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## The Kansas Farmer.

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

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## Agriculture.

For the Kansas Farmer.

### A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Number 2.

BY JAS. HANWAY.

The potato, which has at this time been diffused amongst all the civilized nations of Europe and America, is also an article of recent date. It is but little over a century, since it became a common article of diet.

In a previous paper to the FARMER we gave a short history of its introduction into England by Sir Walter Raleigh, which we will not again repeat. It is however a strange incident that an article of such great value should be known at least a hundred and fifty years, before it became an article of common diet.

The Queen's table was supplied at the cost of fifty cents per pound, and it is equally strange that the first census of the United States, which gave us an estimate of the potato crop grown in this country, was the census of 1840—so unimportant was the growth and cultivation of this valuable tuber generally considered, even at so recent date.

### COTTON.

One of the most useful and important crops which has increased to a surprising extent within the last century is the growth and cultivation of the cotton plant.

Cotton and its use in manufacturing purposes has been known for many centuries but it was very limited until late years. The great drawback to its introduction as an article of consumption, was the difficulty of freeing the cotton from the seed.

This process originally was performed by hand which was a slow and expensive process. In the course of time the difficulty was overcome, and in the short space of twenty-four years, by the inventive ingenuity of three persons, two of them natives of England, and the other an American, the cotton interest became one of the most important which has ever engaged the attention of the agriculturists.

Salmon P. Chase, once delivered a lecture in the city of Cincinnati on the abolition of slavery in the West India colonies, and during a two hours discourse never mentioned the name of the venerable Thomas Clarkson. This was certainly a strange omission of my old and much esteemed friend. We are not willing to fall into a similar error. No person can speak of the introduction of cotton as a domestic article, without recalling the name of Arkwright, who in the year 1769 invented a process for spinning it; and of Hargrave, who, in the following year, gave to the world the spinning-jenny.

In 1793 came the great discovery which removed the difficulty of separating the cotton from the seed. One pound of cotton per day was a day's work when done by the hand; but when Eli Whitney's invention was introduced 300 pounds of clean cotton was the result of a day's work.

To give a more comprehensive view of the condition of things, which the great inventions of these three great benefactors gave to the world, it is estimated that by the use of machinery the work which previously required the labor of two thousand two hundred men to perform was done by one man.

There are but few cases which more forcibly illustrate the great and lasting benefits which have resulted from inventive ingenuity or the application of machinery to lessen manual labor and cheapen the comforts and necessities of life than the recent improvement which we have briefly referred to.

There was in the year 1793, three hundred and forty-five bales of cotton exported; in 1860 the quantity produced was over five millions of bales of cotton.

In connection with the increase of the cotton crop, there is a little incident worthy of notice as it illustrates how recent are many of our most profitable products. Robert Dale Owen (later of Robert Owen of Iowa) related when he was on a visit to the United States, a few years since, that he had manufactured at Lanark, in Scotland, the two first bales of cotton imported into Scotland, which was in the year 1793 or '94.

The following extract from Governor Hammond, of South Carolina, in his "Letters on Slavery," is somewhat out of the general subject treated of in these numbers, but as it gives the awful foreboding which this leading light of African slavery predicted would befall the South if the negroes were emancipated, it will be read with amusement:

"Who can estimate the consequences that must follow the annihilation of the cotton crop of the slaveholding States? I do not undervalue the importance of other articles of commerce, but no calamity could befall the world at all comparable to the sudden loss of two millions of bales of cotton annually. From the deserts of Africa to the Siberian wilds—from Greenland to the Chinese wall—there is not a spot of earth but would feel the sensation. The factories of Europe would fall with a concussion that would shake down castles, palaces, and even thrones. While the purse-proud, elbowing insolence of our Northern monopolists would soon disappear under the smooth speech of the peddler scourging our frontiers for a livelihood, or the bluff vulgarity of the South Sea whaler, following the harpoon amid storms and sheals. Doubtless the abolitionists think we could grow cotton without slaves, or that at worst the reduction of the crop would be moderate and temporary. Such gross delusions show how profoundly ignorant they are of our condition here."—Pro-Slavery argument, page 164.

How many "castles, palaces and thrones" were shaken down by the abolition of slavery? We are not apprised, but the census of 1870, six years after emancipation, reports three million eleven thousand nine hundred and ninety-six bales of cotton produced, in place of the two millions at the time the prophecy was made.

For the Kansas Farmer.

### FLAX.

Growing flax for the sole purpose of saving the seed is very much spoken of at the present time. Why do not some enterprising capitalists try and utilize the fibre, which is of twelve times more value?

If the seed is sown early in spring (as soon as there is no danger to be expected from frost) and gets a growth of a few inches before dry weather sets in, a good crop may be looked for. And when the fibre goes through the process necessary to separate it from the straw and is properly scoured, it should produce from four to six hundred pounds per acre, or even more. And this in the Irish market would be worth from ten to twenty dollars per hundred, according to quality.

Now, so far as I know from experience, the United States are depending chiefly upon Ireland for a supply of manufactured linen, whereas I think Kansas especially should be able to cope with any foreign market in producing her own linen goods.

I don't see any reason to prohibit this money making business except the lack of enterprise. It cannot be said there are no money men in the State, as I read every day of some other factory of a speculative character being started and I think it is a shame and a sin to see the heaps of threshed flax straw which meets the eye almost at every farmyard. They had saved eight or ten bushels of seed, which represented ten or twelve dollars an acre, and are seemingly satisfied. Whereas, that refuse after being properly handled would pay the producer ten, twelve—perhaps it might be twenty times this amount.

I have lived in the Province of Ulster, which is the principal flax producing portion of Ireland, and the farmers there, as a rule, rely on the crop of this one article to pay the rents to their landlords, who, allow me to remark, must be of the same species as the twenty-five per cent. money lenders of Kansas. And until such time as swindlers can be dispensed with, this western country will be impoverished. I believe this class of people are more devastating than all the grasshoppers and chinch bugs we have been visited by in the past.

I will not trespass any further on your space at present. Hoping some party, not depending on these twenty-five per cent. gentlemen (wolves in sheep's clothing), may take the matter up, and once started in the linen manu-

facture I have no fear of his success, I am,  
Yours,  
DELTA.  
Winchester, Kan.

### LUCERNE.

Forty years ago a friend wrote me the following experience or rather observation of "that most valuable of grasses," as he denominated it, Lucerne; and I gave the letter publication at the time in an agricultural journal, as follows:

It describes a piece of Lucerne belonging to a neighbor in Somerset County, Maryland, and as we are about in the same latitude, it occurs to me that it might do well here. Do you know any thing about it, and can you tell your readers where the seed can be got and at what price? I am resolved to try it this year.

But to the letter:  
"The piece consists of about three-fourths of an acre, and it has been cut—this makes the twelfth year, Johnson keeps two horses and three cows—has a full supply of milk and cream and more butter than he knows what to do with—much more than can be said of many farmers who have 500 acres of land without a lot of lucerne. This lot has been cut over once, and now before he can get half over again, the horses and cows getting more than they can devour, he will have to cut it and make hay of it to prevent it from getting too old. It comes several weeks before clover—may be cut four or five times, strikes its roots very deep and will therefore stand dry weather, and will last an eye-knew how long; for this is now a splendid crop, after being eleven years, and yet—farmers won't sow it! even Mr. Johnson's neighbors with a few exceptions, and with his success staring them in the face! told him that the common objection urged against it was that they cannot get it started—that the weeds and grass will smother it the first year—Walk with me, said he, and I will tell and show you all about it. The best previous culture, said he, is Irish potatoes; the hoe in that case kills grass and weeds, and he showed me a lot of his neighbor's which last year was partly on corn and partly on potatoes, both showed in lucerne this spring. That on the potato part was to a visible line, much better than the other. The way to manage it is this—take a rich lot of ground on which the water does not lie, winter or summer—cultivate in Irish potatoes—sow it down broadcast, 1st May 20 pounds of seed to the acre, and in July, cut it.—You may suppose from the looks of it the first season the weeds and grass would overcome it, but don't be alarmed. They die off and the second year the lucerne will survive almost in immortal vigor. The proof of the pudding is in eating it—here I saw the proof—when it is considered how early it invites the scythe—how rapidly it shoots up—how many cuts it will give in a year, and how many years it will last, it is safe to say that an acre of it, well set, is worth twenty acres of clover. \* \*

It would probably be better to sow it with oats, cutting off oats and lucerne in July; but what I saw had not the advantage of any protecting crop—the oats would probably assist in keeping down the weeds and grass. To conclude—the lot should be rich, well worked in potatoes, and well topped in February, from year to year, the oftener the better. That gives the crop an early and vigorous start. The farmer who once enjoys the benefit of a lot of lucerne for his horses and milch cows will never be without it.

### DECREASE OF NOXIOUS INSECTS.

Prof C. V. Riley says that the impression that noxious insects are on the increase in the land is a mistake due to the exaggerated accounts that have appeared in some of the agricultural journals. Many important discoveries in economic entomology, he says, have been made during the present year. There are about half a million of species of insects, but may be reduced to one hundred families of characteristic types, which a child may learn to distinguish as easily as he can learn one hundred different types of letters which compose the English alphabet, namely the Roman capitals and small letters.

Prof. Riley fully expects that text books on the rudiments of entomology will soon be prepared and introduced into our common schools, and be studied by the children as they now are in the schools of Germany.

## Horticulture.

### THE CHEMIST'S DUTY TO FARMERS AND FRUIT GROWERS.

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

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

There are doubtless many in this room who can recall to mind that ludicrous old story that the plants roots "ate" the soil, a mouth full at a time, though this process of mastication was explained to be noisless. I myself once knew an old farmer watching a gentleman mulching the shade trees of his lawn with fine saw-dust, delightedly exclaim, "There that's what I call sense. You see you want to make wood in your tree, and that's the stuff to make it of." But while now at the present day we know very decidedly that it is only in a primary form of the elements of carbonic acid and Ammonia and Nitric acid and the mineral matter of the soil that the plant takes up its food, yet we can not explain the process by which it accomplishes results, which to the chemist in his Laboratory are a marvel and an impossibility.

If you will take a piece of polished ivory or of hard bone or of smooth granite and bury them beneath the grass plants of a meadow and then after a few months once more disinter them, you will find their adamantine surfaces completely covered with a complex network of minute grooves or channels, each channel being the bed of a tiny rootlet which has thus eaten its way into the unyielding surface absorbing the matter thus dissolved, a process which we in our Laboratories can accomplish by no known chemical agency. Again while the chemist can tell you by his analysis to the one thousandth of one percent exactly what elements your soil contains, it is beyond his ability and always will be to tell what proportion of the elements of your soil is directly available to the plant as food, what proportion is reserve nutriment, and what proportion is of no value whatever. We are accustomed to regard the soil as something which was created untold centuries ago. Such is very far from the truth. Fertile soil to day is forming all around us. These minute particles of undecomposed rock within the earth are to-day gradually undergoing disintegration and are thus becoming available plant food. So that while the chemist may detail to you the constitution of your land as it is to-day he can not foretell its character as it will be to-morrow, nor next month, nor next year.

But on the other hand there are many instances in which an accurate analysis of a soil may prove of great value. Any absence of vitally important elements of plant food will thus at once be detected. Such a condition I have already intimated to you in the soils from Wyandotte county of this State. A still more remarkable illustration of the benefit of such an examination occurred not long ago. A commissioner appointed by the Canadian Parliament, sent a large series of soils to the chemical Department of the Michigan Agricultural College, for analysis. The soils were taken from a tract of land upon which a powerful Parliamentary ring were endeavoring to locate the Agricultural College of Canada.

These soils were the most remarkable specimens I have ever seen or examined. They were all with hardly any exception hard iron clays. The percentage of iron contained in them was in some instances startling, nearly enough to make them pay for smelting into cast-iron. More over in not a few of them the iron was in what is termed the Ferruginous condition. A condition which always indicates a sour and poisonous soil. The gentlemen who collected the specimens told me that the land was the most remarkable sight he had ever seen. So variously and highly colored by the iron oxide, that acres of it appeared like a brilliant and beautiful Brussels carpet. Indeed it was probably the worst piece of land in all Canada, and yet it was the proposed site for the educational institution for Canadian farmers. The soils were subjected to a rigorous analysis and the results forwarded to the commissioner, and when brought before



Parliament, though some of those honest old Englishmen roundly cursed the "Yankee professor" as they termed him, for thus exposing their proposed fraud; yet it killed the bill, sent the location of the college elsewhere, and prevented a parliamentary ring from filling their pockets with good Canada money.

The farm soils of Kansas offer a fine opportunity for the application of chemical analysis. Under the direction of the State Board of Agriculture this is a work which we have already in progress, and I am indebted to many gentlemen of this association for courteous and timely assistance in collection of soil samples.

Those of you who have received my circular upon this matter will observe that our farming lands can readily be classified into the divisions of Low Bottom, Second Bottom and High Prairie.

Now by making a number of examinations of the specimens of each class from all parts of the State, any farmer having before him the average analysis of each class, and seeing plainly the class to which his own land belongs can thus obtain a very creditable idea of its general condition. We hope speedily to have established a museum of Kansas soils, duplicate specimens of which shall be deposited both at the agricultural college and in the rooms of the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture at Topeka. The chemists of Kansas need never want for many busy lifetimes to come for an abundance of good work.

In addition to this examination of our farming soils, there are our *glister beds* to be developed, beyond doubt the finest and purest deposits of the kind in America. Then again the day is not far off when the farmer who has his own interests and that of his State truly at heart, will awake to an appreciation of the timely assistance which many of these commercial manures, superphosphates and guanos may render him in maintaining the high condition of his farm.

But at the present day many contemptible frauds are prevalent in throwing these upon the market. I myself have known of not a few of these so-called "superphosphates" which were made up of about 95 per cent of sand compounded with some vile, smelling ingredient which was supposed to indicate their "richness," and whose true value was not one twelfth of the price demanded for them.

Now we know that the wholesale druggist frequently purchases his Peruvian bark by the ship load according to the percentage of quinine, which by careful analysis it is found to yield.

We know that the silk weaver purchases his dye stuffs by the cargo, according to the percentage of coloring matter which they are found to contain. In like manner the farmer in purchasing his commercial manures should order them not by the bushel, nor by the ton, but by the actual percentage of fertilizing matter which they will furnish. Here then steps in the work of the chemist and here also lies the duty of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

These commercial fertilizers which are thrown upon the markets of Kansas should be made to pass the ordeal of a rigorous chemical analysis that their true value or their utter worthlessness may be plainly determined.

Further than this, upon the farm of this same State institution, experimental plots should be established, that the result of the chemical analysis of any fertilizer may be confirmed by its actual use in the growing of crops.

This work should be performed for the Kansas farmer, at his own educational institution without expense to him and without other remuneration than the knowledge of the needless expense which may thus be saved him.

Then too our important fruit interests are here as elsewhere subjected to constant encroachments from a host of fungoid maladies.

There are the *Yellows in Peaches*, which today are threatening to sweep the flourishing peach orchards of New Jersey and of Michigan from the face of the earth. Fortunately my friend Prof. Gale informs me that this malady has not yet made its appearance upon the borders of Kansas. But we may rest assured that its ultimate appearance among us is only a question of time. Then there is the apple tree blight and the pear tree blight, and so through the long list. The only efficient remedy in the case of yellows which the peach growers upon the shores of Lake Michigan have found to at all answer their needs, was a remedy suggested by the investigation of an eastern chemist, and no one can doubt that the complex pathology of many of these vegetable maladies can be best studied from the standpoint of chemical principles.

The application of chemistry as a science to the arts of agriculture and fruit culture is a theme which for the last three quarters of a century, men have vigorously discussed and are still discussing. I can not set before you more perfectly the true and noble relations which chemistry as a science should sustain to these arts than by giving you a sentiment which fell from the lips of Donald G. Mitchell, that prince of modern rural writers; and from his intimate acquaintance with Prof. Samuel W. Johnson we may accept his utterance as coming from the highest authority in our land.

"When a man" says "he buys clean copies of Liebig and Boussingault and walks into the possession of his land with his books under his arm, with the assured conviction that by their aid he is about to supplant old practices altogether, commit havoc with old theories,

raise stupendous crops and drive his old-fashioned neighbors to the wall, he is doomed to bitter disappointment. The cat-worms will catch the rot, his calves will get the scours, and he himself will probably lose his temper. There are contingencies about farming which chemistry does not cover and never can. Chemistry is an exact science. Agriculture an imperial art, and the two will remain so till rains cease and bread grows full baked.

A chemical truth is a truth for all the world and for all ages. If we can use it let us do so. But the mere presence of any particular substance in a crop, does not *ipse facto* warrant the application of that same substance to the soil. The man who fresh from his agricultural chemistry where he finds that cellulose enters largely into the structure of plants, thereupon gives his lands a dressing of cellulose in the form of clean plane saw-dust, would have his labor for his pains. It is a chemical truth that the starch of potatoes is one and the same thing with the fibre of an oak plank. But it is not an agricultural truth.

Faithful and long-continued observation of the mysterious procession of nature will alone justify us in our conclusion. A large part of this observation is supplied in the history of every farmer's experience, and another part by the earnest investigation of special scientists.

Where these two tally and sustain each other, we may be sure we are standing on solid ground. But where they are antagonistic we must weigh well the evidence on both sides and not conclude that either special science or practical experience has the monopoly of the whole truth. When the farmer and the man of science work together they will pluck up triumphs by the roots. "I remember" continues Mitchell "once hearing a distinguished pomologist in an oration on scientific study, propose the analyzing of all the different kinds of pears and of all the different kinds of soils, so that they might be mutually adjusted each pear to each soil. Now of course that worthy old gentleman never did such a thing and being a sharp man he never intended to; and yet it seemed not a very bad thing to say. As a rule I find the most modest epiphonies concerning these matters come from men of most distinguished scientific attainment, while the exaggerated premises flow from those who are slightly indoctrinated and who make up by an uproar of words and pretentious claims for the quiet confidence and farsighted moderation of real science; just as you will see some general in command, looking from end to end of his field, modest in his promises, doubtful for reason of his very knowledge. While on the other hand, some blarney corporal, puffing with regimental valor, knowing the positions only by the confused roar of the artillery will pompously threaten "to bag every man of the enemy." Science can not afford to stoop to breach the old methods, she must herself take hold of the work and show us how heavier crops can be grown more cheaply, that will be sending a shot home!"

And so, we gathered here to-night may shake hands in this great work of blending science and practice into an harmonious unity, in bringing nearer that period when agriculture should rank far up in the sisterhood of the sciences, for when viewed from this high standpoint it is a noble task. But let us remember that we have no child's play before us. We are dealing with that deepest of nature's mysteries, the soil and with those most perplexing of nature's laws, the forces which mould and govern it. We can afford no faction. Let not the farmer despise too deeply the theories of the man of science, nor the man of science under-value unduly the wealth of experience, which the farmer has at his command, but together let them press forward toward the mark, shoulder to shoulder. His life is least wasted who has added most to the world's wisdom.

Let us then prove faithful to this trust committed to us, that at the last upon the heads of each and every one of us as upon one of old, there may descend that gentle commendation "He hath done what he could."

#### Watering Flowers in Pots.

Many who have the care of window plants seem to think that the operation of watering is one of the simplest items incident to their care, and will hardly thank us for advice on this point, and yet we may safely hazard the assertion that more plants are injured, and more fail to reach their greatest perfection, from an improper mode of watering than from all other causes combined.

To so water the various varieties that their different wants shall all be supplied and no more, is an art acquired by but few, and the credit which some receive for fine collections is often due to the proper observance of this one item.

It should be kept in mind that the duty of the water is to dissolve and convey to the roots of the plant the food which they need; some plants must have a season of comparative rest, and, if such are watered liberally during this time, they will keep on growing and the necessary rest is not obtained. When any of my lady friends tell me that they succeed very well with certain classes of plants, such as the fuchsias, callas, lobelias and ivies, and fall with others, I at once set them down as being profuse waterers, who by too much water destroy such plants as will not bear it. On the other hand there are those who fall with this class of plants and succeed well with others, because their mode of watering does not supply enough for the wants of one class, but is about the proper amount for another.

Many plants are permanently injured by water remaining in the saucer; others often suffer from a bad selection of the soil.

Some of our amateur florists fail with a certain class of plants, of which the begonia may

be taken as a type, because they shower the leaves with cold water, but for this are successful with another class, with which the begonia will serve as a type.

As a general rule, from which there are few exceptions, the texture of the leaf may be taken as an index of their power to resist the application of water. Plants having porous, open or finely leaves covered with soft down, should be seldom if ever, moistened, while those having glossy or hard leaves will do all the better if washed frequently.

Our ivies, hoyas and cobeas seem to laugh at us after a good dashing, but the begonias, coleus and plants of the same class do not appear to appreciate it.—*Horticulturist.*

### Educational.

EDITED BY PROF. J. B. HOLBROOK.

#### HAND BOOK OF THE KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

The term *Hand-Book* is more frequently applied to the guide-books which the traveler is supposed to carry in his hand for continual direction as to route, description of objects of interest, and information as to all things of which a stranger in a strange land may wish to know; the name is most happily selected for a title to this brochure written by President Anderson not only to give the farmers of Kansas a clear idea of a journey which their sons and daughters ought to pursue and must pursue if consigned to his care, but to give a description of the shortest practicable route to any parents wishing to land their children at the point in life's journey called Self-Support. And, if this educational guide book does not liberate the people from a bondage to absurd pedagogics which compels them to double Cape Horn in their journey, the end of which is never reached by thousands, it will be because like Winkleried, it attracts the spurs of the tyrannical phalanx only to make an opening for those less brave to enter.

President Anderson has evidently concentrated here the conclusions drawn by years of observation. He has observed much, thought much. He has been convicted; for, if we mistake not, he was raised at the feet of Gamaliel and taught after the perfect manner of the law. He has been converted; and like Paul he wields a trenchant pen in expounding the new doctrine. He justifies the existence of his institution, the course of study and general management with a nervous vigor that carries conviction to the understanding; while the apt illustrations, frequently witty comparisons, and sarcasms, sometimes accompanied with a sneer, hold the reader to the end of the argument. There is evidently a man behind these sentences. The Lady said to Conius: "None but good men can give good things;" we do not wish to flatter President Anderson and have no personal end to gain; and we do not flatter him in the least; when we say that the writer of this hand book cannot be other than a superior man, a man of brains and commonsense, a man of strong convictions and earnest purpose, a man believing in him self and in the public—that it will appreciate an effort to render a great service, if it but know of the effort.

Utility is the touchstone which is used to separate the gold from the dross in education; and, if the mark on the stone shows impurity, the principle is distilled through an alchemic in this way:

"We are not denying the proposition that a study of speculative mathematics and of the classics disciplines the mind. Undoubtedly it does; but so does everything else that equally causes the pupil to use his mind. Neither a problem nor a Latin sentence, in itself, increases the ability to think; it is the *thinking* which one does in solving the problem or unearthing the meaning that, by the universal law of practice, makes the mind stronger. And we submit that the mastery of practical mathematics as really necessitates sturdy thinking as does the ordinary study of pure mathematics; that the knowledge gained is worth more to a greater number of persons; that, since mental discipline is given by all actual studying, the pupil who lacks money of time cannot afford to take any study simply for its disciplinary virtue; and that what an industrial education may be supposed to lose by its substitution of practical for pure mathematics, and of the English language for fancy and impure classics, is more than made up by its employment of other disciplinary agents."

But if on the contrary the test reveals purity and worth, it is placed in its proper place without hesitation:

"It will be found that practical mathematics, either as it treats of numbers or of lines, has a greater or less cash value for each of the trades. Take the case of two carpenters of equal skill in the use of tools and equal credit, about to bid for the erection of a costly building, the one a poor arithmetician, the other a practical mathematician. The latter understands exactly what the detail drawings indicate and what the specifications require; his estimates for material and labor are more exact, for his greater knowledge solves many questions that remain doubtful to the former; hence he allows less margin for work that is new to both, bide lower, employs his competitor's journeyman's wages, performs less physical labor and receives a far greater profit. With increased capital and experience he is more apt to become a builder and to earn a builder's percentage than the former."

The following sentence is more forcible than elegant, but its meaning cannot be mistaken.

"Knowledge would be shoved paying and first, and not, everlastingly, philosophic end first."

This with the following gives the key note to the argument:

"It is well for men to look the educational question squarely in the face, and to substitute common sense for traditional and groundless sentimentality."

The two following propositions are sustained by a line of argument that ought to fill Manhattan to overflowing with Kansas youth.

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

"Each trade requires a special ability, and, therefore, a special knowledge as well as specific manual drill."

The difference between the Kansas Agricultural College and other industrial institutions of learning is stated thus:

"The difference between our line and that of other Agricultural Colleges seems to be this: They take as an objective point the graduation of agricultural experts, who shall act as missionaries to working farmers. We take as an objective point the graduation of a capital farmer, able to make his living by farming. Their theory is that of the Normal School, training teachers who shall instruct scholars; our theory is that of training the scholar. Along the medical branch, they seek to graduate master builders or superintendents of machine shops; we seek to graduate intelligent and skillful carpenters, masons or blacksmiths. They strike directly for these industries considered the highest, and believe that in reaching them they include all below; we strike for the industries most commonly followed in this state, and by successfully mastering them expect to climb up to the very rarest."

Such a statement goes right home to the hearts of common people who know their children are not geniuses and cannot be made geniuses; but who want them trained so that their ordinary faculties may be of the utmost use to them.

Here is the intention explicitly stated:

"We aim to provide a KANSAS State Agricultural College, for the practical education of those who desire to follow industrial vocations."

In so doing, nothing of educational experience that is useful will be rejected because it is old; nor anything retained simply because it is practiced by literary colleges in educating for the professions. That which upon fair trial best serves our purpose will be employed; and that which does not will be discarded, though it were baldheaded with antiquity. Nothing will be attempted rashly; nothing being refused that promises effective aid in reaching and working the mine. And these statements apply not merely to the course of study, but to all methods and regulations. The management of such an endowment, for the accomplishment of such a purpose, is a weighty responsibility that neither because of public favor nor public criticism, can we afford to deviate from those measures which, in our judgment, will soonest and best execute the purpose of the grantor."

But President Anderson's discussion of "Sex in Education" is the portion of the Hand-book we most admire. This argument in behalf of girls is a clear strong current of common sense. It is useless to try to select a sentence or paragraph to illustrate the author's position on the subject. The whole should be read the world over. The Board of Regents can do no greater service to the commonwealth than by putting a copy of the Hand-book into the hand of every citizen.

### Hygiene.

#### Diphtheria and Kissing.

It would be hard to tell how much of the prevalent sickness and mortality from diphtheria is due to want of thought. As a rule, adults have the disease in so mild a form that they mistake it for a simple cold; and as a cold is not contagious, they think nothing of exposing others to their breath or to the greater danger of labial contact. Taking into consideration the well established fact that diphtheria is usually if not always communicated by the direct transplanting of the malignant vegetation which causes the disease, the fact that there can be no more certain means of bringing the contagion to its favorite soil than the act of kissing, and the further fact that the custom of kissing children on all occasions is all but universal, it is not surprising that, when the disease is once imported into a community, it is very likely to become epidemic.

It would be absurd to charge the spread of diphtheria entirely to the practice of child-kissing. There are other modes of propagation, though it is hard to conceive of any more directly suited to the spread of the infection or more general in its operation. It stands to diphtheria in about the same relation that the custom of hand-shaking formerly did to the cholera.

It were better to avoid the practice. The children will not suffer if they go unkissed; and their friends ought for their sake to forego the luxury for a season. A single kiss has been known to infect a family; and the most careful may be in condition to communicate the disease without knowing it. Beware, then, of playing Judas, and let the babies alone if you have sore throat.—*Scientific American.*

#### Flesh Wounds.

Every person should know how to treat a wound, because one is liable to be placed in circumstances away from surgical and veterinary aid, and where he may save his own life, the life of a friend or of a beast, simply by the exercise of a little common sense.

In the first place, close the lips of the wound with the hands and hold them firmly together to check the flow of blood until several stitches can be taken and a bandage applied. Then bathe the wound for a long time in cold water. "Should it be painful," a correspondent says, "take a pan full of burning coals and sprinkle upon them common brown sugar and hold the wounded part in the smoke. In a minute or two the pain will be allayed, and the recovery proceeds rapidly."

In my case a rusty nail had made a bad wound in my foot. The pain and nervous irritation were severe. This was all removed by holding it in smoke fifteen minutes, and I was to resume my reading in comfort. We have often recommended it to others with like results. Last week, one of my men had a finger-nail torn out

by a pair of ice-tongs. It became very painful, as was to be expected. Held in sugar smoke twenty minutes the pain ceased and promised speedy recovery."

We have seen it stated also that the fumes of burning sugar will cure the neuralgia and ear-ache if allowed to penetrate the nostrils and ears.

#### A PLATE OF PORK.

ECONOMIZING FOOD.—It is trite but true that for a fattening animal shelter and warmth are equivalent to mud food. The fat of a hog is carbon mainly, the walls or cells in which the fat is stored only consisting of nitrogenous matter. Carbonaceous food is therefore mostly required for fattening animals. Starch is a carbonaceous substance as much as oil or fat. The composition of starch is 12 atoms of carbon, 10 of hydrogen, and 1 of oxygen. Oils and fats (the latter differing from the former only in the degree of solidity) differ very little in their composition from starch. In the process of digestion starch is decomposed, and its carbon is made available first to sustain respiration and the animal heat, and second to increase the store of fat. Oily food serves the same ends in the animal process, but it is found that food rich in oil is enabled to add more rapidly to the store of fat than that rich in starch. A very considerable portion of oil from the food rich in that element is directly assimilated, and it is found in practice that to give the best results food rich in fat or oily must be mixed with the starchy food. Thus corn is a food which fattens more quickly than wheat or barley, and cotton seed or linseed oil cake produces fat faster than corn. The choice of food for fattening hogs depends, however, mostly upon its relative cheapness and convenience. But it is most to the purpose here to notice the fact that no fat is made until the needs of the animal to furnish its animal warmth and the carbon to be used up in the process of breathing are supplied. When these needs are met the surplus goes to make fat. If there is no surplus no fat is made. If the demands upon the animal's physical system are excessive, by reason of exposure to cold, and the waste of fat is great in consequence the production of fat is proportionately lessened; it may be either very small or stopped altogether, or it may be that the animal is obliged to consume more food to supply the greater demand upon its system. Herein lies the secret of the waste of fat by exposure to cold and the economy of warmth and comfort. The present year, corn is scarce, and dear. It will therefore be more than usually necessary to see that fattening hogs, as well as store hogs, are comfortably housed and kept warm. The earlier, too, that hogs can be fattened, the less will be the waste of food in maintaining the animal heat.

#### INDIAN MEAL AS A VEHICLE FOR HEAT.

The application of heat to the body as a remedy is very common. Wringing out clothes in hot water, infusions of hops or other plants, and plunging them upon the part affected is probably the plan most frequently pursued. This practice is objectionable, because it needs close care to prevent wetting and chilling when cool and also to be so frequently renewed and applied to keep up the due amount of heat. If jugs or bottles of water are employed they are liable to become broken or uncorked, to leak and deluge the bed. Besides, when water is used as a vehicle of heat it causes moisture, which is undesirable, particularly so in a good conductor of heat. If sand or saw is employed the weight is objectionable. In looking about the resources of an ordinary household for a substitute I was led to select Indian meal, as it is on hand in the largest of light weight, not unpleasant in odor and particularly because it holds heat for a long time. This latter fact I noticed when a mercy, finding that corn meal would, after grinding, bear several miles transportation, and a delivery and deposition in the bins of the granary would for hours still be warm from the fraction of grinding.

When, therefore, it is desired to apply dry heat to a person it is only required to place a quantity of Indian meal in a baking pan on a heated stove, and stir constantly till thoroughly warmed. It should not be burnt. It can now be put into woolen sacks and tied up and applied as a hot bottle usually is; or into lagae flannel bags if for the abdomen. In a case of successful resuscitation of a new-born child, the heated meal was poured into an oblong chafing-tray and a flannel cloth laid over it and the infant in it. The cloth yielded, and the child was partially buried in the warm meal. It found that the meal retains its heat long and when it cools it does not chill, which is a very important consideration. Two sets of bed or wraps may be provided, so while one is being applied the other may be heated. The meal is not weighty. The aroma of it when heated is rather agreeable than otherwise. It is now my favorite vehicle for applying heat.—*Cor. Herald of Health.*

An Irishman recently stopped at a hotel in Des Moines, where pretty high bills were charged. In the morning the landlord made out the bill of damages and presented to Pat. After head glanced over it the latter looked the landlord in the face and exclaimed: "Ye put me mind of a snipe!" "Why?" asked the landlord. "Because ye're very nigh all bill."



## Patrons of Husbandry.

It is requested that all Granges within the state report the names and postoffice address of their Masters and Secretaries, elected for the ensuing year, to the Secretary of the State Grange, G. W. Spurgeon, of Jackson, Neosho county, Kansas.

It is also requested that each delegation from every county report the names and postoffice address of the Masters and Secretaries of the subordinate Granges of their respective counties at the coming meeting of the State Grange, on the third Wednesday of February next.

G. W. Spurgeon,  
Sec. State Grange.  
Topeka, Jan. 14, 1874.

## To Deputies.

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

## NOTICE TO SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

The Secretaries and Treasurers will please bear in mind that their Reports should not be sent to the State Agent at Topeka. We have received a large number of the reports of both Secretary and Treasurer, some of them addressed to State Agent, which, after being opened, costs the agency for remailing.

Secretaries should send their reports to G. W. Spurgeon, Jackson, Neosho county; and Treasurers, to H. H. Angell, Sherman City.

J. G. Orris.

## CASH RECEIPTS RECEIVED BY THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE SINCE LAST REPORT.

Jan. 4th, Grand Prairie 302 to Jan. 11th 10 00	Nebraska 10 00
5 Flat Rock Grange, Ind. for Kan. 10 00	Nebraska 5 00
" Curry, 703 Indiana 11 00	" 5 00
" Butterville, 1378 Indiana 5 00	" 5 00
" Big Creek, 66 Kansas 10 00	" 5 00
" By Bro. Stewart from West Virginia friends 131 00	" 10 00
6 Hilldale Grange 419. 10 00	" 15 00
" Union Grange 807. 5 00	" 4 00
11 Elm Grange. 5 00	" 10 00
" Peru Grange Illinois. 5 00	" 5 00
" Star Grange 895 Neosho Co. 10 00	" 5 00
" Mill Brook Grange 483 Illinois. 5 00	" 2 00
" Stealing Grange 27 Illinois. 5 00	" 248 75
" Seneca Grange 240 Illinois. 2 00	" 5 00
14 Forwarded by M. E. Hudson. 248 75	" 8 00
" Hickory Grange 114 Illinois. 5 00	" 48 80
" Barbridge Grange 280 Illinois. 8 00	" 6 85
" Ozark Grange 79 Kansas. 48 80	" 2 80
" Coxes Creek Grange Kansas. 6 85	
" Mayflower Grange 627 Illinois. 2 80	

We were not able to get our list of goods shipped, this week, will have it next.

W. P. POPPENO, Relief Agent.

## COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING.

All the Delegates to the February meeting are earnestly requested to come prepared to give full information as to the destination existing within the jurisdiction of their own Grange, showing name of each party and number in each family needing aid, also, the kind and amount of aid most needed. A full attendance is expected. Meeting will be held promptly at 10 o'clock A. M. on Saturday February 6th 1875.

G. W. Stone,  
Master.

## For the Kansas Farmer.

## AMONG THE PATRONS.

## BY OBSERVER.

On Saturday, Jan. 24, we were present at the installation of the officers of Sherwood Grange. The Master is J. Welch; Secretary, Lizzie Coberly.

The ceremonies were conducted by Past Master Cozier, assisted by Bro. Clark, of Lynn Creek Grange, after which we had some very good remarks from several brothers. The feeling seems to be good and the Grange progressing.

On Tuesday, 5th, we went to Pauline Grange where they had a public installation. Master, Bro. Garrett; Secretary, Bro. Wilder.

The ceremonies were conducted by brothers Sims, of Capitol Grange and Clark of Lynn Creek Grange, assisted by Bro. Swan.

After the installation we had a sumptuous repast, served by the sisters of Pauline Grange and all were made to "feel that it was good to be there."

After this we had remarks from brothers Clark, Sims and Hyatt, and all went home thinking that the Grangers were better than they had expected to find them.

Wednesday, the 6th, Lynn Creek Grange installed her officers, subject to the criticisms of the world. The house was well filled, mostly by young folks—juvenile Grangers—who were there for the purpose of getting all that could be caught.

The meeting was taken in charge by the master and the installation conducted by Bro. Cozier of Sherwood, assisted by Bro. Garrett, of Pauline Grange.

Master, G. W. Clark; Secretary, sister H. E. Howey. The Master delivered quite a lengthy address, on the past, present and future prospects of the Order.

After the ceremonies were over the audience was served with all the apples they could care for. We then had speeches from Mr. Merritt and Mr. Young. Both gentlemen were in sympathy with our objects, but Mr. Young seemed to think that "brains and honesty" were very much below par in the Farmers' Movement. They were followed by brothers White and Cozier, who showed them conclusively that the nation's statesmen were farmers and self-made men.

The meeting closed about 11 o'clock, all saying that if that was a sample of the Patron's meetings they must come in.

The members were very much disappointed in not finding Bro. J. K. Hudson there, but he was excused as he was too unwell to attend.

Thursday, the 7th, the officers of Progressive

Grange were installed by Bro. Clark, assisted by Bro. Swingly. Master, John Beard; Secretary, S. Canfield.

Bro. Clark made quite a lengthy speech, on "Conducting the Subordinate Grange." We find in our visits that it would have an excellent effect if members would visit more and become more acquainted, as more unanimity of action is necessary.

Lynn Creek, Shawnee County.

## TO A GENEROUS PUBLIC.

Having full confidence in the generosity of those whom a kind Providence has blessed with the comforts of life, I feel it my duty to make an appeal to you in behalf of the suffering ones around me, that have been stripped of every thing that would sustain life for themselves and teams.

Our town is new and nearly all the inhabitants have been here only one and two years. They are all homesteaders, and came here with rather limited means, and they have been paying out for their living and horse feed until their resources are all exhausted.

Unless assistance comes here soon many will starve and freeze for fuel cannot be obtained without the money, and coal is worth \$8 per ton.

There is a great deal being done for sufferers, but as yet our town has not received any assistance whatever.

I think any one would be willing to contribute if they could only realize the vast amount of suffering the grasshoppers have caused us here.

We were stripped of every thing in a few hours' time—that which had taken months of hard toil to plant and cultivate.

Many families are in actual want now and must be sustained until another harvest, as work cannot be obtained here.

Our relief committee consists of Clark Baldwin, J. G. Snow, Thomas Cowger. All supplies sent in care of M. J. C. Bean, Grange Agent for Reno County, Kansas, will be properly cared for and equally distributed to the sufferers.

Mrs. P. A. BIRCH.  
West Greeland, McPherson Co., Kansas.

Resolved, That we sincerely hope that the coming Legislature will pass an act protecting quails in Kansas, for five years, believing that in so doing the ravages of the chinch bug would be materially lessened.

The above resolution passed the Council at its last meeting in Oskaloosa, Kansas, December 13th, 1874.

J. W. SHERADDER,  
Secretary.

On December 14th, 1874, West Greeland township, McPherson County, the Aid Society met and the following officers were elected:

Chairman, H. C. Fink; Secretary, B. D. Rathburn; Treasurer, J. G. Snow; Distributing Committee, J. Schlatter, C. Baldwin and T. Cowger.

Motion made and carried that Jacob Schlatter be selected to go east and solicit aid, and that all goods be sent to the following men:

James G. Snow, Clark Baldwin and Thomas Cowger, in care of Mr. J. C. Bean, of Hutchinson Grange, Agent of Reno Co., Kansas.

The following is the list of officers of South Branch Grange, No. 1016, for the ensuing year: Master, E. G. Brewer; Secretary, Riley M. Hoskinson; Treasurer, John Millon.

Grange alive and doing well.

R. M. HOSKINSON, Sec.

Grange No. 613, Patrons of Husbandry, at Grange hall, in the city of Emporia, December 16, re-elected J. F. Stratton, Master; and I. G. Taylor, Secretary.

## Take Your Wife.

Every farmer should by all means bring his wife into the Grange. Don't commit the folly of leaving her at home on the erroneous supposition that she has no interest in the great question of raising farm products and selling them. Attend the Grange with your wife. If the children are too small to be left alone, leave them in charge of your neighbor who is too conscientious to join a secret society; or if you can't do better change works—you staying with the children one week, and she the next. An evening at the Grange will give your wife needed rest and social enjoyment; besides she will learn much that she needs to learn of the practical work that supports the family. It is possible, too, that the ready wit and practical intelligence of woman may aid greatly in the accomplishment of the ends sought after by our organization.—N. J. Granger.

## For the Kansas Farmer.

## WHERE TO BUILD.

## BY S. B. KOKANOUR.

What is man without happiness? The normal and fundamental functions of man are adapted to enjoy happiness. It is only when man violates and neglects the laws established to promote this happiness that he becomes dissatisfied and unhappy.

We generally spend most of our time at home. Hence our homes should in all their departments be made to contribute to human enjoyment, be made as convenient and agreeable as possible. Their exterior should be made to conform to the laws of convenience and happiness, as well as the internal arrangements.

The observing man, as he travels over the beautiful prairies of Kansas, is pained to see

the poor choice men frequently made in the location of farm buildings. When a man begins a new home he cannot bestow thought to better advantage than that which is devoted to home comforts and conveniences in the arrangements of the farm buildings. So much depends, directly and indirectly, on the proper location and arrangement of the house, barn and outbuildings, that very often much of the joys of home and life are lost because of mistakes made here. There is so much passing to and fro to do between them, that their access should be made as easy and pleasant as possible. Only one step saved in the distance each time in passing from one to the other, will amount to much in a year, to say nothing of a lifetime. Ascending and descending a steep bank or hill is also, in addition to loss of time, very irksome and wearing on the constitution. The approaches from the highway and other portions of the farm must also be taken into consideration in connection with this subject, and should be easy and pleasant.

I cannot see any satisfaction in having a house in the bank of a ravine, with the stables in the same situation. There may possibly be extreme cases where a man may so situate temporary buildings, but the earliest possible time should be taken to remove them to a more suitable location.

The site for permanent occupation should, in my opinion, be on a high and level part of the farm, with the easiest approach to bring in the hay, grain and other products from the fields, and also in passing from the barn to every part of the farm for an easy distribution of manure, which all farmers will soon find it necessary to apply to all cultivated lands.

By all means have a sharp lookout for good drainage around your buildings. There is perhaps nothing more disagreeable than to be compelled to wade through the mud every time there is a shower or thaw.

Clay Centre, Kansas.

## Meteorology.

## MONTHLY WEATHER REPORT.

SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.  
LEAVENWORTH STATION, Jan. 1, 1875.

## TABLE

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

DATE.	BAR. AM.	TH. AM.	HUMID.	RAIN.
Wednesday.....1	30.04	38.8	74.8	
Thursday.....2	29.94	48.5	78	
Friday.....3	30.04	48.8	78.8	
Saturday.....4	30.10	48	83.8	
Sunday.....5	30.21	40.8	69.8	
Monday.....6	30.18	42.5	55.8	
Tuesday.....7	30.27	33.5	74.5	
Wednesday.....8	30.37	42	55.8	
Thursday.....9	30.21	32.3	61	
Friday.....10	30.33	34.3	69.8	
Saturday.....11	30.24	35.8	67.5	
Sunday.....12	30.31	42.8	72.5	
Monday.....13	30.19	38	75.8	
Tuesday.....14	30.46	29.8	70.8	
Wednesday.....15	30.08	34	76.8	
Thursday.....16	30.25	32.3	72.8	
Friday.....17	30.54	18.3	64.8	
Saturday.....18	30.22	30.8	62.8	
Sunday.....19	30.06	32	74.5	
Monday.....20	30.18	32.5	75	
Tuesday.....21	29.90	31.3	84.3	
Wednesday.....22	29.99	31.8	61.2	
Thursday.....23	30.14	32.3	74.5	
Friday.....24	30.12	34.3	65.5	
Saturday.....25	29.87	34.3	69	
Sunday.....26	29.90	32	69.8	
Monday.....27	29.81	33	67.8	
Tuesday.....28	30.32	32	65.3	
Wednesday.....29	30.63	14	59.5	
Thursday.....30	30.64	17	77	
Friday.....31	30.51	24	80.7	
Monthly Means.....	30.16	32.7	70.8	1.85

Highest Barometer, 30.708; Lowest Barometer, 29.58; Range of Barometer, 1.119; Highest Thermometer, 57.4; Lowest Thermometer, 1; Range of Thermometer, 56.4; Prevailing wind, South; Average Direction, South; Maximum Velocity, 8 miles per hour; Total Number of Cloudy Days, 3; Rainy, 6; Fair, 7; EDGAR MCGOVERN, Sergeant.

## METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY.

## For the Year 1874.

Prof. F. H. Snow's Annual Report as Meteorologist to the State Board of Agriculture.

Station, Lawrence, Kansas. Latitude 38° 58', longitude 95° 16'. Elevation of barometer and thermometers, 884 feet above the sea level, and 14 feet above the ground; rain gauge on the ground; anemometer 105 feet above the ground, on the dome of the University building.

## TEMPERATURE.

Mean temperature of the year, 54° 33', which is 1° 25' above the mean of the six preceding years. The highest temperature was 108° on the 5th of August; this being 4° higher than any previous annual maximum on our record. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 47° 58'; at 2 p. m., 62° 49'; at 9 p. m., 50° 18'.

Mean temperature of the winter months: 38° 80' 68' above the average; of the summer, 80° 92' 45' above the average; of the autumn, 53° 92' (1862 above the average).

The coldest month of the year was February—the coldest February on our record—with mean temperature 27° 5'; the coldest week, February 20th-26th, with mean temperature 19° 24'; the coldest day was December 29th, with mean temperature 7° 3'. The mercury fell below zero but twice—January 3d and December 29th.

The hottest month of the year was July, with mean temperature 83° 62'; the hottest week was July 19th-25th, mean temperature 89° 33'; the days were August 5th and 11th, which each had a mean temperature of 94°.

The mercury reached or exceeded 90° on 58 days, viz: 4 in May, 6 in June, 21 in July, 24 in August, and 3 in September. There were nine days on which the mercury reached or exceeded 100°: viz: July 24, 25, and August 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 17.

The last light frost of spring was on April 23d. The first light frost of autumn was on September 15th, giving a period of 145 days entirely without frost. The last severe frost of spring was on April 9th; the first severe frost of autumn was on October 23d, giving a period of 207 days without severe frost. No cold weather during the year caused any damage to fruit.

## RAIN.

The entire amount of rain, including melted snow, was 28.87 inches, which is the smallest annual rainfall on our seven years' record, and falls below the average rainfall of the past six years by 5.43 inches. Either rain or snow fell on 99 days, 4 less than the average number. The longest interval without rain during the growing season, March 1st to October 1st, was 15 days, from July 23d to August 8th. The number of thunder showers was 20. The marked deficiency in the rainfall of July and August resulted in great damage to the crops in all parts of Kansas, and produced the only severe and extended drought since 1860. The amount of excess or deficiency in the rainfall of each month of the year is indicated in the table appended to this report.

## SNOW.

The entire depth of snow was 48 inches, distributed as follows: January, 7½ inches; February, 10 inches; March, 4 inches; November, 14 inches; December, 7½ inches. The last snow of spring was on April 16th; the first autumn snow was on November 17th. The annual amount of snow, as given above, is 20.88 inches above (nearly double) the average for the six preceding years.

## FACE OF THE SKY.

Average cloudiness of the year 45.54 per cent. of the sky, which is only 0.06 per cent. below the average. The number of clear days (less than one-third cloudy) was 155; half clear days (between one-third and two-thirds cloudy) 168; cloudy (more than two-thirds) 102. There were 27 days without a cloud, and 80 days without a trace of the sky. August was the clearest month, with a mean cloudiness of 24.95 per cent. March was the cloudiest month, mean cloudiness, 62.27 per cent. The mean cloudiness at 7 a. m. was 50.79 per cent.; at 2 p. m. 48.82 per cent.; at 9 p. m. 37 per cent.

## DIRECTION OF THE WIND.

During the year (three observations daily), the wind was from the southwest, 335 times; northwest, 224 times; northeast, 109 times; southeast, 142 times; south, 76 times; north, 54 times; east, 42 times; west, 8 times; calm, 24 times. The south (including southeast, south and southwest) winds outnumbered the north (including northeast and northwest) winds in the ratio of 553 to 468.

## VELOCITY OF THE WIND.

The number of miles traveled by the wind during the year was 145,885. This gives a mean daily velocity of 899.6 miles and a mean hourly of 16.63 miles. The position of the anemometer cups at an elevation of 105 feet above the ground, the most elevated point for many miles in all directions, secures exposure to the full force of the wind. The maximum velocity attained was 65 miles an hour on September 18th. The greatest daily velocity was 1,061 miles on January 3d. The strongest winds were in April and November; the lightest were in February and June.

## BAROMETER.

Mean height of barometer column, 29.121 inches. Mean at 7 a. m., 29.146 in.; at 3 p. m., 29.096 inches; at 9 p. m., 29.121 inches; maximum, 29.845 inches; at 7 a. m., January 24; minimum, 28.267 inches, at 3 p. m., November 23d, this being the lowest reading on our record except that of January 16th, 1870, 28.191 inches yearly range, 1.578 inches. The highest monthly mean was in December, 29.235 inches; the lowest was in May, 29.027 inches. The barometer observations are corrected for temperature, but not for elevation, thus affording the means of determining the altitude of our station.

## RELATIVE HUMIDITY.

Mean for the year, 65.52; at 7 a. m., 76.5; at 2 p. m., 49.18; at 9 p. m., 70.87. The dampest month was December, humidity 79.4; the driest month was August, humidity 49.03; There were 14 fogs during the year.

## FORCE OF VAPOR (IN INCHES.)

Mean for the year, 0.319; at 7 a. m., 0.317; at 2 p. m., 0.310; at 9 p. m., 0.329; greatest, 0.863 at 9 p. m. July 30th; least, 0.08 at 7 a. m. December 29th; highest monthly mean, in June, 0.803; lowest, in January, 0.121.

New York, Jan. 11.—The indignation meeting held in Cooper Institute, to-night, to denounce the outrages against the political rights of the people of Louisiana, was one of the most remarkable events of the kind ever witnessed in this city in numbers and enthusiasm; The doors were opened half an hour before the usual hour. The rush was terrific, and at a quarter past seven room could not be had in the great hall. The confusion became uproarious, shortly before eight o'clock, the reporters at the sides of the stage having to be a retreat before the overwhelming numbers on either flank.

The entrance of Mayor Wickham and a crowd of friends was the signal for applause, which soon became lost in rills and laughter at men clambering into the organ gallery. The platform was thronged so that there was barely room for a little space around the chair. Those on the platform appeared to be mostly Democrats. Mr. Bryant and Peter Cooper were among the last to arrive and were heartily cheered. August Belmont called the meeting to order, and Mayor Wickham was made chairman. The meeting was addressed by William Cullen Bryant, Wm. M. Everts, J. S. Thayer, Wm. E. Dodge, Geo. Ticknor Curtis and ex-Gov. Solomon.

A long series of resolutions were read denouncing the interference of the military in state affairs, and condemning the dispatches of Gen. Sheridan. Loud and long continued applause followed each clause which denounced the conduct of the military authorities in the state of Louisiana. Mayor Wickham put the question on the adoption of the resolutions as read, and they were carried amid the loudest uproar and a perfect storm of "ayes."

The colony of Mennonites mentioned in the Associated Press dispatches of Wednesday, passed through Topeka late Thursday evening to their temporary quarters in Hutchinson and Great Bend, near which towns they propose to locate, on lands of the A. T. & S. F. Railroad. The report that they were going to Colorado to settle was erroneous. They will soon be followed by another colony, which will also find homes in the Arkansas Valley of this State.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

## THE KANSAS STATE Agricultural College

NOW furnishes a THOROUGH and DIRECT EDUCATION to those who intend to be FARMERS; MECHANICS, or to follow other Industrial Pursuits. THE FOUR COURSES OF INSTRUCTION, FARMERS, MECHANICS, BUSINESS and WOMEN, are prepared with express reference to these things:

1. What the student knows when received;
  2. The time he will remain;
  3. The use which is really made of a given science in his proposed occupation, the studies being so arranged that, at the close of each year, he will have gained that knowledge which is of most value in his business.
- The FIRST OBJECT in each course is to make every student a Master of the English Language, and an Expert in its use; and also, skillful in Mathematics as employed in every day life, including Book Keeping, Business Law and Industrial Drawing.

In addition the special object of the FARMERS COURSE

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

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

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

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

## SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES

are offered to students of Higher Chemistry, to 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.
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## THE COURSE FOR WOMEN

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

## TUITION ABSOLUTELY FREE,

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

Boarding ranges from \$2.75 to \$4 per week. Students PAID FOR LABOR on the Farm and in the Shops, which is not educational, and which the institution needs.

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, Treasurer; W. P. Popenoe, F. H. Dumbauld, J. B. Shaeffer, Executive Committee; A. Washburne, Treasurer; S. H. Downs, Secretary.



## The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.  
One Copy, Weekly, for one year, \$2.00  
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Three Months, 12 cents per line, nonpareil type.  
One Year, 10 cents per line, nonpareil type.  
Special Notice, 25 cents per line. No advertisement taken for less than one dollar.

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS.  
In the Breeder's, Nurseryman's and Seedmen'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 200,000 copies during the year, the best ever made by a first-class weekly paper.

### OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

DR. JOHN A. WARDER, Ohio.  
GEO. P. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kan.  
DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.  
S. T. KELSEY, Hutchinson, Kan.  
MRS. CORA DOWNE, Wyandotte, Kan.  
"JUNEBERRY," Wyandotte County.  
MRS. M. S. BEERS, Shawnee County.  
MRS. BOULANGER.  
"RAMBLER."  
"BETTY BADGER," Freeport, Pa.  
DR. A. G. CHASE, Leavenworth, Kan.  
JOHN DAVIS, Davis county.  
JUDGE JAMES HANWAY, Lane, Kan.  
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R. S. ELLIOTT, Kirkwood, Mo.  
W. M. LAMBERT, Manhattan, Kan.  
NOAH CANNON, Lawrence, Kan.  
C. W. JOHNSON, Atchison, Kan.  
"OLD CENTRE," "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER GUY," W. P. POPEJOE, ALFRED GRAY, PROF. SNOW, PROF. KEDZIE, PROF. MUDGE, and host of other valuable contributors, who will assist in giving the farmers of Kansas a paper, not equalled in the country for originality and merit.  
A special and interesting department of the paper will be the short letters from farmers and breeders, on the subjects of agriculture. To give 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.

### DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP.

Help is coming to us daily, from all parts of the east, and summed up in a newspaper, or in a committee's report, it looks like a great deal, but when distributed over such a large state as Kansas, a few boxes, or even a few car loads to a county, it seems very little, and really will sustain and clothe but a handful, out of the multitude of needy.

In nearly every eastern paper we see appeals for aid for the grasshopper sufferers, but side by side with these, is invariably to be found urgent calls for the organization of the charitable and wealthy in cities for the relief of the poor in their own midst; and engrossed as we are with our calamities, and few of us have realized that in the very general closing of eastern manufactures, the poorer laboring classes of the eastern states and cities have lost their only dependence and are now in an utterly destitute and helpless condition. With all these people to be supported by charity, we should feel doubly thankful for the liberal donations we have already received, and remember that our eastern friends cannot afford to contribute very largely to our relief. The year has been such a generally calamitous one, that as the cold increases and more kinds of work are stopped, every portion of the country seems to have all it can do to keep its own poor. In the hour of our need let us remember this and not blame all of our trouble on Kansas. The sad inmates of the solitary and barren homes of our Kansas prairies, are not more alone and lonely than the poor, disheartened widow and her starving children in some obscure hovel in a great city. They suffer the same pangs of hunger and cold and despair and alike feel that both God and their fellow men have deserted them. It is such a hard winter that those of us who are comfortable must not stand back waiting for the wealthy to relieve all this distress, but share our whatever it may be. It will take all there is to spare from every one of us, the supplies don't come half as fast as the calls for aid.

Almost every western member who came to the legislature this week presented statistics of the destitution in his county and urgent appeals for immediate relief, and several of our richest eastern counties, are forced to enter the same plea.

We are not reminding our frontier settlers of these facts merely because "misery loves company" but to show them that they might have fared just as hard if they had been in some other locality as in western Kansas, and to encourage them to believe that they can probably retrieve their losses just as soon where they are as any place else, and that they will receive aid sooner than almost any place else, because the pride of more eastern localities did not prevent their condition from becoming known.

Kansas stands just as good a chance of having a good season next year as any state, times will only be "tight" here, until money is let "loose" in New York; merchants are losing just as heavily every place as they are here, and farms are mortgaged just as irretrievably in almost all western states, and many eastern ones, as they are in Kansas. "Moving" won't make us rich, three of them are as bad as a fire you know, and we believe this is as good a country as the continent affords, let us have faith that our rich prairies will bring us abundant harvests next year and that the predicted revival of business prosperity will come with the early spring.

### THE ELECTION OF STATE PRINTER.

Geo. W. Martin, the present State Printer, was re-elected in joint convention on Tuesday, January 19th, 1875. Mr. Martin's election is due to his having been a faithful and honest public officer.

### CONCERNING FARMERS AND LEGISLATION.

Notwithstanding the volumes of buncombe that have been written and spoken in adulation of the profession of agriculture, the key to success remains the same: viz.—profit. It is with no disrespect to the romantic side of agriculture, that we reiterate the oft repeated aphorism which has found a place in these columns viz: that capital and co-operative effort are the greatest needs of western farmers. To tickle the vanity of the farmer, who labors from dawn to dark to make ends meet, by telling him he is engaged in the noblest and most independent occupation of man, is the stale and common nonsense of the politician. Kansas and the whole west, with its farms mortgaged almost beyond redemption, helplessly struggling against high taxes, poor crops, and markets so distant that half the produce of the land is given to secure sale for the other half, contemplates the future with doubt and uncertainty. Legislation, State and National has been in the interest of money, and labor and its products are now forced to the wall almost bankrupt and ruined. The people demand relief. Year after year they have witnessed offices multiply, salaries and expenses of their public servants increase, while the returns upon the raw products of the soil have lessened, introducing into three-fourths of the farmers homes of the west, the gaunt skeletons of debt and mortgage. Eastern capital is flowing in to be loaned upon real estate security, at ruinous rates of interest. Farmers are forced to borrow at twelve, fifteen and twenty-five per cent interest, when their returns are not three per cent upon their capital. If the small land holders of the west would escape peonage, they must demand changes in legislation in the interest of the producers of the country. It is easy enough to indulge in "spread eagle," concerning our rich lands, our mineral resources, and our undeveloped water powers, but an examination of the records of the county clerk's offices of the west, showing the public and private indebtedness of the people, reveals the true condition of affairs. The solution of the problems which are fore shadowed by the present condition of the manufacturing and producing classes of this country, the aggressive and protective legislation demanded by money in its aggregated forms, will yet tax the best minds of the country. The failure heretofore, of the agriculturists of the west has been in undervaluing the importance of legislation. The monied powers of the country are present wherever their interests are at stake, they secure such legislation as they wish, and by co-operative effort, prevent measures adverse to their profits. This is true of all interests mercantile, professional and speculative; the representatives of agriculture without organization, without co-operation, are used by the wily and skillful lobbyists and politicians as mere tools to further their ends. Painful as it is, this is a plain statement of the general facts and farmers unskilled in the arts of lobbyists and tricks of politicians, will continue to be used to secure legislation against their own interests so long as they remain unorganized. It is due to the future of agriculture that the representatives of that interest co-operate without regard to party, to prevent antagonistic legislation and to secure such measures of mutual benefit as their wisdom and common sense dictate. Agriculture will be unprotected in legislation until the representatives protect themselves by co-operation.

### THE NEWSPAPER STEAL.

We are pleased to be able to note for our readers that the Legislature unequivocally voted down the proposition to furnish each member with newspapers. This small leakage of six or eight thousand dollars is without a pretext of propriety. The few newspapers which are thus distributed over the State, are usually and most naturally sent to the influential friends of the members who are best able to buy them. There is no doubt that there exists a demand throughout the State, on the part of the citizens, for information of the proceedings of the legislature, and if some plan could be devised by which an official report could be printed each day for free distribution, it would not only be a source of satisfaction to members and citizens generally, but also be money well expended. To be compelled however to buy a garbled and personal report, interspersed with impudent opinions of the reporter, and paid puffs of his friends, colored by partisan and prejudiced feelings, is probably the most unsatisfactory investment a member can make. We presented the readers of the FARMER last year, with proceedings in supplemental form which were made for one of the papers of this city, but were so objectionable on account of the reasons above named, that we regretted the undertaking before it was finished. To employ a special reporter and give to our thousands of readers the proceedings would cost a \$1000 or more which the closeness of money matters forbids this year. We shall hereafter, we hope, each year give gratuitously in supplemental form, the proceedings of the Legislature. During this session we shall present a weekly summary which will give all important actions of both houses.

### OUR LEGISLATIVE REPORTS.

The summary of Legislative proceedings published in this issue are not as perfect as they will be hereafter.

The reports presented in the FARMER will commence each Monday and summarize the proceedings of each day during the week.

### THE RELIEF PROBLEM.

The practical and successful solution of the question of relieving our destitute citizens is engaging the attention of our present Legislature. Our own fear is that the extent of the destitution will be underestimated rather than exaggerated. Every day increases the number of applicants for help. A commendable state and personal pride has led our people to hide their necessities and to believe that some way or other would open up to them to tide over the winter without calling for help. Hundreds of people who will accept assistance only because there is no alternative, people who have helped their less fortunate neighbors are yet unheard from among those who have been visited by drouth, chintz bugs and grasshoppers. To attempt at this time to underrate the importance and necessity of prompt and generous action on the part of our State is not only criminal and superficial short sightedness but it will show as the destitution increases a conspicuous absence of true statesmanship. The present facts and indications point most unmistakably to the fact that by April there will scarcely be a half dozen counties in the State but what will demand assistance, counties which boasted, three months since, that they could take care of themselves, are now asking aid for thousands of their people. To lay aside all false pride, state and personal, and to grapple with this great question has become the most serious duty of our representatives now assembled. That unworthy persons may secure help, that unscrupulous men may undertake to speculate upon the people's misfortunes is to be expected and to be guarded against if possible. The press of the east, which generally urges every claim Kansas makes for help, are beginning to ask why our State has not done something to help herself.

### AN INVESTIGATION NEEDED.

We had occasion last year to call the attention of the Legislature to the fact that there were members sitting in the body who had no legal right to their seats. We do not propose at this time to discuss whether the action of these members imperils the legislation of the session or not, but to ask in the name of right and justice that a full, fair and impartial investigation be made of the organization of the last dozen counties organized, and to determine how many of the members representing these new counties have a constitutional right to their seats. It is well known to all citizens who have given the subject intelligent examination, that there have been a number of counties organized without the constitutional number of citizens, heavily bonded by reckless gambling politicians, the bonds sold and the money stolen. We believe when the organization of these new counties has been thoroughly investigated it will show the blackest page of systematic plundering and corruption ever known to Kansas history. The members representing these new counties are no doubt innocent parties, but if they are holding seats in violation of the express terms of the constitution, it is but just and right that they should be deprived of them. A political whitewashing and electioneering committee was appointed at the late special session of the Legislature, which the honesty of the present body, we hope, will not repeat. Every taxpayer and every citizen of Kansas who has an interest in the welfare and good name of his State has the right to demand a thorough investigation of these new county frauds. For the credit and honor of the State let the people speak through their representatives upon this subject.

### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture was held in the Senate chamber, Wednesday evening, January 13. Capt. Geo. T. Anthony, the president, occupied the chair.

A committee on credentials was appointed to ascertain who were entitled to seats as *ex officio* members of the several district and county agricultural organizations.

A large number of delegates were reported present.

The Secretary, Alfred Gray, made his financial report, showing the total receipts to be \$19,675.77; disbursements, \$18,845.77; undrawn, \$830.

J. C. Wilson, Treasurer, made a report of the disbursement of the moneys in accordance with orders drawn by the President and Secretary, which corresponded in amount to those named in the Secretary's report. The report was adopted and referred to a committee of five.

The Board then proceeded to an election of officers which resulted as follows: Geo. T. Anthony elected President without any opposition; entire vote cast for Alfred Gray for Secretary; J. C. Wilson elected Treasurer without any opposition.

A ballot was then taken for five members of the board, and the following were elected: W. P. Popejo, Shawnee County; Col. John Kelly, Sedgewick County; Joshua Wheeler, Atchison County; O. J. Harmon, Linn County, and S. T. Kelsey, Reno County.

C. B. Lines, late Pension Agent has been appointed Receiver of public moneys at Topeka.

### Minor Mention.

#### STATE GRANGE MEETING.

By order of the Executive Committee, the coming meeting of the Kansas State Grange Patrons of Husbandry will be held at Topeka on the third Tuesday in February, A. D. 1875. Owing to the condition of the treasury and the immense demand for relief, the Executive Committee would suggest to the members of the State Grange in each county to elect but one delegate to this meeting, with power to cast the vote of the whole county, and thus make a large saving to the State Grange in expense. We trust the members will see the force of this suggestion and act accordingly. Arrangements will be made for a reduction of railroad fare over most of the lines. Parties arriving in Topeka will report at once to the State Agency office, and be assigned quarters for the session.

F. H. DUMBAULD, Chairman Ex. Com.  
W. P. POPEJOE, Secretary.

C. F. Conklin, of Lyon county, passed through Topeka on Tuesday, January 19th, 1875, with full credentials from the Granges of his county, the county officials and fully endorsed by the officers of the State Grange. Mr. Conklin is well qualified to represent the true condition of his county.

Editor Farmer: Enclosed please find ten names and twelve dollars and fifty cents for ten copies of Kansas Farmer, to commence with the first No. of the year if possible. Your paper suits me better than any Agricultural Paper I ever read, and I always read Agricultural Papers before any others. That article of Col. Tweeddale's is worth to the farmers of Kansas, ten times more than they have ever paid for the paper. I hope you can make it a financial success. Yours truly, W. W. Cone.

In reply, Brother Cone, I would say that for the past twenty days the FARMER has averaged fifty new subscribers each day.—ED.

Mammoth—The Kansas City Times of January 10th, containing a review of the year business of Kansas City, comprises four sheets of thirty-six columns each, the largest edition of the kind ever issued west of St. Louis. The enterprise of the Times Company well illustrates the irrepressible pluck of the west.

The cold weather—The "oldest inhabitant" of Kansas fails to recall a winter as cold as the present one. The absence of sleet and rain, however, is advantageous to the stock which with the exception of old horses will winter very well considering the limited amount grain there is fed.

The American Newspaper Directory is an epitome of newspaper history. It is also regarded as an official register of circulations. This feature, requires the closest scrutiny to prevent it from leading to abuses. The plan, adopted by the publishers of the Directory, to secure correct and trustworthy reports is rigid in its requirements and adhered to with impartiality. Successful publishers, who have something to gain by a comparison, are generally prompt, not only to send reports in conformity but give Messrs. George P. Rowell & Co. such information as enables them to weed out unsubstantiated statements of pretenders in journalism. The popularity of the book, and the general confidence in its accuracy and good faith are attested by the immense body of advertisements it receives.

"Horace K."—Bleed your horse a little, and let the blood settle. If he has the "yellow water" it will show on the top. Remedy—About 2 ounces of pulverized or dissolved Copras mixed in his feed once a day for two weeks, and then a handful of salt and ashes twice a week for two more weeks. This used to "fetch" them when I was a prairieite E. K. S.

Grange Blanks.—The Secretary of Pioneer Grange, Butler county, says: "The Grange Blanks ordered from you were received yesterday. They are satisfactory. Accept thanks for promptness in sending them."

I want a plow which will perform upon prairie soil, one similar to a double Michigan plow, and also be capable of adjustment for use as a gang plow. The object is to experiment in breaking soil and then turning upon this inverted soil, a few inches of mellow earth. I want a plow which can be used, when required, for breaking two furrows at once. Can you or your readers name such a plow and the price. H.

We elected new officers for the Farmers' club of Lura on the night of the 19th inst. Mr. Geo. Stryker, President; John Fritts, Secretary; David Schurr, Treasurer; and George Schurr, Librarian. Our club numbers thirty and is in good working order. Its organization dates prior to the organization of the county. JOHN FRITTS, Sec.

### State News Items.

Paola has one of the handsomest school buildings in the State, built upon an elevation to the north of the city, with over five hundred scholars in daily attendance. In fact, Paola has everything of a first class character, her schools, churches, civic societies, business houses and residences are the best. Her people are made up of an energetic class, from all parts of the country, who commingle as one in a friendly manner, and who have given the city of Paola a national reputation of hospitality, generosity and kindly treatment to those who have been so fortunate as to go among her people. —Miami Republican.

It may be well to remark, for the benefit of envious neighbors, that the Paola & Fall River railroad is not yet in bankruptcy, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary. Some vexatious suits have been commenced against the company, but they are being disposed of as fast as they can be reached in the courts.—Garnett Plaindealer.

There has never been a time in the history of Kansas, when there were as many and as good opportunities to make investments in real estate as at the present. Owing to the scarcity of money and the hardness of the times, there are a great many farms thrown on the market at reduced prices. Farms and city property, in some instances, are offered for what the improvements cost. The amount of property offered on these terms, is so great that it has reduced the value of Real Estate generally. We are sorry to say, that in many instances the offers made are of a compulsory character. —Olathe Mirror.

Exports of coal, from this station, during the past week, were seventy-five cars, or (900 tons). The coal business for 1874 was pretty fair at this station. The total exports of every description were 68,125,000 pounds, or 34,062 tons, of which about 1062 tons consisted of brick, stone, flour, etc. The exports of thirty-three thousand tons, have brought an income to our city of more than one hundred thousand dollars—which amount of greenbacks is a very comfortable (clear) income to spend among ourselves—making each other rich like the two boys who traded hats with each other until both had made a hundred dollars. And yet we are not all happy, for we occasionally hear a benighted individual complain of hard times.—Osage Shaft.

Texas has sent a delegate to Washington to try to get the new Indian Territorial District attached to that State. Why cannot Kansas have something to say in this matter, and if it should seem necessary, as is doubtless will, to join some portion of a State with the Territory, why might not this region be the proper one, and Chetopa be the place for the location of the court? —Southern Kansas Gazette.

The Times and Commercial publish extra sheets containing the customary annual trade reviews of Leavenworth. The jobbing and manufacturing transactions of the year of the year 1874 amount to \$18,354,480. The manufactured products exceed three million dollars in value. There were five million cigars, thirteen thousand stoves, and furniture to the amount of a million dollars manufactured. The product of the coal mines for the year was eleven hundred thousand bushels. The population of the city is estimated at from twenty-five to thirty thousand. Five thousand pupils attend the public and private school. There are twenty-four churches, owning property valued at one million two hundred thousand dollars.

### The Legislature.

#### SENATE.

Tuesday, Jan. 12.—The Legislature was completely organized to-day; both houses convened at 12 o'clock; Lieut. Gov. Salter, president of the Senate, called that body to order, and C. C. Martin, of Osage, was made temporary secretary. The rules for last session were adopted this year. The election of officers resulted as follows: Secretary, John H. Folger; Assistant Secretary, P. J. Ping; Sergeant at Arms, F. Barker; Assistant Sergeant at Arms, W. H. Coleman; Doorkeeper, C. J. Burk; Assistant Doorkeeper, W. E. Hogland; Engrossing Clerk, Mrs. Alice Shamelford; Enrolling Clerk, Mrs. M. Chase; Journal Clerk, Mrs. R. Flowers; Docket Clerk, F. H. Vanceton; Pages, Minnie Dick and Johnnie Johnson. The Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms was required to act as Postmaster.

#### HOUSE.

The House was called to order by Hon. Thomas M. Cavanaugh, Secretary of State. E. B. Allen, of Sedgewick county, was made temporary speaker, and W. J. Buchanan, of Wyandotte, was elected temporary clerk. The election of the permanent officers resulted as follows: Speaker, E. H. Funston; Speaker pro tem, S. S. Benedict; Chief Clerk, Henry Root; Assistant Chief Clerk, J. O. Pickering; Docket Clerk, W. E. Reek; Journal Clerk, L. D. Dobbs; Sergeant at Arms, H. D. Taylor; Assistant Sergeant at Arms, F. L. Higgins; Doorkeeper, A. H. McWhorter; Assistant Doorkeepers, W. B. Titton and Louis Lindsey; Postmaster, G. H. Miller; Enrolling Clerk, Miss Lillian Rose; Engrossing Clerk, L. E. Moore; Pages, Josie Bell, Charles Jones, Emma Duncan Weaver, A. Scrafton, Jennie Maxwell and Thomas Taylor. The standing committees of the Senate were announced by the President, and are as follows: Judiciary—Simons, Crichton, Peffer, Fetzer, Cooper, Hopkins and Parkinson. Election—St. Clair, Miller, Bauserman, Maltby and Dow. Federal Relations—Hopkins, Griffin, Finney, Bartlett and Davis. Railroads—Gillespie, Robinson, Crichton, Miller, Bartlett, Johnson and Bainum. Finance and Taxation—Crichton, McMillan, Peters, Schaeffer and Martin. Appointment—Cooper, Halderman, St. Clair, Gillespie, Stephens, Dow and Crichton. Appropriations—Bartlett, Wells, Simons, Griffin and Miller. Corporations—Peffer, Bridges, Maltby, Parkinson and Sims. Counties and County Lines—Martindale, Peffer, St. Clair, Cooper and Robinson. Mines and Mining—Davis, Martin, Wells, Williams and Simons. Immigration—Williams, Bainum, Schaeffer, Stephens and Bridges. Printing—Johnson, Judd, Bridges, Peffer and Peffer. Roads and Bridges—Martin, Finney, Bartlett, Sims and Wells. Insurance—Bainum, Williams, Martindale, Judd and Bauserman. Agriculture—Stephens, Bauserman, Sims, Robinson and Martindale. Banks and Banking—Judd, Horton, Griffin, Halderman and Hopkins. Manufactures—Wells, Schaeffer, Martin, Miller and McMillan. Enrolled Bills—Bauserman, Jones, Hopkins, Horton and Johnson. Unfinished Business—Jones, Stephenson, Maltby, Horton and Peffer. Engrossed Bills—Parkinson, Gillespie, St. Clair, Jones and Williams. Accounts—Bridges, St. Clair, Robinson, Bainum and Horton. Education—Halderman, Hopkins, Williams, Simons and Finney. Public Lands—Robinson, Davis, Cooper, Martindale and Gillespie. Public Buildings—Finney, McMillan, Bridges, Halderman and Crichton. Military Affairs—Griffin, Cooper, Judd, Jones and Bainum. Claims—McMillan, Parkinson, Gillespie, Bauserman and Griffin. State Library—Miller, Simons, Halderman, Finney and Schaeffer. Retrenchment—Maltby, Peters, Johnson, Davis and Jones. Internal Improvement—Schaeffer, Bartlett, Davis, Hopkins and Johnson. Fees and Salaries—Sims, Martindale, Martin, Stephens and Parkinson. Public Institutions—Dow, Robinson, Miller, McMillan and Martindale. Militia—Peters, St. Clair, Judd, Crichton and Halderman.

#### SENATE.

Wednesday, January 13.—A number of resolutions and bills were introduced which will be reviewed hereafter in these reports. The Governor's message was read. We give herewith some of the important points of the message:

The report of the Board of regents of the State University shows that institution to be in an exceedingly healthy condition. There was an aggregate attendance last year of one hundred and seventy-three students, representing twenty-three counties.

We have reason to feel proud of our University. Its course of study and the high character of its instructors are the frequent subject



January 20, 1875.

of favorable mention by those competent to judge in educational matters.

Gen. Frazer, the newly installed Superintendent of Public Instruction, for several years filled the position of chancellor, and to his efforts in a great degree may be attributed the present prosperous condition of the institution. The place made vacant by his resignation has been filled by the election of James Marvin, D. D., a man of large experience, and one eminently qualified for that responsible position.

There was a deficit of \$1,201.33 in the last appropriation for pay of salaries of instructors for which provision should now be made.

The cause of industrial education has been on trial in the Agricultural College, and the success which has thus far attended it, is full of cheering assurances of its final triumph. The very able and energetic president of the college, John A. Anderson, is especially fitted for the position to which he has been called, and to his earnest labors is to be ascribed in a great measure, the general confidence now felt in the future of the institution.

Of the endowment lands belonging to the college, 34,425 acres remain unsold. These are appraised and offered at an average price of \$3.35 per acre, representing a cash capital of \$218,998.75. The land realized, to the institution \$218,907.21, which has been judiciously invested, and from which is now derived an annual revenue of about \$20,000. This income fully meets the ordinary expenses of the institution.

The industrial departments have, during the past year, been made to yield some revenue, the farm alone having cleared about one thousand dollars.

The normal schools have kept pace with the other educational institutions, the boards in charge of those at Emporia and Leavenworth, respectively, reporting a large increase in the number of students in attendance. The new normal at Concordia commenced its first term with sixty-six scholars.

On State Finances the Governor says:

The financial condition of the State is quite satisfactory. During the past year the treasury has met all demands upon it with promptness, and considerable balance is left to the credit of the various funds. Our credit is now as good as any State in the Union, and there is no reason why it should not continue to be so. Economy in public expenditures, and promptness in meeting all obligations, are the two essential requisites for the protection of our financial reputation.

Our total bonded indebtedness is \$1,341,775 an insignificant sum when compared with the debts of other States of inferior natural resources. Of this amount, however, \$703,825 has been purchased, and is now held by the sinking fund and other permanent funds, in the treasury, so that the actual bonded indebtedness of the State aside from that due to its own funds, is only \$637,950.

The receipts into the treasury during the fiscal year, from all sources, exclusive of balances, were \$995,102.89; and the expenditures, exclusive of transfers, \$970,805.82. The amount received from direct taxes only was \$690,253.59; while from all other sources, including interest on school lands, principal on permanent school fund bonds, principal on the sale of school lands, five per cent. on sale of public lands, collections on school fund bonds and the Insurance department, was derived the remaining \$304,740.30.

Of the amount received for taxes, \$401,005.59 was for general revenue purposes, \$23,988.83 for the sinking fund, \$91,715.79 for payment of interest on the public debt, and \$114,433.38 for the annual school fund. The receipts from other sources than taxes are credited, with the exception of a very small amount, to the permanent and annual school funds;

Of the disbursements, \$483,217.20 were from the general revenue fund, \$255,520.80 from the annual school fund; \$90,939.76 belonged to the permanent school fund, and was invested in securities; \$81,788.14 was for the payment of interest on the public debt; \$52,094.15 was for a part of the sinking fund, and was invested in State bonds; and the remainder belonged to minor specific funds.

The total balance in the treasury, at the beginning of the fiscal year, was \$207,384.90 at the end of the fiscal year, \$232,850.50.

The permanent school fund on the 30th of November, 1873, amounted to \$1,008,145.99 on the 30th of November, 1874, \$1,125,300.32—an increase during the year of \$117,154.33.

For the past two years, the levee to supply the general revenue fund have been four mills on the dollar. The general decrease in value throughout the country has kept the total valuation of the taxable property in the State at about the figure that it had reached three years ago, notwithstanding the large actual increase of wealth. I had desired and expected a reduction this year, but unless the appropriation shall be reduced beyond what now seems practicable, this cannot safely be done. This year the appropriation will, I fear, necessarily be somewhat larger than usual, mainly on account of the expenses incurred by the militia on account of Indian troubles, and the probable disposition of the Legislature to assist, at least with seed for spring planting, those who have suffered in the disasters of the past season. Expenditures growing out of these two causes are extraordinary in their character, and it would be wrong, in my judgment, in the present financial condition of the people to impose upon them the necessity of paying in one year, in addition to the other expenses of government the sum which seems to be required for this exigency.

The issuance of bonds to meet the necessary expenses of the government, should never be tolerated, under any circumstances—indeed is prohibited in the constitution. But the expenditures referred to are not of this character, and it is proper that the credit of the State should, so far as it can within the limitation of the constitution, be pledged in raising the necessary money. As elsewhere stated, only a small portion of the bonds authorized by the Legislature, in special session, to be issued for relief purposes have yet been issued, and the remainder may be made available in the discretion of the Legislature.

## HOUSE.

Wednesday January 13.—A large number of resolutions and bills were introduced which will hereafter be given to our readers, when they come up for final passage.

The Governor's message was read.

## SENATE.

Thursday Jan. 16, 1875.

Senate called to order at 10 A. M. by the president. Mr. Horton offered the following:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to prepare and report a bill regulating the interest on money, which shall provide that all contracts for the payment of a greater rate of interest than twelve per cent. per annum by way of commission or otherwise be void and work a forfeiture of the entire debt. Passed till tomorrow.

Mr. Bauserman offered S. C. R. No. 6, providing for a special committee of the two houses on fees and salaries. Passed under rule.

Mr. Peters offered S. C. R. No. 7, asking congress to make an appropriation for the improvement of the Galveston harbor. Passed under rule.

Mr. Robinson offered a resolution instructing the committee on fees and salaries to report a bill reducing the salaries of state officers and of the judiciary 25 per cent. Passed till tomorrow.

Committee to appportion and refer recommendations of the Governor's message was appointed by the chair as follows:

Messrs. Crichton, Martindale and Johnson.

S. J. R. No. 8, by Mr. Maltby, submitting to the electors of the state, the question of calling a constitutional convention. Read twice and referred.

Mr. Robinson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on finance and taxation be instructed to report a bill or bills, providing for assessing municipal bonds in the municipalities where issued, and corporation mortgage bonds in the counties where the mortgage property is situated; also, for the collection of a tax of not less than two per cent. of the gross earnings of all telegraph, express, palace car, and special transportation companies doing business in the state.

Laid over till morning.

## HOUSE.

Thursday, Jan. 14.

By Mr. Taber—H. C. R. No. 5.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring) That we endorse the Governor's message in regard to economy and retrenchment, and that we begin the "earnest work in curtailing expenses" therein recommended by fixing the time for the final adjournment of the Legislature for the 15th day of February, A. D. 1875.

By Mr. Wright, of Leavenworth—H. C. R. No. 6.

Resolved, By the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring) That a committee consisting of five members of the House and three from the Senate be appointed to make suitable arrangements to secure full and complete exhibition of all the products and industries of the commonwealth of Kansas at the great centennial exhibition, to be held at the city of Philadelphia in the year 1876.

By Mr. Carter—H. C. R. No. 7. Proposing amendment to the constitution providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature.

The Governor's Message was taken up and elicited considerable discussion. On motion, it was considered and adjourned until the appointment of the standing committees.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Moore—H. B. No. 57. Securing equal educational advantages in common schools to all persons of school age, regardless of race, color or other conditions, and to repeal portion of sec. 19, chap. 92, of general statutes of 1868.

By Mr. Scott—H. B. No. 58. To prevent the destruction of fish.

By Mr. Bates—H. B. 59. Regulating the toll of public mills.

Mr. Haskell moved that the senate concurring resolution providing for the adjournment of the Legislature on the 8th of February, be considered and passed.

Mr. Martin said the resolution was simply unbecomingly demagogic. We should have to undo the work we had done in the resolution. He offered the following as an amendment:

Resolved, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That this Legislature apply itself diligently and persistently to the transaction of the public business, and adjourn at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Palmer favored the amendment. He did not know how long we may be required to remain here. He knew that there were several members snow-bound.

Mr. Legate hoped that the original motion would prevail.

Mr. Elder said that the resolution to adjourn sine die was premature. Such resolutions had been introduced at the beginning of every session and they had never amounted to anything. The gentlemen who introduced the resolution in the senate had done it for political effect and had already gained all the credit there was in it. Let us vote it down or rather sustain Mr. Martin's amendment.

Mr. Haskell said there was no unbecomingly demagogic in the motion of the gentleman who had originated the resolution. The people from several counties in the second congressional district had requested the adoption of a similar resolution. He was satisfied that the work of the legislature could be done in thirty days. One session cost \$100,000 yearly, and it was our duty to do everything possible to reduce it. We should begin at the fountain head in the work of retrenchment.

Mr. Pickett favored the amendment. The original resolution was simply a boyish A. grand old resolution of a similar resolution. It was like a man resolving that he would not steal. The resolution did not amount to anything. He was judged by his acts.

Mr. Carter favored Mr. Martin's amendment. His constituents knew the law prescribing the length of time for holding sessions, and they had confidence enough in him to believe that he would do his best for his people and the state.

Mr. Willis favored concurring in the original resolution. The best we could do would be to pass a bill for the relief of the people who need work, and go home and work. Let us vote it down or rather sustain Mr. Martin's amendment.

Mr. Beagle moved that the whole matter be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Martin heartily concurred in all that Mr. Haskell said. He favored retrenchment and economy as much as any body. None of us wished to remain longer than necessary. When we get work done we will all be well enough to go home. We don't know now when our work will be done.

The motion to postpone was lost.

Mr. Martin knew that the people of the state were in favor of short sessions, and he must do it. The people complain more on account of poor legislation than of the time consumed in doing it. Let us vote it down or rather sustain Mr. Martin's amendment.

Mr. Carter favored Mr. Martin's amendment. His constituents knew the law prescribing the length of time for holding sessions, and they had confidence enough in him to believe that he would do his best for his people and the state.

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The motion to postpone was lost.

Insurance—McKay, Thatcher, Merriweather and Angell.

Texas Cattle—Allen, Carter, Benedict, Baldwin and R. M. Wright.

On motion of Mr. Martin, of Shawnee, the following resolution was adopted by the House this morning:

Resolved, That the question of the right of the counties of Wallace, Norton, Kingman, Pawnee, Rooks, Ford, Barbour, Pratt, Edwards, Harper, Ness, and Comanche to representation on the floor, be referred to the Committee on Election, with instructions to report the facts regarding the election for Representatives in said counties, and whether said counties are entitled to representation in this House.

In the Senate, Senator Johnson of Leavenworth, introduced a resolution that the Committee on Finance and Taxation be instructed to prepare and report a bill providing for the loaning of the permanent school fund of the state on real estate security, at a rate of interest not exceeding 10 per cent. per annum.

Thirty-six bills were introduced in the House to-day and sixteen in the Senate, making the number of bills thus far, one hundred and seventy-five.

Mr. Pickett, of Republic county, offered the following resolution in the House to-day, the consideration of which was made the special order for 3 o'clock on Wednesday next:

Resolved, That the unhappy condition of affairs in Louisiana, occasioned by the White League and other relics of the late rebellion, in their defiance of Louisiana, demanded the prompt intervention of the Federal Government, that the law-abiding citizens of said State might be protected in their persons and property, and the laws enforced; and

Whereas, the President of the United States, in his wisdom, has sustained the action of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan and declared his purpose to execute the laws under all circumstances; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That the people of Kansas through their Representatives in the legislature assembled, fully and heartily endorse the course of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, and the action of the President in sustaining him, and pledge them their unqualified support in their expressed determination to preserve the peace, uphold the majesty of the law and prevent the lives and property of all the citizens of the United States, irrespective of race, color or locality.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of State is hereby directed to transmit forthwith a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, one copy to Gen. Sheridan and one to each of the presidents of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Thatcher, of Douglas county, Chairman of the Republican caucus, has issued a call for a Joint Republican Caucus on Monday night next, to consider the State Printer's question. The election of the Printer will take place on the day following.

Representative Frazier, who had his legs frozen while attempting to reach the capital from his home in Barbour county, arrived here to-day in a badly crippled condition.

Representatives Jewett, of Phillips county, and Cornell, of Russell county, who have been snow-bound for several days on the plains, arrived to-day and took their first train for the city.

The first through train from Denver for the past ten days passed here to-day, eastward bound.

## SENATE.

Saturday Jan. 16, 1875.

Senate called to order by the president at 10 A. M.

Original motions and resolutions being in order, Mr. Halderman offered a resolution requesting the committee on judiciary to inquire into the practicability of a revision of the laws of this State.

Mr. Halderman said that in counties where jurisprudence was most advanced all usury legislation was abolished; that in Massachusetts, where jurisprudence has reached the highest perfection in America, the usury laws are entirely abolished. Resolution adopted.

Mr. Parkinson offered a resolution instructing the committee on insurance to investigate the insurance department and the charges contained in the auditor's report for 1874.

Mr. Crichton moved to amend by instructing the committee to report the result of the investigation to the senate, and if the facts should warrant, by bill.

Amendment carried.

Mr. Finney moved to amend by requesting them to also investigate the practicability of abolishing the office of superintendent of insurance. Amendment adopted.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

Motions and resolutions of the previous day being in order, Mr. Robinson's resolution, providing for the abolition of municipal bonds, was read and referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Robinson, Parkinson and Peffer.

S. R. No. 5, in reference to loaning the permanent school fund, was read and referred to committee on education.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Parkinson, requesting information from the governor in relation to militia, and pay of same, was read and discussed with considerable warmth.

Mr. Crichton thought the language calculated to reflect upon the governor.

Mr. Parkinson said the legislature was called upon to appropriate \$35,000 to pay the expenses of the militia, and he wished to know for what purpose the money was to be used, and by what authority the expense had been incurred.

The language of the resolution was somewhat modified after which it was adopted.

The resolution to request the judiciary committee to prepare a bill submitting amendment to the constitution abolishing the office of county superintendent of public schools was read and referred to committee on education.

## HOUSE.

Saturday Jan. 16, 1875.

PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS.

By Mr. Elder, of A. M. Peck and fifty-two other citizens of Franklin county, praying for a change in the law fixing the width of public highways.

By Mr. Motter, petition of the citizens of Palermo, asking that the town site be vacated.

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Willis, chairman of committee on roads and highways, reported adversely on H. B. 33, opening private roads or highways.

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A communication was received from the governor transmitting documents from the war department proposing to cede to the United States over to the territory of the Fort Hays military reservation and the Fort Leavenworth military reservation, and asking necessary legislation thereon.

MESSAGES FROM STATE OFFICERS.

The following was received from Hon. Thomas H. Cavanaugh, secretary of state: To Hon. E. H. Fenton Speaker of the House of Representatives:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the house of representatives, I have the honor to inform you that a list of those members of the house who were elected from counties having a total vote of less than two hundred and fifty.

Very respectfully,  
THOMAS H. CAVANAUGH,  
Secretary of State.

NAMES. COUNTIES. NO.

W. N. Morphy. Ellis. 247

C. C. Rogers. Shawnee. 80

C. C. Vance. Norton. 178

J. M. Miller. Pawnee. 118

H. McMillan. Ford. 140

H. E. Vanrees. Barbour. 170

J. M. Child. Logan. 120

J. M. Hubbard. Edwards. 74

Referred to committee on elections.

On motion of Mr. Elder the judiciary committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of judicial districts.

Mr. Stevenson introduced H. C. R. No. 11, providing for the holding of a joint convention at 12 M. on Tuesday next, for the purpose of electing a state printer.

Laid over under rule.

Mr. Kingsbury offered the following:

Resolved, That the judiciary committee be instructed to report a bill making certified copies of patents, and of the records of deeds of record evidence of title.

Laid over under rule.

Mr. Martin offered H. C. R. No. 14, respecting railroad connections, asking congress to pass the bill appropriating aid to the Texas and Pacific railroad.

On motion, the rules were suspended, and both H. C. R. No. 14 and H. C. R. No. 15 were considered and referred to committee on federal relations.

Mr. Pickett offered H. C. R. No. 15, memorializing congress respecting certain Indian lands in Kansas.

## Market Review.

## New Advertisements.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER.

TOPEKA, KAN., Jan. 19, 1875.

Topeka Money Market.

BONDS.

OFFER. ASK.

Kansas Pacific Gold Seven, May and Nov. 55 50

Kansas Pacific Gold Six, June and Dec. 55 50

Kansas Pacific Gold Six, Feb. and Aug. 55 50

Kansas Pacific Income Seven, No. 15 75

Atchison, Topeka &amp; Santa Fe First Mortgage 80 85

Atchison, Topeka &amp; Santa Fe 1st &amp; 2d Bonds 80 85

Kansas 7 per cent Bonds 80 85

Kansas 6 per cent Bonds 80 85

State Warrants 100 100

County Warrants 100 100

County 7 per cent rail. 50 50

Improvement Bonds 92 94

Topeka Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices from commission men, correct-

WHEAT—Per bu: Spring, Red No. 2 75

Fall No. 1 90

No. 2 85

No. 3 80

CORN—Per bu: Mixed 73 75

White, No 1 73 75

Yellow 73 75

OATS—Per bu: No. 1 57 60

RYE—Per bu 58 60

BARLEY—Per bu 58 60

FLOUR—Per 100 lbs: No. 1 2 75

No. 2 2 55

No. 3 2 30

Low Grades 2 25

CORN MEAL—Per 100 lbs 1 35

Topeka Produce Market.

Grocers' retail price list, corrected weekly by Davies

&amp; Manspeaker.

BEANS—Per bu—White Navy 2 00

Medium 2 00

Common 1 40

BEEF—Per lb—Choice 15 30

Common Table 15 30

Medium 15 30

Common 15 30

EGGS—Per doz—Fresh 4 75

HOMINY—Per bu 1 00

POTATOES—Per bu 1 00

POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz 0 00

Chickens, Dressed, per lb 0 00

Turkeys, 0 00

Geese, 0 00

BACON—Per lb—Shoulders 10 10

Clear Sides 10 10

Hams, Sugar Cured 10 10

Breakfast 10 10

LARD—Per lb 10 10

CABBAGE—Per head 1 00

ONIONS—Per bu 1 00

Blue Grass 1 00

Timothy, prime 1 00

Clover, common 7 00

HIDES, SKINS AND PELTRY.

Corrected weekly by Hartsock &amp; Gossett, Dealers in

Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.



## Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

## THE LADY MEMBERS.

The successful aspirants for the different clerkships of the Senate and House of the Kansas Legislature were: Mrs. Alice Shamleffer for Engrossing Clerk, Mrs. M. Chase for Enrolling Clerk, Mrs. R. Flower Journal Clerk of the Senate, Miss Lillian Ross, daughter of Ex. Senator, Ross of Douglas county, Enrolling Clerk, Miss Lida C. Moore of Chase Co. Engrossing Clerk of the House. The lobbying and wire pulling and presentation of claims to secure those positions requires about as much experience and tact as some masculine politicians are supposed to possess. Some were elected on their merits we believe, their ability having been tested in several former sessions; some because they had a friend or friends in the "caucus," that open sesame to all republican difficulties this year, and one Miss Moore because she had a strong case that appealed to the sympathies of all present. We learn that she has a large family entirely dependent upon her for support, and certainly deserves the position if she is qualified for it. The friends of one young lady who did not get the position, advanced the unique electioneering argument in her favor, that her father was a staunch friend of Pomeroy's, we fail to see the point to this and we presume the Grasshopper Legislature was troubled with the same obscurity of vision. The father of another young lady who was elected to stay at home was a reformer, thus you see the sins of fathers are visited upon the children even in politics, not omitting the daughters.

## THE MOTHER HEART.

The knowledge that so many are hungry and cold is enough to make one feel like the soldier boys mother who could not bear to sleep in a warm bed, while she knew her son was lying out in the rain and wind and living on half rations. Every night when we tuck our little ones in we feel thankful that nearly all children have the mother heart to protect them. When cold blasts and cruel winter enter, the little ones are the last to suffer; one by one the mother will take off her own garments to wrap around some little form, and little by little she would starve herself if need be to save her darlings. What a kind providence it is that brings into the world with every new born babe its share of mother's love, for "No love like mother's love ever was known" and while we have comforted ourselves with the belief that to the last moment this would shield the little ones, we felt so much sympathy with the mothers' aching hearts that we have not had the spirit to write anything about the new year. Somehow the good old greeting seems to have lost its ring, and we do not pass it around as usual, not because we do not wish, the year begun under such gloomy auspices, may end prosperously and happily, nor because we have no reason to hope that it will, but only because we have feared that to our sisters in distress it would sound like a mockery. We trust however that there are not many among them who cannot look forward to the good time coming and who will not believe that with all our hearts we wish them "A Happy New Year." Kansas has seen other "times that tried men's souls," but these are times that try mother's souls as well, and many times heavier is the burden to her who has no strong arm to sustain and encourage her; such trials as this winter brings are almost beyond endurance even when loving hearts give each other strength; what they are to the widow and fatherless they alone can tell. We can only wait and pray for the balmy days of spring time and the glad promise of the opening year; and by the time another new year dawns we trust we shall be able to greet with the cheery tones and hearty thanks of old.

For the Kansas Farmer.

## THE WRONG ROAD.

BY ARHUR.

It will be remembered that when Longstreet besieged Knoxville the Union forces which had occupied Tennessee east of that point, were obliged to fall back to Cumberland Gap. Outlying detachments were called in from Greenville and other points. Bull's Gap was the last halting place. In the retreat our forces moved from that place in the night.

Captain Frank Richards and I were officers on the same staff. We were directed to remain until the column had all moved, when we were to join the general at the head of the line.

There were some delays, usual in night marches. Quartermaster's train lagging, men sleepy—finally we saw everybody moving on, and started at the front. As we rode on in the dark we kept up a desultory conversation respecting the unsatisfactory and gloomy state of affairs. Retreating is discouraging business to a soldier.

My companion was a model soldier. He was a Kentuckian appointed to a command in an Ohio regiment. We had previously served together in another Department, while on his way to rejoin his regiment at Knoxville, he with some other officers was obliged to remain temporarily with our command. He was assigned to duty on the staff, and although a stranger, was very well liked. Intercourse had ripened into firm friend-

ship.

One of the compensations of the soldier's life is the friendship, which is born of the unselfishness with which true men perform each other's duties, sometimes at the risk of life.

I had been ordered to visit an outpost, a difficult and dangerous duty. At the time, I was quite ill, but would not acknowledge it. Richards knew my situation and insisted upon taking my place. This brave act sealed the compact of friendship, I would have risked my life to retain.

It is sometimes the case that a column of troops consisting of infantry, baggage trains and batteries of artillery, owing to the darkness of a night march, or inequalities of the road, becomes broken and a gap is made in the line. We passed a battery which was improperly followed by a Quartermaster's train, and riding on we found no troops ahead for some distance. I remembered that we had just passed an open space in the woods, and it might be possible that we had taken the wrong road, which in the present state of affairs was a serious matter.

We turned at once, sending the orderly back to stop the train. We rode rapidly back to the open space and in the dim light of the early morning we discovered that the road forked. Not far from the forks in a field of dead trees stood an old log cabin. Thinking some one might be found in the house who could give us information, we rode up to the door.

I held Richard's horse while he knocked. I could see a light through a chink in the old logs. A voice made some answer and he opened the door. There was a smouldering fire on the stone hearth, smoke passing out the many holes in the rumbledown chimney. Crooning over the coals sat an old woman, no other person in the room. She was sitting on a stick of wood staring into the fire, a picture of insensibility or despair.

She paid no attention to the opening of the door. Her long white hair fell about her thin form, her dress of some tawny white stuff common to the poor white trash of the country, hung in rags about her. The room seemed bare of furniture, except a bake kettle and a bundle of old clothes in one corner.

As Richards opened the door he stepped in, and in the kind tone he ever used to women, asked which road led to Cumberland Gap. At the first sound of his voice she stared at the speaker. I shall never forget that woman's face as it looked out of the dim reflection of the firelight. It was the face of a human being whose soul had departed; dead and yet alive—a living corpse, aged and worn with grief, or want. She evidently belonged to a class, who in more civilized communities, would be carefully taken care of in a mad-house. But here she lived alone possibly feared by the country people about her.

As she asked the question "Who are ye?" she slowly raised herself to her full height. I had seen Charlotte Cushman in her great character of Meg Merrilies, but here was a reality of wretched womanhood, pitiful to look upon, and yet in its terrible ruin—fascinating beyond expression.

Richards involuntarily started back as if he had seen a ghost. Said he, "I am a Union officer, and we want to go to the Gap, which of these roads shall we take?" The moment he said that he was a Union officer the old woman's appearance changed from passive indifference to fierce rage, until she fairly trembled with excitement. Pointing her long fingers in the direction of the left hand road, she said in a wrathful, angry tone, "That's the road to the Gap. A Yankee soldier! God's curse light on ye. You'll never get that, curse ye, curse ye." The more she talked the more furious she became.

As Richards stepped back through the door, she followed and fairly yelled curses at us. He mounted his horse and we rode away as fast as we could.

I must confess, matter of fact as I am, this strange interview made me feel slightly superstitious. Said Richards, "she's a regular hellion, if she lived in the old Paritan times they'd burn her sure. She is the first woman that over backed me out. But what shall we do?"

"I think," said I, "that it is probable she told the truth, as she had no time to think up devilry."

We decided to take the left hand road and so directed the head of the column. We rode on perhaps a mile and a half—it was evident troops had been on the road though they might have been forage trains going the other way. The morning came with a dense fog. Many a soldier remembers that foggy morning when that brave but unsuccessful attack was made on the Laurels at Knoxville.

The light in the east grew brighter beyond the smoky Black mountains, and finally the sun rose clear, away to the left. It was then we realized that we were on the wrong road—instead of going toward Cumberland Gap we were going directly toward the enemy. None of our troops in front, the train comparatively unprotected, moving in a narrow road, in which it was impossible to turn. Just at this point there was a cross road, but it might lead us to destruction. The train was stopped again, while Richards, the orderly and myself rode rapidly forward to see if there was any turning place, and if some one could be found to give us information.

Coming to where the road ran down into a ravine through a dense undergrowth and over a rocky bed, we halted. Some distance to the right and ahead we heard chopping. The

log shot out all view. It was decided that Richards should ride down the ravine and we would wait on the ridge.

About ten minutes after he had left we heard a "halt!" from the ravine where he had gone. In a few minutes shots were fired in rapid succession. Richards had ridden up on some force of the enemy and was perhaps shot.

I did not know just what to do, but sent the orderly back to inform the commander of the battery of the danger with orders to move by the cross road to the right as fast as possible, keeping the column closed. This was done, and as fast as the command could move, it passed up the cross road. Fortunately it led into the right road and not much time was lost.

On rejoining the main column the report spread through the Division that Richards and I were captured by the Rebels. But what had become of Richards?

I determined to find out what the firing meant. Just then his horse came running up without a rider. Filled with the greatest apprehensions I sat a few moments listening. I thought of my friend, of his old father and mother, and of one whose face he carried with him always, the words of the old hag spoken but a short time before.

Hitching my horse outside the road in the dense undergrowth I went through the brush down into the ravine. I soon discovered two Rebel horsemen in the road, further on a dozen men, most of them on their horses, and gathered around some one whom they had just raised from the ground. It was Richards. In attempting to escape over the rocky road his horse had fallen and thrown him. Some one was helping him tie up one of his arms.

I thanked God he was alive. The party who had captured him evidently belonged to what was called the Rebel Home Guard. They belonged to do regular command acted independently, and were a great scourge to the Union people of east Tennessee.

They were dressed in butternut colors with blue Federal overcoats. The Rebel soldiers in those times wore plenty of blue clothing. Quartermaster's trains often missed connections.

It was useless for me to think of trying to catch these fellows with any of our infantry. Our cavalry was scouting toward the Gap. If I got Richards out of that fix it must be by strategy. I determined to rescue him. When and where time would tell.

If necessary it might be a life for a life. The men would not stay there very long. As these thoughts were in my mind, they moved out of the road into the brush further away, taking Richards with them, still keeping the horsemen up the road and sending one man down the road. The sound of the chopping I could still hear in the woods to the right. As I heard it I thought it must be some contraband at work. I could safely question him about these men and their rendezvous. The woods and path favored my design.

I found a black busily chopping. Coming on him suddenly he dropped his axe in alarm. I asked him about the roads, the farm, etc., and from him I learned that this Rebel squad had only come into the neighborhood the night previous. They did not tell where they belonged but seemed pretty free about the place. His master was in the Rebel army but it seemed as if it didn't make much difference, Rebels or Yankees, it was all the same, they all liked chickens and sweet potatoes.

He was a sensible fellow and I found I could trust him. Together we made up a plan for me to go to the Rebels representing myself as Mr. Munger, his master, just come home on a furlough; belonging to Co. B, 3d Tenn. Infantry. He was to procure a suit of his master's old clothes, and if possible, get me a bottle of apple jack. The latter article might be useful.

The man went to the house while I concealed myself in a thicket agreed upon.

He was gone some time and I feared the Rebels would leave. When he came back it was about noon and he reported that he had seen a cavalryman going up the road and I at once concluded that the man sent to the rear had returned, and if I learned anything of their plans before they left I must go to them at once.

The contraband told me not to talk much. "Anybody can tell a Yankee—he don't talk like our folks. Richards had once told me that he being a Kentuckian had that advantage over me. I wouldn't do for a spy. The difficulties in my way might have kept me back, but I knew how home guards in east Tennessee belonging to either army treated prisoners, and Richards must be rescued.

I went out to the road passing along as if going to see a neighbor. I was seen by one of the men who beckoned to me. I went over to them. An army could have passed along the road and these fellows might have remained undiscovered in the dense undergrowth.

These home guards were often concealed in this way, and was to be the stragglers who were unconsciously picked up.

When I came in the group the men were eating a noon bite, the horses were ready and a movement was on hand.

The officer in command, a fine specimen of rugged manhood, eyed me rather suspiciously. He asked me something about the roads, if I had seen troops about. I told him I had just got home—had been away but had under stood Longstreet was at Knoxville.

Richards was sitting on a log guarded by two men, not looking particularly happy. When I spoke he started, and looking at me made no sign of recognition. I answered the

questions of the sergeant as briefly as possible, but it was evident I was an object of suspicion which I attributed to my pronunciation. They thought me playing a part. Noticing a man near me eating corn I saw my opportunity to set myself right. Said I, "that is what our regiment lived on for some time. It will do for a change, but for a steady thing give me biscuit and good fat bacon." "Yes," said the fellow in charge, "it's better than nothing I reckon, but what do you know about soldiering? Don't you live up that?"

I then told him I belonged to Company B, 3d Tennessee. As I said this the men looked at me, with an amused expression and then exchanged glances of some peculiar meaning. It flashed through my mind that I had made a great mistake. There was a pause. Some men have so keen a sense of the ridiculous, that no circumstance of time or place keeps them from appreciating a joke. Richards was a jovial fellow, he must have been one of those boys who would have laughed in church at the bark of a dog while the minister was preaching his mother's funeral sermon. He looked up and spoke to me, "Say, do you know that old woman who lives back here in a cabin at the forks of the road?" What was he up to? "Yes," said I, "she is crazy." "Oh, I am glad to hear that, but don't children and fools often speak the truth?"

"Hold on there," said the sergeant, "here boys take charge of this Yankee rebel, he won't do. We'll take him to headquarters, put him with that other fellow."

Richards started up, "Sergeant, I am a Union officer, don't put me with this Yankee rebel." "Yes, you've said that afore, I believe you're a d—n Rebel spy, we'll put you two fine birds together. Come boys; let's lite out. We've done well to-day. All this fellow has said about Wilburn's staff is d—n nonsense. I know every officer he has. We'll go to the Gap and report to the General."

You can imagine what passed through my mind as I heard these words. When the officer had finished Richards jumped up and put his unbroken arm about my neck and gave me a big hug. I threw my old Rebel hat into the fire. "How are you Rebel spy?" "Just what are you, you d—n Yankee rebel?" "Just what I told Wilburn, that North Carolina regiment ought to have uniforms, and here is one of their Yankee pickets away around here." "Captured two of Wilburn's aids. Their own men, by George; this is a joke, and all this time these boys never told me what command they belonged to."

Our captors stood looking on and when the absurdity of the thing got through their heads they raised the biggest yell ever heard in those woods, and we shook hands all round. "Well boys," said the sergeant, "this beats anything they put in books all holler."

In a short time we were ready. I did not forget the apple jack, which I intended for another purpose. Borrowing a horse from the stable of the man whose clothes I left behind me, we rode merrily along to the Gap and soon found the right road.

## A Plea for the Silent Companion.

BY MAY MAPLE

Don't kick and scold him because he chances to look in at the door with his great brown eyes, or possibly steps upon your polished floor with his four toed feet. To be sure he is only a dog, and the barn may perhaps be the proper place for him. But he is just as sensitive to kind or rough treatment as you are yourself, though you may have the "blue blood" of royalty in your veins.

Money may buy luxuries and the flattery of so-called friends; but it will not purchase the good will of a dog. You may desire the sympathy of your fellow mortals in times of sorrow or affliction, yet in nine cases out of ten they "Will laugh at your calamities and mock when your fear cometh." They will partake of your hospitality, except your favors, that may be bestowed with a liberal hand,—wear the badge of your influence pinned upon their sleeves,—worm from you your secrets, under cover of the most confidential friendship,—and at the same time take from you that which is of more value than riches, your good name, by the vilest slanders; betray the trust you repose in them to your worst enemies, which, if you are ambitious of distinction you cannot be without; and, if by and possible means they can sneak into your post of honor even by dethroning you, be assured they will strain no point of falsely-spun sentiment by not accepting the situation. Not so with the dog, who eats from your hands even the crumbs that fall from the table. Does he see grief upon your countenance, his gentle caress and sad eyes at once bespeak his sympathy.

It matters not whether prosperity or adversity attend you, he is still your faithful friend. Tell him your most engrossing secret and he never defuses by word or look. He never makes impertinent inquiries about your business or gives uncalled for advice. He is at once in all your travels, friend, protector and servant, with affections equally as strong as his superiors. Then let me entreat you, once more, to be kind and considerate to the "old dog." Don't leave him to make his bed in a snow bank, or to stand shivering with the cold and pinched with hunger at your door. If he is only a dog, he is one of God's creatures, and as such deserves kind treatment and good care.

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