also by Hon. Thos. Murphy, Gov. Gillick, Col. Martin, and Hon. Geo. Storch, President of German Savings Bank, at Atchison, also by Hon. J. H. Wilson, Clerk of U. S. Court, and Ed. Downard, Esq., Chief Clerk in Secretary of State's Office.

No men could have stronger endorsements by well known citizens, and we believe them every way worthy of confidence and patronage.

Minor Mention.

A CORRECTION.—The concurrent resolution introduced by St. Clair of Sumner, memorializing congress to grant the right of way through the Indian Territory for the use of the A. T. & S. F. R. R.—should read start from southeast corner of Sumner county, instead of southwest corner.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.—The American Newspaper Advertising Agency of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., New York, is the only establishment of the kind in the United States which keeps itself persistently before the minds of the people by advertising in newspapers. They evidently receive their reward, for we have it from a good source that advertising orders issued by them for their customers have exceeded three thousand dollars a day since the commencement of the year, and this is not a very good year for advertising either.

REPORT OF MEETING OF STATE GRANGE.—Our readers may expect, as usual a report of the meeting of the State Grange. The FARMER will always contain reports of all important meetings of Farmers organizations.

We would direct attention to the advertisement of W. H. Mann & Co., in which they offer to warrant Osage seed to grow.

They have been in the business for twenty-eight years, and we believe them to be honorable, and as one half the seed planted fails to grow, would it not be well to purchase of those who will warrant it to grow.

MR. E. W. MOODY of Pottawatomie county, in forwarding a club of subscribers says: "It is hard times but we can not get along without the FARMER. I have been to considerable trouble in getting up this small club but feel amply repaid in the prospect of the reception of the good old KANSAS FARMER."

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE STOCK.—In a private letter, Prof. Shelton, the farm superintendent, says of the stock:

The short-horn cow "Grace Young 4th (the \$800 cow) has just dropped a handsome deep heifer calf, got by Zenas King 15801 A. H. B.

As she is the second heifer calf, she has brought within a year, she is proving a particularly profitable animal to the college.

The Jersey cow "Duchess" has likewise dealt most handsomely with us. She this year gives us a beautiful fawn and white heifer calf, got by Glenco.

The young short-horn Zenas King, is fulfilling all the rich promises of his youth. In the "twist," loins, heart, and that truly short-horn point, the "crops," he is particularly gifted. It will be remembered by many of your readers that at 16 months he weighed a few pounds under 1,700, lbs a showing that is said to be unprecedented. He is now 56 months and although in light flesh lifts a few pounds short of 2,000 lbs.

Reported expressly for the KANSAS FARMER.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

HOUSE.

February 8, 1875.

Mr. Wells presented the petition of Jacob Stuart and forty-three others, praying that the office of county attorney be abolished; and of forty-eight persons for a state road from Concordia to Brookville.

Mr. Funston presented the remonstrance of Sophia L. Fostman and fifty others, against abolishing the law locating a road in Allen county.

The bill introduced by Mr. Bates, relating to mills was passed.

Also that introduced by Mr. Taylor relating to liens of mechanics was passed.

Also Mr. Peters' senate bill authorizing counties to issue relief bonds.

Also the bill introduced by Mr. Habbes defining the boundaries of the counties of Edwards, Comanche and Harper.

Also Mr. Motter's senate bill, relating to the election of a committee of the whole, Mr. Hall in the chair, the following bills were recommended for passage:

That by Mr. Repper to authorize school district No. 2, Anderson county, to issue bonds for the purpose of funding and paying certain indebtedness.

That by Mr. Cowan remitting costs, per centum and interest, on certain delinquent taxes in the county of Cherokee.

Honorable joint resolution introduced by Mr. Thacher submitting amendments to the constitution, and providing for biennial sessions of the legislature, was adopted.

Such bill introduced by Mr. Hall relating to the test of assent act was recommended for passage.

The passage of the following bills, among others was also recommended:

That introduced by Mr. Mackay requiring sureties on the official bonds of every county treasurer to acknowledge the execution of each bond, before some court, judge or justice of the peace, or other proper officer.

That by Mr. Willis making the records of the state and county courts, and of the commissioners of the permanent school fund.

SENATE.

Topeka, February 8, 1875.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Williams in the chair, a number of bills were recommended for passage.

The following bills were recommended for passage in relation to the centralists: Messrs. Peffer, Halderman and St. Clair.

The bill in relation to the protection of game was recommended for passage.

The county bond, refiled bill, was taken up and passed as amended by the house.

The senate, in executive session, made the following report: For assistant engineering clerk, Miss Alice M. Griffin; for assistant engineering clerk, Miss Emma L. Bristol.

SENATE.

February 9, 1875.

House resolution in relation to railroad combinations was passed.

Also a resolution extending a vote of thanks to Mrs. Bickelmyer.

That introduced by Mr. Halderman dispensing with the manuscript files of the house and senate journals.

That by Mr. Hall relating to the purchase of food and clothing for the destitute inhabitants of the state relief hospitals.

That introduced by Mr. Hall providing that any person contracting a promissory note, bill of exchange, bond or otherwise, to receive greater rate of interest than that allowed by the act, shall forfeit all interest, and shall recover no more than the principal of such note, bill, bond or other contract.

That introduced by Mr. Hall, to repeal an act entitled an act to abolish a criminal court in Leavenworth county, and to provide for the disposition of cases therein pending.

That introduced by Mr. Mackay making appropriations for the insurance department.

Mr. Elder's waiver of apprehension bill was defeated by a vote of 12 yeas and 12 nays.

The following bills were passed: An act to authorize the commissioners of the county of Leavenworth to appropriate \$2,000 for the purchase of land.

Mr. Malby's senate bill to amend the act relating to township and township officers.

Mr. Hall's resolution to amend the act relating to the sale of speed by agricultural organizations.

Mr. Repper's resolution to authorize school districts of N. J. Anderson county to issue bonds for the purpose of funding and paying certain indebtedness.

Mr. Cowan's bill remitting costs per centum and interest, on certain delinquent taxes in the county of Cherokee.

Two bills introduced by Mr. Cox, providing that in case of the sickness, disability, or absence of any district judge of the supreme court, or the judge of any other court, his powers in certain cases, be exercised by the clerk of the court.

Mr. Mackay's bill requiring sureties of county treasurers to execute an acknowledgment of their official bonds.

That introduced by Mr. Hall, providing for the sale of property in partition when the interested parties fail to agree.

Also that by Mr. Hall, providing for the collection of taxes on railroad property by civil action.

Also the bill giving justices of the peace jurisdiction in the recovery of specific personal property to the amount of three hundred dollars.

The bill introduced by Mr. Plunkett, providing for the assessment and collection of taxes upon property which has been taken from the owner or mortgagor.

Also that by Mr. Willis increasing the amount of the state treasury.

The bill introduced by Mr. Burgess abolishing protest damages on inland bills, was in committee of the whole.

The bill introduced by Mr. Morse requiring the trimming of hedges along fences was defeated.

SENATE.

Topeka, February 10, 1875.

Mr. Finney offered a resolution which was adopted, authorizing the committee on ways and means to investigate the question, and report a bill making appropriations to purchase land for the state house and penitentiary.

A resolution memorializing members of congress in reference to money due the Pottawatomie Indians was adopted.

The following bills were passed:

The bill repealing the preferred stock law.

Mr. Peffer's bill requiring plaintiffs in civil actions to give security for costs or to make deposit of money for that object.

Mr. Martindale's bill to abolish the board of commissioners.

Mr. Hopkins' bill substituted for the house bill appropriating \$50,000 of state bonds for the relief of the destitute.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Martin in the chair, a number of bills were recommended for passage.

Also the bill introduced by Mr. Halderman, providing for the employment of a clerk in grading a road from the city of Leavenworth to the city of Lawrence.

Mr. Benham's bill providing for the increase of the bond given by the trial jury.

Mr. Dow's bill to legalize the act of N. Taylor, notary public.

Mr. Finney's bill in relation to county jails.

Mr. Peffer's bill in relation to the powers of guardians in respect to the sale of property of their wards.

The bill introduced by Mr. Halderman, reducing the compensation of clerk of the criminal court of Leavenworth county, to ninety dollars per annum.

The bill introduced by Mr. Simons giving sureties the benefit of provisional remedies in action against their principals.

The bill introduced by Mr. Horton in relation to the duties of county clerks.

The bill introduced by Mr. Bridges, providing that school districts may elect between mixed schools, and furnishing equal educational advantages to both white and black children, to report to the senate all information coming before said committee, relating to the administration of the state government, or any department thereof, especially any petitions or other papers relating to the militia called into active service by the government.

Mr. Horton offered the following amendment: And he further resolved, that Senators Robinson and Bartlett be added to the committee on ways and means committee.

The resolution and amendment were adopted.

HOUSE.

February 10, 1875.

Petitions were presented by Mr. W. C. Smith—Of William Moorehouse, for payment of claim against the state for making a roster of the 19th Kansas Cavalry, while serving as adjutant general of the state; and by Mr. Cox—Of J. P. Park, for distribution among the people of Kansas, of a change of the county line of Davis county.

Mr. Thacher offered a resolution to the effect that Mr. Hubbs of Edwards county be allowed the privileges of the house, but without the right to vote, and that if he be allowed the per diem of a member during the session, adopted.

The bill abolishing protest damages on foreign bills, notes and bonds was recommended for passage, in committee of the whole.

The same action was had upon the bill introduced by Mr. Hall, appropriating \$50,000 for the use of the state grange relief committee for the purpose of paying freight on shipments of grain in bulk intended for the destitute people of the state, we desire to make a short statement of the reasons why the state grange relief committee ask for such an appropriation.

For some time past we have received letters asking us what can be done towards procuring seed for spring plowing and feed for animals to do spring plowing. Many of these letters state that friends of the writer will send them grain, if they can. "Can we ship it free?" If not it is useless for our friends to ship us grain, as we have no money to pay for freight.

Such statements and appeals are made nearly every day. We are compelled to answer that the railroads do not carry freight free, and we have no money with which to pay freight.

In some instances corn put in sacks for seed, in Iowa and Illinois, for distribution among the people of Kansas, has been taken out of cars and ground into meal, upon learning that grain cannot go free.

Your committee will readily see that our inability to pay freight, or to have it shipped free, will shut off the supplies of grain for seed and feed. Could we let it be known in Iowa and Illinois that provision was made for the payment of freight, large donations of grain will be made, and every dollar paid in freight by us, will bring the value of another dollar in donated grain to aid us in seedling the state.

In urging this appropriation, we do not ask it for the benefit of an association or society, but for the benefit of the whole people of Kansas. Our grange organization is not a local organization, but covers the entire state, and embraces two-thirds of the people for whom this aid is asked; nor do we, nor shall we confine our operations or distribution exclusively to members of our organization. This is a state organization, and recognized as such by the principal railroad of the state. We have agents at the principal railroad stations in each county in need of

aid. To him is shipped all supplies of grain, to be distributed to him to the local agents, in different parts of the country. Thus we have an organization, through the instrumentality of which every appropriation can be judiciously and economically expended.

SENATE.

February 11, 1875.

Mr. Peffer presented the petition of citizens of Montgomery county praying for a change in the heretofore law.

Mr. Peffer offered a resolution, which was adopted, being a substitute for a house resolution, endorsing and approving the act of the state central relief committee.

Mr. Thacher's house resolution in favor of deepening the mouth of the Mississippi river, was concurred in.

Mr. Malby's joint resolution, submitting to a vote of the people the question of holding a constitutional convention was on final passage defeated.

Mr. Halderman's Leavenworth and Centenary road bill was passed.

Mr. Hall presented the petition of Wm. Floyd, and 162 others, praying for the division of Howard county.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Williams in the chair, a bill for the protection of game, offered by Mr. Critchton was recommended for passage.

Also a bill regulating the salaries of county clerks, was recommended for passage. Counties of less than two thousand inhabitants, not more than \$100; in counties of two thousand and less than five, not more than \$150; in counties of five thousand and less than ten thousand, not more than \$200; in counties of ten thousand and less than fifteen thousand, not more than \$250; in counties of fifteen thousand and less than twenty thousand, not more than \$300; in counties of twenty thousand and upwards, not more than \$400. All fees are to be paid into the county treasury, and nothing is allowed the clerk beyond his salary.

HOUSE.

February 11, 1875.

Mr. Burgess' bill abolishing protest fees on inland bills of sale was passed.

The bill introduced by Mr. Beagle making an appropriation of money to the Kansas state grange relief committee to pay freight on grain in bulk, contributed for general distribution among the destitute people of the state, was adopted.

The bill making the auditor's records a check upon those of the state treasurer, in respect to the protection of the permanent school fund was passed.

In committee of the whole, Mr. J. Woods in the chair, the bill introduced by Mr. Martin, giving to any contractor, laborer, mechanic, or other person who performs labor or furnishes materials in the construction of railroads a lien on the road for the payment of the amount due, was recommended for passage.

In committee of the whole, the following bills were recommended for passage:

Mr. Johnson's bill authorizing county commissioners and others to sell railroad and other stock owned by such county, city or township.

An act to authorize school boards on school lands to purchase the same.

The bill introduced by Mr. Jennings to provide for the sale of lands and town lots in the county of Howard, upon which taxes assessed for the year 1874 remain due and unpaid, and the bill introduced by Mr. Willis to prevent the importation, running at large and sale of diseased horses, mules and asses.

SENATE.

February 12, 1875.

A message was received from the Governor announcing that he had approved the bill repealing the preferred stock law; also the bill changing the time of holding township elections to November 1st, and the bill authorizing the commissioners of Leavenworth county to issue certain bonds.

Mr. Gillespie offered a resolution requesting the treasurer of the state to furnish the state a statement of the amount of bonds issued by the state since its organization, and the amount of interest thereon; realized therefrom, etc.

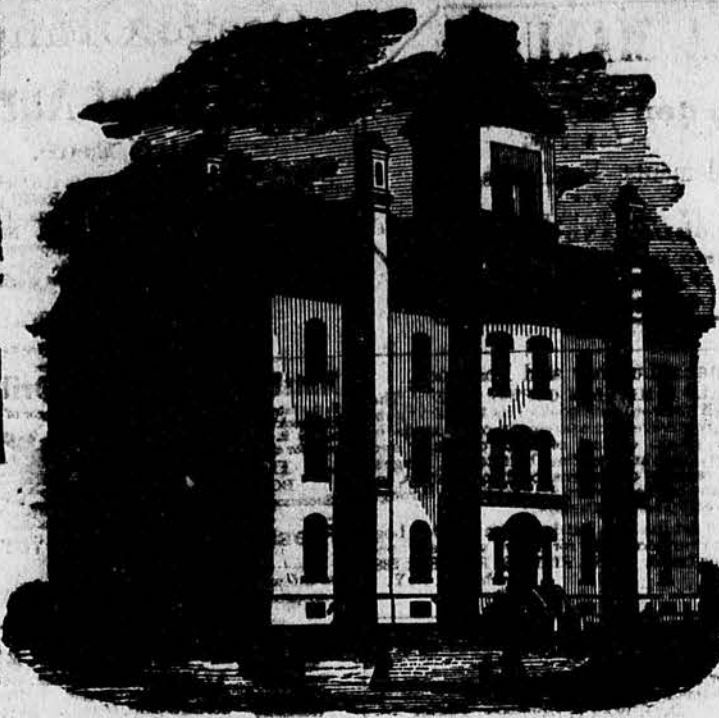
Mr. Peffer introduced a resolution, which was adopted, thanking congress for its appropriation of \$150,000 for the relief of the destitute.

The bill making appropriation to the executive committee of the state grange to pay freight on relief goods, was amended and passed.

In committee of the whole the bill fixing the compensation of county attorneys, was recommended for passage.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Carter—Of N. Williams and twenty-three others, of Sedgewick county, protesting against the division of said county.

By Mr. Bell—Of B. Hallowell, ex officio treasurer of Washington county, praying for a refunding of moneys overpaid the treasurer of state on account of state tax and sale of school lands; and



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