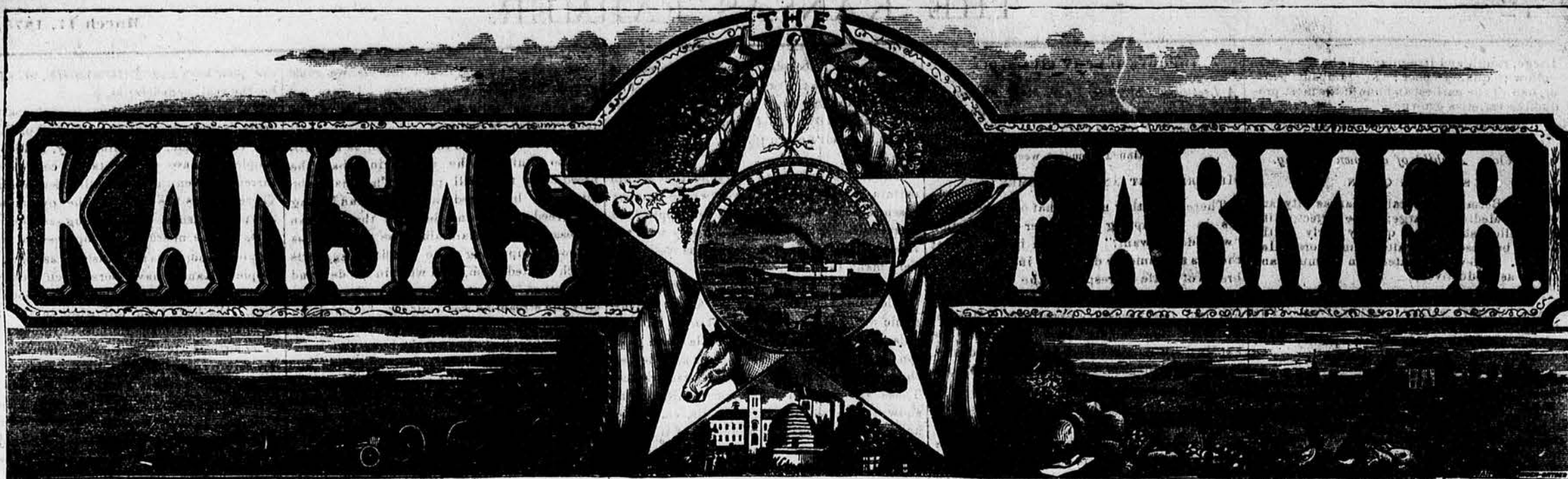




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A special and interesting department of the paper will be the short letters from farmers and breeders, fruit-growers and others interested in the various branches of agriculture. The live discussions upon the topics of the day, embracing full and complete information upon every phase of the farmers' movement, will also be a prominent feature of the paper. Specimen copies will be sent free to any address.

Agriculture.

PRIZE ESSAYS.

HOW FARMERS CAN GROW VEGETABLES IN KANSAS FOR PROFIT.

BY W. W. CONE, DOVER, KANSAS.

The farmers of Kansas do not place that importance upon the products of the Vegetable Garden that the subject demands. It may safely be asserted that not one farmer in ten thinks he can make the raising of vegetables a profitable part of his farm operations. It will be the object of this article to throw some light on this subject from personal knowledge gained by actual experience.

To grow Vegetables with the greatest success, it is necessary that you have rich, mellow soil, use the best varieties of pure seed, give good, clean cultivation, and use extra care in storing.

Select for your garden a well-drained piece of land near your house, in shape long and narrow, and not less in extent than one acre for a family of ten persons. Manure this with about twenty loads of well rotted manure, plowed in and harrowed well in September. Late in the fall plow again, this time at least ten inches deep, leaving the land loose and ready for the action of the frost. Twice harrowing early in the spring will put the land in excellent condition for the seed.

If the winter has passed without this preparation, plow your land very deep as early in the spring as it can be worked, using about the same quantity of thoroughly decomposed manure, about half of it plowed under, the balance spread evenly over the surface and well harrowed in.

Every farmer should have a hand marker for the garden. One suitable for the business can be made in an hour's time. Take a 2 x 4 inch scantling 3 feet 6 inches long; saw it lengthwise, leaving two pieces 2 inches square. One will make the head block, the other will make the teeth, seven in all, each six inches long. Now bore holes with an inch auger through the head block for four teeth 12 inches apart, and for three teeth 18 inches apart, on opposite side. A handle about 5 feet long will complete this most useful implement.

The 12 inch side can be used for Onions, Beets, Parsnips, Dwarf Peas, Vegetable Oysters, Radish and Lettuce. This side can also be used for Early Cabbage, Swedish Turnips, and Mangel Wurtzels, by sowing in every alternate row.

The 18 inch side is used for Bush Beans, and varieties of Pease that grow from one to two feet high. It can also be used for Early Corn, Late Cabbage, Pole Beans, tall growing Peas, Summer Squash, Early Cucumbers, and Tomatoes, by planting in alternate rows.

Buy your seed of well known and responsible Seed Growers, direct, thus making sure of pure seed and saving the Commission of dealers.

The varieties of seeds, also, have an important bearing upon the subject. I have experimented with one hundred and twenty

varieties of garden seeds in Kansas, and in this article will give a list only of such as have done the best with me, commencing with

BEETS—Early Bassano, Long Blood Red. "Early Bassano" is the best early beet known. It is flat, and when sown late, say about the 1st of June, it is the best winter beet that I have ever tried. Four years ago I raised this kind which kept good for eighteen months.

"Long Blood" is more generally used for main crop, and sown about May 15th.

Beet Seed is worth from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per lb. One half pound will sow ten rods of ground. Beets should be thinned out so that they will stand not less than six inches apart in the row. They should be dug before hard frosts, and in trimming leave on about an inch of stalk. Select a few of the smoothest, and best formed for raising seed next year.

Those for winter use, should be brought into the cellar and covered so they will not touch each other, by placing a layer of beets and then sand or dry dirt, alternating beets and sand until they are all properly covered. Those for spring use should be buried in a pit on land that is a little above the level, and covered in same manner, the last covering of dirt, of course should be deep enough to keep out frost.

The above are for family use. For stock, the "Imperial Sugar" and the Long Red Mangel Wurtzel are the best kinds. The rows should be two feet apart, and plants not less than nine inches in the row. When fed to Milch Cows they increase the quantity and improve the quality. The fattening qualities of the "Imperial Sugar" are superior to any other vegetable with the possible exception of the Parsnip. Five pounds of seed is sufficient for an acre.

RUSH BEANS—Early Valentine, Butter or Wax, White Kidney.

Early Valentine is a week earlier than the Butter Bean, but the latter is superior in every other respect as a string bean. The pods are yellow; thick, brittle, and stringless. When ripe the seeds are black. We use the White Kidney only as a shell bean in the green state. It is a very long white bean. Plant about eighteen inches each way.

POLE BEANS.

There are many kinds, but I can only recommend one in this climate, viz: The Large Lima. It is very productive, and the richest bean known. After trying many plans I find that I have the best success when I plant them about three feet apart each way, set a brush about five feet tall to each hill and bring the tops of four of them together and tie them.

One quart of Early Valentine or Butter will plant about 500 hills.

The same quantity of Kidney will make about 250.

Large Lima about 100 hills.

To save the seed: drive two stakes in the ground four inches apart and five feet tall. Lay a little brush at the bottom, then place the roots of the beans in between the stakes—alternating layers from each side—Cap it with a small bundle of straw or hay.

For field culture, the small, white Navy Bean is the best. I have good success when planted on new "breaking," two feet apart each way. Two and one-half bushels to the acre.

CABBAGE—Winningstadt, Flat Dutch, Drumhead.

I hesitate to recommend any particular kind of culture for this vegetable. If there should be a scarcity of rain about the time the plants commence to head, the crop will not generally pay for gathering. This is not unusual in our climate, and, for this reason Cabbages are a very uncertain crop. To obviate this difficulty in part, make two sowings in each of the following months: April, May and June, and transplant from each bed.

I have experimented with seventeen kinds and find that the above kinds have given me the best satisfaction.

Winningstadt, although not quite so early as the "Early York," Wakefield, and some others, is more reliable and is the largest of the early varieties. It is rather longish in shape, fine grained, and is universally liked wherever known.

Flat Dutch and Drumhead are the best winter varieties.

To keep cabbage through the winter: Select a spot higher than the surrounding land pull the soundest cabbages, strip off the loose leaves, turn the heads down, placing them in a row, as close as possible without touching each other; bank up with dirt to the top of the roots; now let the ground freeze solid, and then cover about a foot deep with manure.

For seed;—Take a half dozen of the best of these in the spring, plant them in good,

rich soil, leaving the head on, and cultivate as for corn; sprouts will start all through the head; break off all but the centre one, and keep this for raising seed.

Cabbage seed will keep good for four years; one ounce will give twenty-five hundred plants; price 50 cts. per oz.

CARROTS—Long Orange.

Carrot seed should be sown as early as the ground can be worked. I find a good plan is to mix a small quantity of Radish seed with it, as the Carrot seed is so long in coming up; you can see the rows at least two weeks earlier by this means.

One pound of seed will sow twenty rods, rows eighteen inches apart.

The seed is not reliable after it is two years old.

To gather the roots: plow around the piece, turning the furrow away from the rows, having a man to follow the plow; they can be pulled very easily in this manner. Save the smoothest for seed.

CUCUMBERS—Early White Spine.

I find the above variety to be the best, both for early and late. Plant for early about the latter part of May, and for pickling, a month later.

One ounce of seed will plant one hundred hills. At the final thinning, leave only four plants; hoe often, each time drawing a little dirt around the stems. A thin layer of cotton batting drawn over the hills will keep off bugs. One hundred hills will furnish all the Cucumbers in a green state needed by a family of ten persons, besides making a barrel of small pickles.

To save seed: select the earliest and best formed, and when yellow cut them in halves lengthwise, scrape out the seeds into a pail half filled with water; stir it for about five minutes, then pour off the water, add clear water again, and stir as before, this time the best seeds will settle to the bottom of the pail.

CORN—Crosby's Early, Stowell's Evergreen, Mammoth Sweet.

The varieties of Sweet Corn are very numerous, but these three will give the best satisfaction, and ripen in the above order. The former can be planted three feet apart. In this neighborhood the Mammoth is grown by many farmers as a field crop. Both the stalk and the corn are fed in the green state to young growing hogs, with excellent success.

LETTUCE—Butterhead, Drumhead.

This vegetable is so universally liked, and so generally cultivated, that any instruction as to raising the Lettuce would be superfluous.

The above are the best out of ten varieties that have been grown.

MUSKMELON—Nutmeg, Skillman's Netted.

As the different varieties mix very readily they should not be planted less than fifteen rods apart. Save the seed from the earliest and most netted, in the same manner as for Cucumbers. The seed is good for six years. One ounce will plant about sixty hills.

WATERMELON—Ice Cream, Mountain Sprout.

The Ice Cream is about ten days the earliest, but is inferior in other respects. The seeds are nearly white. The Mountain Sprout is long and of the very largest size; I have raised them weighing forty seven pounds. It is by far the richest melon known; the seed is good for eight years; one ounce will plant from thirty to fifty hills.

ONIONS—Red Wethersfield, Yellow Danvers.

The best plan, (because the surest,) for a farmer to raise Onions, is to use the "top seed," commonly called "setts." Rake the bed smooth and even; mark very shallow rows, one foot apart, press the sett into the soil slightly, six inches apart in the row. If the surface of the soil is made hard with the feet; or back of the spade, or better still, with a roller, just before the Onions are planted they will grow to a larger size. Keep the weeds down, but do not hoe deep.

To keep over winter; pull them as soon as the tops are dead, and pile in small heaps of a bushel or so; they should remain in the centre of a haystack, after trying various plans, I find this the best. As there is always a large demand for the setts, farmers will find it very profitable to keep over as many as possible of these Onions, for raising setts the next season.

If a person wishes to sow the seed, the above are the best varieties.

I know a farmer who invariably has excellent success by sowing broadcast very early, on rich, mellow soil. One pound will sow one-fourth of an acre, and is worth generally about \$3.00 per pound. The seed is seldom good after it is a year old.

PARSNIP—Hollow Crown.

This, as well as the Vegetable Oyster, should be sown along one side of the garden where it will be most out of the way, as they are left in the ground over winter. The seed should be sown early and quite thick, in rows eighteen inches apart. Thin out the plants at the second hoeing, to six inches in the row; stir the soil deep at each hoeing. This vegetable contains more nutritious substance than any other, and it should be more generally grown by farmers, both for family use and for stock. The land can hardly be made too rich or too deep.

The seed is not good after it is over one year old; one pound will sow one-fourth of an acre.

Save the best formed and those with the least side roots, for seed.

PEA—McLean's Little Gem, Extra Early Philadelphia, Daniel O'Rourke, Champion of England.

They ripen in the above order. The Gem grows about six inches high; the Philadelphia two feet; the Daniel O'Rourke three feet and the Champion often four feet.

The Pea being my favorite, I have perhaps experimented with more varieties and have tried more plans than with any other vegetable. I invariably have good success with the following plan which, if followed, will always give good crops.

Have the ground mellow and rich; mark off furrows with the marker, eighteen inches apart for small growers, and double this distance for tall varieties. With a hoe dig out the furrows five inches deep and the width of the hoe; now scatter the seed so they will be about two inches apart over the bottom of the furrow; tall varieties two and a half inches; cover them with two inches of fine, mellow dirt, free from lumps, hoe deep; and when the peas are about three inches high, draw into the furrow with the hoe, a little Turnip.

To have good, tender, crisp radishes, it is absolutely necessary that they be grown quickly, and for this purpose a sandy soil is the best. A heavy soil seldom brings them to perfection. The ground should be worked very deep and made mellow. Sow the seed once in two weeks from April to August.

The seed is good for three years. One ounce will sow a bed five feet by twelve.

SATISFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

This is an excellent substitute for the Oyster and every farmer should plant a small bed of it. They are grown in the same manner as Carrots or Parsnips. And like the latter are left where they grew until spring. The seed is worth \$1.00 per pound. One pound will sow three rods of ground. The seed is only good for two years. Save the smoothest and best formed for seed.

SQUASH—Hubbard, Marblehead Summer Crook-neck.

The Crook-neck can be planted four feet apart, but the winter varieties require at least ten feet, and if the ground is very rich twelve feet would be better. Give them the whole ground, for when planted among corn or potatoes, neither the yield or quality is so good. Gather the Squashes before frost, leave the stem on, handle very carefully and store them in your cellar for winter use. The Hubbard makes better pies than the best kind of pumpkins. The seed is good for eight years. I wish some person would tell me how to get a head of the Squash borer.

TOMATOES—Early Smooth Red Trophy.

Sandy soil is the best for the early varieties. Set the plants down deep and three feet apart each way. Stir the soil often and deep. When the tomatoes are about half size, raise up the branches, and lay down some brush close to the stalk. This will keep the tomatoes off the ground, and save them from rotting.

To save seed, take the earliest and smoothest; scrape the seed out into a pail of water, letting it stand about five days. Then stir it well and let it settle. In five minutes the good seed will all settle to the bottom when the water can be poured off leaving the seed as clean as those put up by Seedsmen.

One ounce will give about eight hundred plants. The seed is good for five years.

TURNIPS—Sweet Russian, Purple Top Strap Leaf.

The former should be sown in drills two feet apart, about the 1st of June. At the last thinning, when all danger from the fly is past, then to about nine inches in the row.

The Strap-leaf should be sown about the middle of July. The seed is good for four years.

And last but by no means least, is the Asparagus. Every farmer should have a

bed of this vegetable. The plants can be bought from any nurseryman at about \$1 per hundred. It is four weeks earlier than the earliest Peas.

I have not recommended the Hot-bed, for it requires more care than the ordinary farmer will give it. Should the sash remain on while the sun is shining very bright, even for fifteen minutes, the plants will be burnt up. If the sash is raised a few moments too early in the morning, or left off too late in the afternoon, they will become chilled. If left over the bed too long they will become drawn or spindling. If the seeds are sown before the first heat is expended the seeds will burn up, and there are so many other difficulties to encounter that farmers as a rule will not care to loose their time attend to so risky an undertaking.

I have endeavored in this short article to show that farmers can if they will make the raising of vegetables a profitable part of their farm operation. Whether I have succeeded or not, will remain for the farmers themselves to say; after they have given the above plans and instructions a thorough trial.

THE SILK BUSINESS.

EDITOR FARMER—I have been experimenting in growing silk worms for several years. The cocoons produced have been examined by eastern silk manufacturers, and pronounced superior to most productions of the kind from other countries. There seems to be nothing in the way of making it a profitable business for this state but a market, but while we are waiting for the establishing of a silk manufactory, we can be raising eggs, which seems to be at present the most profitable, and which find a ready market in Europe where no healthy eggs can be produced. It is a very easy matter to raise worms, children can tend to the whole business with a little supervision. The only precaution in this country is on account of the large black ants, it will be necessary to keep the table legs standing in water. The time from the hatching of the eggs to the spinning of the cocoon, is from 30 to 40 days according to the variety of the worm. Mr. Crozin, I think told us that the Japanese worm which he considers the best, takes but 30 days, and in about 9 days the image, or perfect insect emerges from the cocoon, after maturing and laying eggs it dies; with some varieties two or three crops can be raised in a season. The white mulberry is considered its best food, they should be set out in orchards about 8 feet apart. I have a few trees more than I want for my own orchard, that I will dispose of for about one fourth the price asked at the nurseries.

N. CAMERON.
Lawrence, Kansas.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF KANSAS GROWN SWEET POTATOES.

SWEET POTATOES VS. YAMS.

All varieties of the Sweet Potato are called Yams by somebody, but the name is generally applied to the lobed or cut leaved varieties. Yet no Sweet Potato is a Yam, and we shall steadily pursue the purpose of disabusing the public mind, as far as possible, from the idea of Yam in connection with Sweet Potatoes. They belong to entirely different families of plants, and there is no more connection between them than there is between either of them and the Dahlia.

The Sweet Potato belongs to the Natural Order Convolvaceae and was formerly classed with the Convolvulus genus and known as Convolvulus Batatas. But more modern authors class it with Ipomoea and call it Ipomoea Batatas.

The Yam belongs to the Natural Order Dioscoreaceae, and the eatable ones are mainly the varieties of Dioscorea Sativa. We hope to have one—Dioscorea Batatas—to send out next season, which besides being very palatable, will serve to show the curious difference between a Sweet Potato and a Yam.

NOMENCLATURE.

There are none of our agricultural products with names so confoundingly confounded, as the Sweet Potato. Every locality seems to have its own name for each variety, with a few exceptions—and as far as we can learn—nothing has ever been done to reconcile names, or in the least correct the Sweet Potato nomenclature. With a view to this end, we are collecting all the information we can gather on the subject, and although we have made little progress thus far, yet we do not despair of final success. For the purpose of furthering the matter we invite all into whose hands this may fall, who have varieties not herein described, to send us a tuber or two by mail and in return receive our thanks and a more substantial remuneration if desired.

RED BERMUDA.

Synonyms. Early red Spanish, red yams

Large, rough and irregular; light red; flesh yellow; quality poor; a rampant grower, one of the earliest and one of the most productive varieties grown.

WILLIAMSON'S YELLOW BERMUDA.

Similar to Red Bermuda, except being of a traw color. A child of our own nursing.

SOUTHERN QUEEN.

Syn. Bermuda. Local to Kansas City and vicinity. Medium to large; shape perfect; white; flesh yellowish; of good quality early in the season, but loses flavor after being stored. Has it good. A few days later than Bermuda, and nearly as productive.

YELLOW NANSEMOND.

Syn. Jersey yellow; yellow yam. The standard variety. Small to medium; good shape; flesh and skin yellow; quality best.

RED NANSEMOND.

Syn. Red Spanish. Similar to above except in color, and less productive. This, St. Louis Red, and Short Pale Red, are doubtless different varieties, or perhaps more properly, variations of the same varieties; but there is so little difference, and no one possessing much value above another, that it seems useless to note them as separate varieties.

WHITE BRAZILIAN.

Large; tubers rather long, small ones somewhat straggling. Straw colored; flesh white; quality best when grown on dry soil. Last year we pronounced this "worthless when grown on sandy soil," and the variety then referred to is Flattering reports from other growers induced us to change seed last spring and we had a yield from it of 240 bushels per acre, while three hills of the old variety, set out by accident, did not yield even a good specimen for comparison. Hence we conclude the varieties are different although their habits are precisely the same. If the variety we now have under the name of Brazilian (which we think is probably incorrect), holds out as it has begun, we shall regard it as altogether the best variety we have.

BLACK SPANISH.

Syn. Red Spanish, Scarlet Yam, Blue African Yam, Texas Yam, New Orleans Red Nigger Killer. Medium to large; good shape; dark red; bluish under the skin; flesh very white, with an occasional red streak through it; quality unsurpassed; late.

SOUTHERN YAM.

Medium to large; yellowish; shape perfect; flesh yellow quality good. We only tolerate this name because we know of no better one, but shall change it when we know more about the variety and learn its synonyms, if it has any, if not, we shall manufacture a name "for the occasion." It is the favorite in the South, and we wonder that it is not more popular here. It is rather late and should be set out early.

WHITE SUGAR.

Syn. White Sugar Yam. Similar to above but less productive. Some regard this as the same of Sweet Potato excellence, but like Southern Queen, it loses flavor after being dug.

VIRGINIA WHITE.

Syn. White Spanish, White Nansemond. This very much resembles a Nansemond, but has a thicker skin and a larger and rounder leaf.—From *Williamson Bros' Seed and Plant Catalogue*.

HINTS ON SMALL FRUIT GROWING.

GRAPES.

How many persons fail to have even a supply of grapes for their family, who have plenty of land to grow them on, from the supposition they require experience, &c., to grow. Plant vines near your screens, barns, sheds and trees, and "let 'em run hither-skither," only occasionally fasten a cane here and there. If they grow to densely, cut out every alternate cane. You will be surprised at the amount of fruit you will get for the little labor given. A neighbor has one vine that literally fills the top of an old worthless seedling apple tree, and that one vine supplies his family. Shame on you who have land, and no grapes. Let the new, tender kinds alone, and plant out a Concord or Hartford.

CURRENT, GOOSEBERRY AND GRAPE CUTTINGS.

Many persons, amateurs and others, desire to grow a few plants of the above each year from cuttings. One of the main requisites in growing plants from cuttings is moisture, and where there are only a few cuttings, a very good way to secure this is to boil potatoes, stick butt end of cutting in a potato, and put it into ground down to top eye, pressing soil firmly around them. Also, mulch surface with fine, well rotted manure.

When it is desired to grow a large quantity of cuttings, put them in closely, say two inches apart in a row, and rows one foot apart, early in spring. Keep well hoed until dry weather sets in, when mulch the whole surface so as to cover the ground entirely from sight, with straw or hay.

STRAWBERRY SETTING.

We always make it a point to keep plants after taking up, and before setting, well saturated with water, and shaded from the sun's rays, not allowing them to get dry. By doing this, we lose a very small proportion of the plants. Many persons overdo the thing in watering plants, keeping the ground around the plants constantly wet. By so doing, roots rot. Water but slightly, and then just at close of day.

Clip off all dead leaves and runners as they are set, and don't let them bear fruit the first year, if you want healthy, thrifty plants, and a full crop the first fruit bearing year.

RED RASPBERRIES—SETTING OUT.

After experimenting with these different distances, we have settled down on the practice of planting close in the rows, and rows six feet apart. Keep new growth well cut back—say so soon as it attains a height of 2 to 2½ feet, nip off the tip end. This causes them to branch out and grow stocky, requiring stakes; and as branches grow too spindling nip off the end of these also. By this plan a complete hedge is soon formed, and the hardest winters do not twist and break them off.—*Small Fruit Recorder*.

A dispatch from General Augur, dated San Antonio, Texas, to day, to General Sherman, says: The balance of the Kiowa Indians, numbering 140, among whom were Lone Wolf Red Otter, and other prominent chiefs, surrendered unconditionally, to a scouting party on Salt Fork, on February 22nd, gave up their arms and ponies, and were expected to arrive at Fort Sill, February 26th. There are only 12 Kiowas now out.

IMPROVEMENT IN LIVE-STOCK.

A Lecture delivered by Prof. E. M. Shelton, of the State Agricultural College, before the Bluemont Farmers Club.

(Continued from last week.)

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:

There is another matter that our stock raisers in attempting to answer the question "what do we want?" too often ignore. That there is an immense difference in the different breeds of cattle in respect to the fixedness of their characters is familiar to every one who has had the necessary experience. Most of us know that the half-bred Devon can be hardly distinguished from his pure bred sire. In a striking degree we see in both the same peculiarities of color, horns and general form. The same may be said of the Galloway. But this cannot be said of the Ayrshire and some other breeds. The difference between these animals in this respect is that the Devons and Galloways in their essential characters have remained unchanged from the earliest times.

They are the spontaneous production of the localities in which they originated.

The Ayrshires and the Short-horns on the other hand have attained their present perfection largely through the intervention of the breeders skill, and within comparatively recent times.

The same difference may be seen in the different breeds, in regard to their ability to retain under unfavorable circumstances the peculiarities of their kind. In the state of New York and Michigan, I have seen herds of Short-horns of the purest ancestry, which would be pronounced by most men, scarcely superior to shabby natives. I have seen Short-horns in Kansas too, that should drought and grasshoppers prove a chronic affliction to our corn crops, are on the way to the same goal. I am not here to-day for the purpose of deprecating any breed of cattle, but rather to place them all upon their exact merits, to do them justice in short. I know there is no rivalry, or conflict in these breeds, that each breed has its place, and that in this niche it stands alone and unrivaled. The error lies in the farmer, who, in blind imitation of a fashion set by millionaires persists in keeping a breed because it is fashionable. The poor servant girl, who, on her palfrey \$2.00 per week, buys her plumes and points her fiances in imitation of the fifth avenue belle, is more sensible.

We must bear in mind that these high bred and high priced Short-horns are the result of an artificial process.

The old Teeswater cattle and Durhams, the originals of our Short-horns, were coarse raw-boned brutes very late in arriving to maturity, and having large offal. The fine-bone, the early maturity, the light offal of the present breed are the result of systematic work begun before the times of the Collingbys. Now if you pull from beneath these characters, the artificial props which support them, the superstructure falls, "and great is the fall thereof." Just this thing is happening daily to those farmers who having purchased these magnificent, artificial creatures, at large prices, turn them out on the prairie to rough it. They soon begin to talk of "fancy prices" and question if after all natives are not the most profitable. If these animals had received the care, stabling and feed, they would have told a different story. But this same farmer might for one fifth of the capital have obtained animals which, under these adverse conditions, would have shown no deterioration, but would have paid a handsome profit.

The Galloway or Highland ox, if placed upon the plains of Western Kansas, or Colorado, would find himself under conditions almost identical with those his ancestry had obtained time out of mind. We have only stated one-half of this principle, although the whole may be inferred from what has been said. If it is true that animals under adverse circumstances, tend to revert back to the original type, it is equally true that animals under generous treatment, advance the standard of their kind often in a measure that surprises us. The history of all of our improved breeds has shown this.

Here in America we have a striking instance of the same sort, and to this we might add many other illustrations of the influence of climate and food and habit in modifying animals.

The Kerry cattle as found upon their native hills in Ireland, are a small and hardy race, accustomed to a scanty supply of food which they wrest from the unwilling soil only by the most industrious efforts, their growth is exceedingly slow and they attain maturity only at an advanced age. It is said that on their native hills the heifers do not breed until six years old. When these animals were removed to Massachusetts, and placed under more favorable circumstances, in a few generations their size has been nearly doubled, and the heifers breed at three years.

So much for the selection of the breed with reference to our wants. But there are many of us who wish not merely good animals, but who are ambitious to be known honorably as improvers. Let us inquire briefly if there are other influences than those we have mentioned which will aid the breeder in this regard.

In the minds of many there exists a vague half defined notion that somehow by judicious selection alone of our breeding animals, we may effect the steady improvement of each generation over its progenitors.

Without attempting anything like an exhaustive discussion of the principles of breeding, let us examine briefly those general

truths which constantly effect hereditary transmission in the organic world. The first and best understood of these principles is the law of similarity. This principle is epitomized in the well known phrase, "like produces like."

The fact is familiar to everyone that within certain limits always and everywhere progeny resembles its progenitors, and this applies not merely to external form, but equally so to the internal organs, to mutual traits as well as to very many diseases.

If this law were not in force, then there would be no constancy of species, and the organic world in the development of its individuals would be utterly devoid of law and reason. But this law reaches farther and deeper than to externals or to general characteristics. These are facts in abundance which go to show that even in minute details, accidents, and acquired habits, the influence of this law of hereditary transmission is seen.

In many families a deformity of one of its members is handed down through many generations. Gordale tells of a family in Yorkshire England having through several generations six fingers and toes.

A remarkable example of singular organic peculiarity and of its transmission to descendants is furnished in the case of the English family of "Porcupine men" so called from having all the body except the head and face, and the soles and palms covered with hard, dark colored excrescences of a horny nature.

The first of the family in whom this peculiarity was noticed, was Edward Lambert, who was born in 1718. He was exhibited before the Royal Society when 14 years old. He had six children all of whom had this strange development, and it was handed down to his grand children.

Blumenback mentions the case of a man whose little finger was crushed and twisted by an accident to his right hand. His sons inherited right hands with the little fingers distorted. If even in such minute particulars as these hereditary transmission may be distinctly seen, it becomes the breeder to look closely to the "like" which he wishes to reproduce. Judicious selection is indispensable to success in breeding, and this should have regard to every particular, general appearance, length of limb, shape of carcass, development of chest, if in cattle the size, shape and position of udder, thickness of skin, length and texture of hair, docility, all must be taken into account. Now while experience teaches us the constancy of transmission, it teaches just as plainly that this constancy is perfect only under certain conditions, that there is another law that influences this law of similarity, and this introduces us to the law of variation.

"All organic beings whether plants or animals possess a certain flexibility of organization, rendering them capable of change to a greater or less extent. When in a state of nature, variations are comparatively slow and infrequent, but when in a state of domestication they occur much oftener and to a much greater extent."

The influence of this law in modifying types is something almost startling, when we consider plants and animals under domestication. But even in a state of nature the operations of this law are often recognized. Animals in cold climates have thicker and warmer coats than those of the same species inhabiting temperate or warm climates. The cattle of South America are said in a few generations to acquire a slight and exceedingly soft fur.

Without any authentic history or tradition, and reasoning from what is known of the operation of this law, few doubt that all the varieties of the horse, ox, the sheep and the dog, sprang each originally from a single type, and that the countless varieties are due to causes connected with their domestication.

Nowhere is the power of food, climate and habit in modifying types so forcibly illustrated as by those plants and animals of which beside the domesticated, we have the wild originals.

The almost countless varieties belonging to the cabbage family, all springing from the wild *Brassica Oleracea*, and the wonderful variations from the wild original seen among domesticated turkeys are instances in point.

All this wonderful change has been brought about simply by a change in the condition of the animal. In the wild state the condition of the animal is almost perfectly uniform.

The wild turkey whether along the streams of Kansas or of Michigan, exists under precisely similar circumstances of food and shelter. But where he becomes the property of man his condition is entirely different from those he obtains in nature and his form and coloring sympathize with the change.

Now let us see what are the practical inferences derivable from a knowledge of these two fundamental principles. These two laws have been not unaptly likened to the centrifugal and the centripetal forces in nature. The law of similarity, the centrifugal force, constantly drawing toward a given type, and the law of variation the centripetal force, urging in the opposite direction. There is, however, this essential difference, that while under all circumstances, like tends to produce like, variations only occur with variation in the food, climate, or habit of the subject.

We can hardly overestimate the importance of this latter influence, for in it lies the power of the breeders art, to "modify types" in the language of science, or in the stockman's vernacular to "improve the breed." If it is true that "like produces like" and that the animal frame is susceptible to these influences, then where we dwarf and stunt individuals by ex-

posure and the starvation process, we must expect continuous retrogression, I care not how long the pedigree, until the cause of the retrogression is removed.

There is more truth than most of us are willing to admit in the old saying that "the breed is in the swill pail." The man who purchases high-bred, high-priced and long pedigreed animals and believes that he can increase or even maintain those excellencies without supplying the artificial supports which created them, is as wise in his day and generation, as that other man who seeing only the stream he was pouring, believed he could fill the bucket that had no bottom. Its old story "wasting at the bung and saving at the spigot." We cannot improve animals by breeding. We cannot make combinations, and from these combinations alone obtain improvements upon the original stock. The chemist combines two simple but entirely dissimilar elements, and from that union obtains a third differing in substance and physical properties, from either of the elements out of which it grew. No such power is placed in the hands of the breeder, whatever improvement he makes will be the result of better care, better feed, and more skill, all carried through many years and many generations.

Aside from this question of improvement there is I believe profit only in liberal treatment as a general proposition. To return to Bakewells comparison, the machine if it pays at all pays most when working at its full capacity. More than this I believe it is a demonstrable fact as well as an empirical truth that other things being equal those animals pay best that consume the most.

Animals consume for two purposes, to supply the nervous waste, the friction of the machine if you like and to create the product for which they are kept. If the animal consumes just enough to supply the nervous waste then there is no profit. The profit is in the food consumed over and above this amount necessary to make good the waste of tissue, and is applied in the production of the product sought, be it meat, milk, or wool. Joseph Harris says he will not keep a light eater. It would be better perhaps to say that he keeps only those animals which give the most for food consumed.

I believe that I do not over estimate this subject when I say that in importance it is second to none connected with agriculture. Especially is this true in our own Kansas, possessing as it does such unrivaled attractions to the grazier and general farmer. To attempt to force upon this broad domain, with its wonderful variety of soil and climate, a breed of animals only calculated for a small section is to fly in the face of nature and court destruction.

The farmer and stock raiser least of all can afford to consult his fancy or the fashion. Any other standard that he may set up other than the standard of profit is certain to fall short of success.

Letters from the Farou.

For the Kansas Farmer.

UNWISE RETRENCHMENT.

EDITOR FARMER:—Your educational editor treats us to an article under the above caption. Does he expect the people to remain satisfied with the present management of our educational affairs. Are they not superintended almost to death? Do not middle men eat up too much of educational funds and suffer too many children to grow up in ignorance? Is not the plan to draw from the pockets of the people the largest possible amount of money, and give in return the least possible amount of service? A few years since the compensation of our county superintendent was about \$300 per annum. A second rate teacher, with some skill in the dirty work of a small politician, was elected. He belonged to the ring and had his friend in the legislature, and he gets a salary of \$1,200 per annum. To give a show of reason and cover the tracks of the little politician, the horse-back service was devised. There is scarce a school district in the state which does not contain men and women of greater attainments, and vastly more common sense, than the average superintendent. Of such material school districts are made. They serve without pecuniary pay, for the good of the cause. The law gives them the control of our schools. What need have they of this circuit riding, horseback service, and what influence has he, or ought he to have with such men? They discharge their duties under the obligations of another. Will such men submit to the exactions of such a task-master? or the intermeddling of an overseer? This service making an outlay of over fifty thousand dollars per annum serves only to augment and perpetuate the power of the corrupt rings by which our state has been misgoverned.

The great duty of the hour is to see that the munificent grants made by the general government, and the enormous taxes imposed on the people of the state, shall serve the purpose of their existence; and not be squandered by horse-back politicians, upon cumbrous and expensive machinery in the administration of our educational funds, in architectural extravagance for the advancement of our cities, in high priced professions without students to instruct, now suffered to glut that moth in society, the usurer. Fewer middle men will result in a wiser administration of all funds raised for educational purposes; and prevent their being frittered away before they reach

the poor boys and girls, who are, or should be, the real beneficiaries.

The great fact in the history of the past ten years, is thus stated by Geo. Tilden, of N. Y. "In the decade, beginning July 1, 1865, the people will have paid in taxes, completed in currency, seven thousand millions of dollars." There stands the past, like the pyramids of Egypt, furnishes proof, strong as the holy writ, of the misrule and oppression of the people. Enormous and crushing as it is, the people of Kansas have borne much more than a proportionate share of this tremendous burden. We have been following in the footsteps of the Roman Empire. Gibbon says: "The agriculture of the Roman provinces was insensibly ruined, and, in the progress of despotism, which tends to disappoint its own purpose, the emperors were obliged to derive some benefit from the forgiveness of debts or the remission of tributes, which their subjects were utterly incapable of paying." Was he writing our history? In the progress of partisan despotism, which always tends to disappoint its own purpose, the agriculture of this state has been so crippled by unmerciful taxes, that with one partial failure of crops, many are reduced to the point of starvation, and as a whole became utterly incapable of paying. We have had an immense amount of cant about fostering education; where the course pursued has been the old beaten way to ignorance and barbarism, the old road by which the civilization and refinement of antiquity went down into the darkness of the middle ages.

You want to send your boys and girls to school. They can't work on the farm and in the kitchen during attendance. They must be fed and clothed and furnished with textbooks, and should be supplied with a library and the means of knowing something of the general literature of the day. Thus, you create a taste for reading, a taste for study, and do something towards developing the powers of the mind. All schools are, or should be, simply aids to parents in meeting the natural obligations to educate their offspring. Now, how does this horse-back service help? How do the high salaries paid to studentless professors help? How do your extravagant edifices help? And so I might run through with the whole string of abuses, for whatever does not help is an abuse. These things help to impose such burdens upon the parents, that to prevent the sheriff from selling the widow's cow, the farmer's team and the poor man's dinner pot, the boy must stick to his work on the farm, the girl, thinly clad in ten cent calico, must help in the kitchen, no money to buy stationary, text-books, library periodicals or newspapers, all beyond a meager subsistence must go for taxes. Under such a rule, rely upon it, ignorance will increase, and the minds of each succeeding generation become more and more debilitated.

Destroy the motive to labor and labor will cease. Destroy the motive to produce and there will soon be an end to all production. Your crushing taxes do this. Gibbon says truly that despotism tends to disappoint its own purpose. Your high priced men that we read about in our state documents, tends to destroy production, and the impoverishment of the state. The men who built up this country were not so. Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold were the men whose souls, in public service, looked to the money.

The Savior of the world had not where to lay his head; and George Washington, served his country without compensation, save subsistence while in its service. It is easier to run down hill than up. And now I submit the question, how long will it take this class of men, who are looking so carefully after the price of their services to so predominate with the magnificence of their structures and the splendor of their superintendency to drive all education from the country? D L Richland Farm, March, 1, 1875.

Patrons of Husbandry.

LIST OF DONATIONS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

Commencing March 8th and ending March 15th 1875, from the Relief Department of Patrons of Husbandry of Kansas.

Commencing March 8th 1875 from the Relief Department of Patrons of Husbandry, of Kansas and ending March 15th.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand March 8th	-	\$ 8.45
March 8th, Cash of Stanton Grange at Stanton Ill.	-	\$ 4.30
do do Mt. Erie Grange Wayne Co. Ill.	-	\$ 4.40
do do Argus Grange Carroll Co. Ill.	-	\$ 5.00
do do New Hope Grange No. 1459 Cumberland Co. Ill.	-	\$ 4.00
do do Walnut Grange No. 869 Clark Co. Ill.	-	\$ 4.00
March 9th, White Hall Grange No. 583 Champaign Co. Ill.	-	\$12.00
do do Hazlewood Grange No. 1396, Chesterfield, Ill.	-	\$31.75
do do State of Kansas to pay freight on car of corn shipped 15 Chase Co	-	\$91.05
do do Bedford Grange No. 159, Raritan Ill.	-	\$10.00
do do Sand Ridge Grange No. 57, Sain Co. Oregon.	-	\$38.00
do do John L. Smith Gouldsboro, Pa.	-	\$ 7.00
March 10th Cash of Grange No. 1637	-	

New Harmony Ind.	\$20.00
do do Cash. K. H. Hill, Morrisville, Ill.	\$ 4.45
do do Salem Grange No. 1483 Kickapoo, Ill.	\$ 4.00
do 12th, Pleasant View Grange No. 1190 Vermillion Co. Ill.	\$ 5.00
do do Chenoa Grange, No. 1521 Ill.	\$ 5.80
do do Taylors Grange No. 1147 Ind	\$ 5.00
do do Tounahs Grange No. 153 California	\$22.73
do do Santa Clara Grange California	\$77.04
do 13th, Flint River Grange No. 1447 Des Moines Co. Iowa	\$25.00
do do Cash from Secy. Pennsylvania, State Grange Mechanicsburg Pa.	\$174.50
Total	\$552.97
DISBURSMENTS.	
March 8th for drayage	\$ 1.25
do do do Postage	\$ 1.00
do do On transfer of car	\$ 1.00
do 9th Freight on car 2870 meal from Onocola.	\$ 7.50
do 10th For grinding meal	\$ 8.00
do do For postage	\$ 3.60
do 11th For Telegram	50
do 12 Paid freight on 2 boxes mdse to Almon Benton, Pottawatomie Co.	\$12.50
do do Paid freight on bbl corn sent McPherson Co.	25
do do Paid drayage	60
do 13th Paid freight on 16Bbls grain and 1 sack sent to Cowley Co.	\$12.30
do do Paid for printing	\$ 6.00
Total	\$54.50
Balance cash on hand	\$488.47

RELIEF GOODS RECEIVED SINCE MARCH 8, 1975.

March 8th One box sundries, donors unknown.	
do 9th 22 Bbls meal	
do 10 do flour	
do 7 sacks meal	
do 2 do flour	
do 1 do beans	
do 1 trunk sundries	
Donors unknown.	

" 9th 1 bbl sundries	
" " One car meal National Grange, car 2870 C. B. & Q 253 sacks.	
" " One box mdse. Donors unknown.	
" 10th, 17 bbls flour.	
" " 1 " dried apples	
" " 1 " corn	
" " 1 box clothing	
Donors unknown.	

" 13th 2 boxes mdse.	
" " 16 bbls corn	
" " 1 sack of seed grain	

RELIEF GOODS DISBURSED.

March 8th Miami Co-10 bbls meal 7 sacks meal, 2 sacks flour, to Thomas Roberts.	
March 8th Montgomery Co. Geo. Kahle 12 bbls meal.	
" " Wabunsee Co. A. F. Wade, one trunk sundries.	
" " Shawnee Co. John Armstrong 10 bbls flour, 1 bbl meat 1 sack beans.	

March 9th 1 bbl sundries sent F. P. Snider, Solomon City.	
March 10th, shipped to Thomas Blanchard, Wichita—care of C. A. Van Ness, 1 box mdse.	
March 10th Jewell County W. H. Mahoney, 50 sacks meal.	

" " Jefferson County, W. S. Dick, 50 sacks meal.	
" " Saline County, B. B. Stimmel, 50 sacks meal.	
" " Lincoln Co., W. E. Jackson 50 sacks meal.	
" " Republic Co. Alonso Beers, 50 sacks meal.	

" " Wabunsee Co. A. F. Wade, 22 sacks meal.	
" " McPherson Co. C. P. McAlexander to Newton for Jeff Holmes. 17 bbls flour 1 bbl dried apples 1 bbl corn 1 box clothing.	
" 13th Pottawatomie Co. Almon Benton 2 boxes mdse.	
" " Cowley Co. T. A. Blanchard, 16 bbls grain 1 sack seed corn	

Articles on hand 8 sacks meal, at Burton & Peirson.	
JOHN G. OTIS, Agt.	

THIRD ANNUAL SESSION of the KANSAS STATE GRANGE, BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.—RULES OF ORDER.

- When the presiding officer takes the chair the officers and members shall take their respective stations, and at the sound of the gavel there shall be a general silence. The Grange shall then proceed to order in regular order.
- No question shall be stated unless moved by two members, or be open for consideration until stated by the Master. And when a question is before the Grange, no motion shall be received, unless to postpone, to refer, or to amend. They shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged, the first three of which shall be decided without debate.
- Any member may call for a division of a question when the sense of it will permit.
- The yeas and nays may be ordered by the Master, on the call of any member duly seconded.
- After any question—except one of indefinite postponement—has been decided, any member who voted in the majority may, at the same time or next meeting, move for a reconsideration thereof, but no discussion of the main question shall be allowed, unless reconsidered.
- No member shall speak more than once on the same subject, unless all the members wishing to speak have had an opportunity to do so, or more than twice without permission from the chair. And no member, while speaking, shall name another by his or her name, but shall use the appropriate designation belonging to his or her standing in the Grange.
- The Master, or any member, may call a brother or sister to order while speaking, when the debate shall be suspended, and the brother or sister shall not speak until the point of order be determined, unless to appeal from the chair, when he or she may use the words following, and no other: "Worthy Master, I respectfully appeal from the decision of the chair to the Grange." Whereupon the Grange will proceed to vote on the question: "Will the Grange sustain the decision of the chair?"
- When a brother or sister intends to speak on a question, he or she shall rise in his or her place and respectfully address his or her remarks to the question and avoid personalities. Should more than one member rise to speak at the same time, the Worthy Master shall determine who is entitled to the floor.

9. When a brother or sister has been called to order by the Worthy Master for the manifestation of temper or improper feelings, he or she shall not be allowed to speak again on the subject under discussion in the Grange, at that meeting, except to apologize.

10. On the call of five members, a majority of the Grange may demand that the previous question shall be put, which shall always be in this form: "Shall the main question now be put?" And until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments to the main question, and all further debate.

11. All motions or resolutions offered in the Grange shall be reduced to writing if requested.

12. When standing or special committees are appointed, the individual first named is considered as the chairman, although each committee has a right to elect its own chairman. Committees are required to meet and attend to the matters assigned them with system and regularity, and not by separate consultation, or in a loose amiable manner.

13. The Worthy Master, by virtue of his office, may attend all meetings of committees, take part in their deliberations—without voting, however, and urge them to action. In the appointment of committees the Worthy Master, who should ever preserve a courteous and conciliatory deportment to all, not overlooking the humblest member, has many opportunities for bringing humble merit into notice, and of testing and making available the capabilities of those around him. He should carefully avoid both jealousy and favoritism, and act with strict impartiality.

ARTICLE II.—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

FIRST DAY.

- Morning Session.—1. Opening Grange.
- Appointment of committee on Credentials.
- Report of committee on Credentials.
- Master's address.
- Adjournment.

Afternoon Session.—1. Opening Grange.
- Report of Executive committee and State Agent.
- Report of Secretary.
- Report of Treasurer.
- Appointment of committees.
- Adjournment.

ARTICLE III.

These By-Laws may be altered, amended or repealed at any regular meeting of the Grange by a majority vote.

PROPOSED

By-Laws for Subordinate Granges.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This Grange shall be known and distinguished as—Grange No.—of the State of Kansas.

SEC. 2. The regular meeting of this Grange shall be held

SEC. 3. The time of meeting from the first of October to the first of April shall be

and from the first of April to the first of October shall be

Special meetings may be called by the Grange or the Master of the Grange, or in his absence by the Overseer, when necessary for the good of the Grange.

SEC. 4. The members of this Grange shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 5. The Grange shall be opened at the above appointed time, in the Fourth Degree, if a sufficient number of members be present.

ARTICLE II.—MEMBERSHIP.

SEC. 1. The members of this Grange are all who have been or may be initiated, in, or affiliated therewith, who have subscribed to the Roll Book, and who have not withdrawn, or been excluded for unworthy conduct or non-payment of dues.

ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS.

SEC. 1. The officers of this Grange shall be ranked and titled, as follows: Master; Overseer; Lecturer; Steward; Assistant Steward; Chaplain; Treasurer; Keeper of Records; Farm; Pomona; and Lady Assistant Steward. It is their duty to see that the laws of the Order are carried out.

How CHOSEN.—The officers of this Grange shall be chosen annually at the last regular meeting in December, and installed at the first meeting in January.

All elections shall be by ballot.

ARTICLE IV.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SEC. 1. MASTER.—It shall be the duty of the Master to preside at all meetings of the Grange; to see that all officers and members of committees perform their respective duties as prescribed by the By-Laws; to receive and announce the result of all balloting and other votes of the Grange; to see that all the laws and usages of the Order are duly understood and obeyed; to sign all orders drawn on the Treasurer, with the consent and approval of the Grange; and perform such other duties as may be required by the laws of the Order.

SEC. 2. OVERSEER.—It shall be the duty of the Overseer to assist the Master in preserving order in the Grange, preside in the absence of the Master, and perform all other duties devolving upon that office.

SEC. 3. LECTURER.—It shall be the duty of the Lecturer to always be prepared with some useful information to read or cause to be read at each meeting; to give lectures, and see particularly that all addresses, lectures, and other information provided for the good of the Order and members of this Grange, are distributed to them.

SEC. 4. STEWARD.—It shall be the duty of the Steward to preside in the absence of the Master or Overseer; to have charge of the Inner Gate; to see that the field is properly arranged for labor; the working tools in their place; to conduct the balloting; to provide for the introduction and accommodation of candidates.

SEC. 5. ASST. STEWARD.—It shall be the duty of the Assistant Steward to receive and care for the candidates for initiation, and to see that the regalia are properly distributed and cared for; also to give all due assistance to the Steward.

SEC. 6. TREASURER.—It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all moneys, giving his receipt for the same; to keep an accurate account of all moneys received and paid; to render his account to the Master, with the consent of the Grange; to transmit all moneys to the State Grange; to the Treasurer thereof at the request of the Secretary; to render his books, and a statement of his accounts with the Grange, to the Finance Committee of the State Grange, and to deliver to his successor all moneys, books, vouchers, etc., having reference to the finance of the Grange.

SEC. 7. SECRETARY.—It shall be the duty of the Secretary to record accurately all the proceedings of the Grange; to make out all notices for the State and National Granges; to report to the Treasurer at the end of each quarter the amount due the State Grange; to keep the records of all members with the Grange; to pay over to the Treasurer all moneys, taking his receipt therefor; to draw and countersign all orders drawn by the Grange, and to perform such other duties as may devolve upon that office.

SEC. 8. GATE-KEEPER.—It shall be the duty of the Gate-keeper to see that the gates are properly guarded, and to perform such other duties as may be required.

SEC. 9. Any officer who shall neglect, or in any other way, be the means of depriving the Grange of the use of its regalia, or its necessary books, papers, or furniture, at a regular meeting, shall pay a fine of one dollar unless excused by the Grange.

SEC. 10. Any officer abstaining himself for more than three successive meetings, his seat shall be declared vacant, unless sickness, absence from home, or some other sufficient reason shall be offered and accepted by the Grange.

ARTICLE V.—APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

SEC. 1. Application for membership must be made in the form prescribed by the National Grange, and when made shall be announced in open Grange, and referred to a committee of investigation, consisting of three brothers or sisters, two appointed by the Master and one by the Overseer, which shall take the application in charge, and report at the next regular meeting.

ARTICLE VI.—FEES AND DUES.

SEC. 1. The fees for conferring the four degrees shall be five dollars for males and two dollars for females, the fees in all cases to accompany the application.

SEC. 2. The regular dues of this Grange shall be — cents per month for each member.

ARTICLE VII.—COMMITTEES.

SEC. 1. All special committees, unless otherwise ordered, shall consist of three members, each.

SEC. 2. The Master on the night of his installation, shall appoint a committee on Finance, to consist of three members.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Finance to audit all the accounts of the Grange, and to report thereon to the Master, who shall be authorized to examine the books and accounts of any officer, or committee of any committee of the Grange, whenever they may think proper, and shall report as speedily as possible on all matters they may have on hand.

SEC. 4. At the first regular meeting in each year there shall be elected by ballot three Trustees, who shall have charge of all property of the Grange, as well as business in which the Grange shall have an interest.

ARTICLE VIII.—CHARGES.

SEC. 1. If at any time it shall appear that a member by his or her general conduct, either morally or otherwise, shall be working against the best interests of the Order, charges may be preferred against the offending member, in accordance with the provisions of the following article, and they may be expelled, or subjected to such penalties as a majority of the Grange may direct.

SEC. 2. In no case shall members of a Grange enter into litigation with each other until they shall have presented a plain statement of their differences to the Trustees of their Grange, and shall have allowed them an opportunity to adjust them if possible.

ARTICLE IX.—SUSPENSIONS, WITHDRAWALS, ETC.

SEC. 1. No brother of this Grange shall be suspended on ex-tem-pore from membership, unless charges be preferred in writing, duly specifying the offence, presented by a brother or sister, in good standing, and the accused being allowed full opportunity to make his or her defense.

SEC. 2. Any member desirous of withdrawing from this Grange must pay all indebtedness thereto, and obtain the consent of the Grange.

ARTICLE X.—AMENDMENTS.

All propositions for amending or repealing these By-Laws, or any part of them, shall be presented in writing at a regular meeting, when it may be acted upon if agreed to by two-thirds vote of all the members present.

ARTICLE XI.—ORITARY.

SEC. 1. At the decease of a member who at the time of death was in good standing in the Grange, it shall be the duty of all members, brothers and sisters, who can conveniently do so, to attend the funeral, and wear on the occasion white and black ribbons interlaced around the left elbow, as a mark of sorrow and respect.

The yeas and nays were called upon a motion to strike out the word minimum and insert maximum in section to article 10.

The minimum fee for membership in a County or District Grange shall be \$5, provided that any person entitled to membership under the provisions of section 1 of this article and owning one full paid up share of stock in the business department of this Grange, as set forth hereafter, shall not be required to pay any membership fee, provided nothing herein shall prevent any Master or Pastmaster, or their wives who are Matrons, that may be entitled to the 5th degree, from being present at a 5th degree meeting and receiving the same without charge.

Each County or District Grange shall have connected with it a business department, to be known as "Patrons' Commercial Agency," which shall be incorporated as a joint stock company, and in which any 4th degree member or subordinate Grange may be a stockholder and entitled to all the benefits. All shares to be five dollars each.

The roll being called, the following voted Aye:

Ryan 3, Mahan 1, Fletcher 2, Patten 1, Pomeroy 2, Eddy 2, Campbell 2, Rippey 1, Roe 1, Stevens 1, Ruce 1, Rutledge 1, Waulder 1, Hoyt 1, Long 1, Dyzyrt 1, Kellogg 1, Rhodes 1, Black 1, Russel 1, McCauley 1, Emery 2, Baker 2, Richardson 1, Roberts 1, Plumb 2, Bates 1, Coffin 1, Boyd 2, Simmerville 1, Pitts 2, Fitzwaters 2, Butler 2, Jones 1, Sewell 2, Hunt 1, Dunn 1, Clark 1, Priddy 1, Covington 1, Collins 1, Anderson 1, Kelly 2, Miller 2, Cone 1, Nason 1, Wolverton 1, Towles 1, total 65.

Nays, as follows:

Haywood 1, Earnest 1, Post 1, Beck 1, Herron 1, Smith 1, Stewart 1, Blair 1, Eldred 2, Musgrove 1, Watkins 1, Randall 1, Jones 2, Wyeth 1, McProud 2, Smith 1, Boyes 2, Little 1, Otis 1, Burns 1, Stewart 1, Timmons 1, total 26 Nays.

On motion the whole section was stricken out.

The following was read, rules suspended, and on motion was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the present system of degrees, above the 4th, being founded upon an election to office, to which only a fractional part of our members can ever attain, which is calculated to create a scramble for office, detrimental to our interests as an order, and is a great source of jealousies, which may ultimately disorganize our Order; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Kansas State Grange in session assembled, that in view of the facts set forth in the foregoing, we request the National Grange to so change its constitution, that any 4th degree member in good standing may be eligible to any position, in either National, State, County, or subordinate Granges, and for this we will ever advocate.

Resolved, that our worthy Master be instructed to present the foregoing to the National Grange at its next session, and use his influence to the fullest extent to effect the change asked for.

A resolution of thanks to the various railroads that have transferred goods free, or at greatly reduced rates, for relief of the destitute, and that we ask them to co-operate with us in procuring and transferring feed and seed to the destitute of our State. Rules suspended and resolution adopted.

The committee on legislation made the following report:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

That we request the Legislature to make a further appropriation of \$10,000, to pay freight on supplies that may be obtained for the destitute people of our State. And we further request the Legislature to pass the bill appropriating \$50,000 out of the unappropriated fund, for the purchase of seed for our destitute people, and we would respectfully recommend that a committee of three be appointed to present the subject to the Legislature.

We also recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, that the present National Bank system should be abolished and the Government should issue Greenbacks instead, which should be convertible into National bonds, drawing a low rate of interest, say three per cent., and these bonds should be again convertible into Greenbacks.

We also recommend that a committee of one from each judicial district in the State, who should be a 4th degree member of our Order, be appointed, a committee on needed legislation, to report at the next meeting of the State Grange.

Respectfully submitted,

G. W. Clark, Chair.

J. T. Stevens.

A. T. Stewart.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE ON SECY'S REPORT.

Upon examination of Secretary's books and report, we find he has received from subordinate Granges on dues, \$1276.01.

Disbursements.

Paid office expenses, \$ 316.00

Paid Treasurer as per vouchers, 1006.91

One quarters salary to date, 175.00

Paid expense attending present State Grange, 17.00

Total, \$1515.00

Balance due Secretary, 238.99

Difference, or amount received, \$1276.01

Respectfully submitted,

P. B. Maxon, Chairman, John Kelly, Secretary.

Report received, and upon motion adopted.

Adjourned, to meet at 8 a. m. Friday.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MORNING SESSION.

M. E. Hudson, W. M., in the chair.

Minutes read and approved. The following committee was then announced, to divide the State into Executive Districts:

Hunt of Reno, Nason of Washington, Timmons of Wyandotte, Blair of Doniphan and Eddy of Cherokee.

The committee on relief made the following report, which was received read and amended, and as amended, adopted; and referred to Executive committee.

We would respectfully recommend that the Executive committee be instructed if practicable, to send agents to Iowa and Illinois, for the purpose of securing seed for planting and feed for teams, that such agents be instructed to secure it on such terms as this Grange may direct, such supplies to be forwarded in bulk, to the Executive committee, to be distributed to the county agents in bulk, according to the destination in such counties.

We would recommend that the money on hand belonging to the State Grange be used in paying freight upon such supplies and expenses of such agents; the agents thus employed are to receive such compensation, as the Executive committee may direct.

We further recommend that the western counties recently settled should have the preference in the distribution of seeds and feed.

We further recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, that the State Grange of Kansas approve of the action of our Executive committee, thus far, upon the subject of relief, and that for the future we recommend that said committee use so much of the cash donation, except that given by the Legislature, as may in the future be received, to pay freight on such grain for seed and feed, as may be donated, loaned, or purchased for the use of Patrons, provided such use of the money shall not, in the estimation of the Executive committee, cause suffering among Patrons for want of food or clothing.

We would also suggest that the State Grange ask the Legislature to pass Housebill No. 287, as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, that the State Board of Agriculture of the State of Kansas is hereby authorized to purchase for general distribution, ten thousand bushels of flax seed, to encourage the diversifying of the agriculture of the State.

That upon the presentation of the certificate of purchase thereof, certified by the Secretary and approved by the President of said Board, the Auditor of State is hereby ordered to draw his warrant upon the State Treasury for the payment of the same.

The said Board of Agriculture shall distribute the same to the several counties of the State, in proportion to their acreage of tillable land, and take duplicate receipts therefor, and shall annually distribute the product thereof in like manner.

The county commissioners of the several counties receiving seed as aforesaid shall distribute the same to such careful husbandmen as shall apply therefor by the twentieth of March annually, and shall require of the persons receiving such seed contracts in duplicate to return therefor to the said board of county commissioners as soon after threshing thereof as possible one bushel and a quarter of clean seed for each bushel issued.

The State shall have the same lien upon the product of the crop, or be entitled to the same remedies to secure payment for the seed that the landlord has to enforce the payment of rents.

The prosecuting attorney upon notice given by the county commissioners is directed to forthwith institute the necessary proceedings to collect said rent.

The county commissioners shall file one of the duplicate contracts with the State Board of Agriculture and are hereby required at the close of each year to notify the said board of the amount of seed thus collected and hold the same subject to their order.

The said State Board of Agriculture shall at their discretion at the expiration of three years from the date of the first issue of said seed as aforesaid, sell and dispose of the same and turn the proceeds thereof over to the State Treasurer; taking duplicate receipts therefor, and shall immediately deposit one of said duplicate receipts with the Auditor of State, and that this act shall be in force from and after its publication in the KANSAS FARMER. All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. BOYES, Chairman.

The report of special committee on Life Assurance, received read and adopted.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE LIFE ASSURANCE.

We your committee upon Life Assurance have examined Secretary and Treasurer's report, and the By-Laws of the Association, and would recommend that in addition to the safe-guards already provided to prevent the admission of unhealthy members, that the Subordinate Grange to which the applicant belongs shall appoint a special committee of three, two of which shall be appointed by the Master and one by the Overseer. Said committee to make thorough investigation, and make report in writing to the Secretary of the Association as to the fitness of the applicant for membership, which report shall accompany the application.

We would further recommend that as the Association is just commencing, there be two classes formed; first class, members between the ages of 16 and 35 years of age; and the second class; members between 35 and 60 years of age, and that no person be admitted over 60 years old.

We recommend that the suggestion of the Secretary as to changing "30 in the 10th" line of Sec. 1, Art. 5, of By-Laws to 10 be adopted. Also his suggestion to repeal Sec. 2, Art. 6, be adopted.

We also recommend that the county Deputies be the superintending agents, and keep a general oversight of the affairs in their districts. After a careful examination of the plan, upon which, this Association is organized, we are fully convinced that it is the most economical plan yet devised, and would recommend it to the favorable notice and patronage of Patrons generally.

SIGNED, { T. B. HUNT, } Committee

{ J. L. BLAIR, }

{ J. T. STEVENS, }

A Resolution was passed, instructing committee on mileage and per diem to inquire if any delegates to this Grange are receiving mileage and per diem, as members of the Legislature and take the matter into consideration, in allowing the bills of the same.

Then proceeded to the election of officers; on the fourth ballot for master, M. E. Hudson received 52 votes; and Wm. Sims received 47. Total 99; necessary to elect, 50; M. E. Hudson having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Master for the ensuing term of two

The Kansas Farmer.

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

TO ADVERTISERS.

We desire to say to parties who are continually making propositions to exchange wares, stock, machinery &c., of one kind and another for advertising space, that our rule is to take pay only in cash. The past year we have deviated from this in two or three cases. In the future, however, we shall strictly adhere to the rule. We protect advertisers as well as readers, by allowing none but first class and honorable dealers to have space. Further than this, we are not directly or indirectly interested in advertisements outside of our own publications, and will deal impartially with our advertisers. By fair and honorable dealing we hope to make our advertising columns valuable alike to our advertisers and readers. We shall make no contract with an advertiser that will prevent us from exposing him as a fraud, if proven to be such. Marked copies of paper always sent to advertisers. At present bills for advertising are payable monthly and quarterly. With the beginning of the coming year, 1876, we shall adopt the cash in advance system with advertisers, the same as we now practice with subscribers. A paper to be valuable and useful must be independent which can only be secured by adopting legitimate and business rules. The old system, now fortunately passing away, of taking subscriptions in everything from pups to cordwood and advertisements upon the same principle to "fill up" makes a paper a sort of a charity concern.

AN OUTRAGEOUS CHANGE IN THE POSTAL LAW.

The following important circular has been received, and is published for the information of the public:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, MAR. 6, 1875.

To Henry King, Postmaster, Topeka, Kansas:

SIR: You are hereby instructed, that, under the provisions of the act approved March 3rd, 1875, entitled, "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1876, and for other purposes," the postage to be hereafter charged on all mailable matter, of the 3rd class, referred to in section 133 of the act entitled, "An act to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the post-office department," approved June 8th, 1872, shall be at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, instead of one cent for each two ounces or fraction, as heretofore provided by the law.

(Signed) J. W. MARSHALL,
1st Asst. P. M. General.

For the information of those who may not fully know the importance of the above change, we give herewith the article comprising 3rd class mail matter:

Mailable matter of the third class embraces all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, magazines, handbills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, books, book-manuscript, proof-sheets, corrected proof sheets, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, articles of merchandise, samples, photographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, cards, plain and ornamental paper, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and all other matter which may be declared mailable by law, and all other articles not above the weight prescribed by law, which are not, from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail-bag or the person of any one engaged in the postal service.

The experience of Europe and this country, long since demonstrated that the cheaper the postage the larger the return the government received from its post-office department. The immense increase of books and periodicals and the necessity for a low rate of postage for packages of seeds, cuttings, roots, bulbs, scions, books, merchandise, magazines, papers, etc., secured for the people one of the most popular useful and entirely satisfactory provisions of the present postal law. This law enabled the publishers of books and magazines to send their publications to any part of the country without additional cost to the publishers. The most important benefit of this law to the agriculturists of the country has been in the general and wide dissemination of seeds, scions, bulbs and roots which cumbersome freight carriage and expensive express companies made almost altogether impracticable heretofore. The law was a wise, beneficial and satisfactory one. The change made in the law as explained by the Assistant Postmaster General, simply doubles the rates heretofore existing. Instead of 32 cts on a four pound package it will hereafter be 64 cents. The result of this is to entirely disarrange the business of forwarding packages by mail and compel people to adopt the old plan of sending small packages by express. Seedsmen, nurserymen, merchants and publishers will be compelled to ask just their additional postage for their goods. All the immense business houses of various kinds which have been built up throughout the country upon this low, popular rate of postage will find themselves compelled to add a large percent to defray this new tax.

What is the cause of this change in the postal law? Let us see? It cannot be to add revenue to the post-office department, because this makes the rates by mail higher than by express; besides this, the great bulk of mail matter sent under the old cheap rate will not now be sent at all. Publishers who distrib-

uted yearly, tons of copies of magazines and papers free, are practically debared by this high rate of one cent per ounce. The plain fact is that the express companies—blistering extortionate frauds—went into Washington with a strong lobby and with their champagne suppers and other inducements secured the passage of this most outrageous and uncalled for change. The new law transfers the carrying of packages, from the postoffice department to the express companies and this is the explanation of the change,—nothing more or nothing less.

No Congress ever sat in this country, which was more thoroughly the tool of the monopolies and moneyed rings than the one just closed. We do not believe any one of the Kansas representatives in either house so far misrepresented their constituents as to vote for this great steal from the people in the interest of the express companies. There can only be three reasons for voting for a measure so apparently contrary to the best interests of the country, viz: inexcusable stupidity, criminal negligence, or bribery by whiskey, champagne or money. To fully appreciate the unselfish motives of the members of the late Congress, it must be known that at the time they were passing this law to enrich express companies at the expense of the people, these same representatives again gave themselves the benefit of the franking privilege, to send their own matter free. The *National Republican*, the special organ of advanced Republicanism, says, of the Forty-third Congress two days after its adjournment:

"It is now more apparent than ever that there is to be a fierce contest between capital and labor. The Forty-third Congress met with a great flourish of trumpets in opposition to great moneyed monopolies."

Instead of legislating for the encouragement of labor, in order to revive industry and increase the tax-paying capacity of the country, its entire energies seem to have been expended in pinching here and starving there, as though the whole country was bankrupt. Instead of assuming control of railway monopolies, it frittered away its time in striving to ascertain how the Pacific Mail Company spent its money, and guarding against the Texas Pacific and Northern Pacific guarantees. Its entire legislation, from first to last, was inimical to labor and in the interest of capital.

THE \$7000 BRIBE MONEY OF SENATOR POMEROY.

The Fairer Brought to a Close.

The historic \$7000 has at last been added to the volume of our circulating medium. The history of this package of money is familiar to every reading man in the country. It was a well settled conviction in the minds of most observers that there was not the least probability of the trial ever being brought to a decision.

The following from the *Commonwealth* of March 13th, explains in part the final disposition of this illustrious package of money:

"On the morning of Friday, March 12, quite a little company dropped into the office of Martin & Case. There was Mr. Martin and Judge Horton representing Mr. Pomeroy, and Mr. Vance representing the State; there was Col. York, the leading witness for the State; there was ex-State Treasurer John Francis, who, during his term of office, had been the keeper of the famous package, and had been sued in consequence; there was Archie Williams, one of the original counsel for the prosecution when that old suit was new; there was ex-Lieut. Gov. Stover, who had suffered from having, not greatness, but \$7,000, thrust upon him; and there was Mr. James F. Legate, who is generally around when there is anything going on. Subsequently Mr. Arthur McCabe, the district clerk, was brought in by Mr. Vance. The \$7,000 package was brought in, looking very natural, and was opened and counted by Mr. Francis. Gov. Stover then counted out \$1,735 and handed it to Mr. McCabe. He then took Mr. McCabe's receipt."

Gov. Stover then handed the balance \$5,265 to Col. A. M. York, who gave Gov. Stover a receipt therefor. Col. York at once delivered the money to Judge A. H. Horton. Mr. Pomeroy's attorney, who gave a receipt for the money to Col. York. Mr. Vance, county attorney of Shawnee county, attorney for the State in the case, gives to Mr. Horton a notice that he would file a motion in the Osage District Court, where the suit is now pending, for a *nolle prosequi* in the case. It will be thus seen that the expense Shawnee county has incurred in this case is returned to the county. Mr. Pomeroy's attorneys also agreed to pay the costs accrued in the case in Osage county. The \$5,000 remaining in the hands of Mr. Horton will no doubt be used in settling up the attorney fees and general expenses incurred in this celebrated trial. Thus ends this farce.

THE TOPEKA COMMONWEALTH—A CHANGE.

There will probably never be printed in Kansas, a paper, the utterances of which, will fall so entirely without influence as was the case with the *Topeka Commonwealth*, before the late change. As a personal organ for a managing and corrupt ring of politicians, it was the champion and fawning flatterer of every man who ever got into office or who had any prospects of getting one. It deservedly lost confidence because there was neither integrity, decency nor honesty in its management. Without principles, or newspaper enterprise of any kind, it was a sinking, losing concern. If the change means more honesty and ability, it will be hailed with delight by all lovers of good journalism. We wish its new proprietor and editors success.

ABOUT ENCOURAGING CAPITALISTS.

We notice a paper in the northern part of the State reviews our article on that thin and flimsy fraud, the Cheese Aristocracy Bill. The only point made by the editor is that capitalists are to be encouraged and protection granted them against bond rings &c. If the editor will carefully read the bill and our comments he will find that there are many points there he failed to see. This encouragement of capitalists by special privileges, immense land grants, bonds and subsidies of one kind and another has been carried on in such a wild and reckless manner from National Congress down to townships, that the whole machinery of legislation, seems to be used principally in grinding out special laws in the interest of Capitalists. Capital, as represented in the National Banks, the Railroads, Express and Telegraph Companies of this country, rides through legislatures, National and State as well as our Courts, with a reckless disregard of the rights and interests of the manual laborers, that is simply appalling to witness.

As we have repeated time and again in these columns, we have no war to wage upon Railroads or Capital as such, in any shape, but in regard to the unjust demands for special privileges, upon the special legislation in their interest we shall always be found consistently demanding that laws bear equally and justly upon all classes of property, and alike upon all individuals, rich or poor. We have been encouraging Capital by special privileges long enough, let us now turn our attention for a change, to encouraging the laboring interests.

The lack of space has crowded out many letters from the farm enquiries, answers to correspondents and valuable contributions. Next week we will be able to give a portion of them and assure our correspondents that all shall have a hearing in due season.

A New Map of Kansas.—The business men of Kansas, for years past, have labored under the disadvantage of having no reliable map of their State. After over a year's labor expended on it, the Kansas City Lithographing Company now offers a really valuable map to the public. We have examined it carefully and find it to be reliable and all that they claim for it, viz:

"It shows the Complete topography of the State as derived from the United States Surveys, including the Surveys of 1874, the precise location of every city (showing ground actually occupied by city plat), village, post-office, and railroad station, all railroad lines, as derived from the engineer's maps, names and boundaries of counties and civil townships. The whole colored by civil townships, and nicely varnished and mounted on cloth, with roller and cornice, after the style of the best State maps."

It is a first-class work in every respect, and all information usually found on the best maps is given.

High commendations have been accorded it by every person who has examined the work, and justly so, since the map itself is evidence of a studied and competent workman having been engaged in the compilation and manufacture.

The Company should meet with an abundant patronage. Their enterprise deserves it.

The Gibbs & Sterrett MFG. Co., of St. Louis, whose advertisement appears in another column, have donated a *Climax Mower* for the benefit of the grasshopper sufferers in the western part of Mo.

For the Kansas Farmer.

ALFALFA OR LUCERNE CLOVER.

The Lucerne clover requires a deep rich and dry soil, which permits the roots to penetrate the subsoil to a considerable depth. Sandy loam and soil containing limestone is most favorable. It is useless to try its culture on wet land, and such soil where water remains standing for some time; for this reason rich sloping land or hillside are preferable.

The land should be clean of weeds, therefore, land which was planted the year previous in corn or potatoes, is probably the best qualified. Plough deep and if possible use a subsoil plow, and sow early in spring about 20 pounds of seed to the acre. Spring wheat or barley may be sown as an over grain. Drag the seed in with a light harrow or brush; rolling will answer. I would advise, to give the first winter a light mulch of straw or other litter free of weed-seed. If it comes well through the first winter it may be considered safe, and will under favorable circumstances have a good stand for 15 or 20 years.

The clover, if intended for hay, should be mown before it comes into blossom, as the stem soon becomes hard and woody. In favorable seasons it may be cut 4 or 5 times, the first cut generally ready for the sickle in the first part of May. The Lucerne clover hay, if properly cured, is first class and don't lose the leaves so early as red clover. Sheep should not be allowed to graze on the clover field. They certainly will injure it badly in the first and second year.

Seed should not be raised from the first growth, generally the third cut is used for that purpose, and not before the roots have grown strong enough to endure the production of seed. In Europe only old clover fields are used for seed raising.

The crop of seed varies there from 4 to 8 bushels per acre.

Drought never injures Lucerne clover if once properly established, because the roots draw their supply of moisture from the deep soil.

C. H.

OFFICIAL.

(Published March 17th, 1875.)

AN ACT.

To vacate certain streets and alleys in the town of Ottumwa, Coffey county, Kansas.

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

Section 1. That all the streets, alleys, and public grounds in the town of Ottumwa, Coffey county, Kansas, north of College street and between Quindaro and Wabunsee streets, except College square, also all the streets and alleys between Texas and Washington streets, west of Leavenworth and east of Quindaro streets, also all the streets and alleys between Lawrence and Wabunsee streets south of Neosho avenue, also all the streets and alleys south of Washington and east of Leavenworth streets except Wabunsee street, and the streets and alleys between College street and Neosho avenue east of Manhattan street except Wabunsee street, be and the same are hereby vacated.

Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication once in the *KANSAS FARMER*.

Approved March 8d, 1875.

I, Tom. H. Cavanaugh, Secretary of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled bill on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the great seal of the State, Done at Topeka, this 3d day of March, A. D. 1875.

TOM. H. CAVANAUGH,
Secretary of State.

(Published March 10th, 1875.)

AN ACT.

An Act to amend sections two and three of chapter seventy-eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, being an act entitled "An act to define the boundaries of the Twelfth Judicial District, and to regulate the time of court therein."

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

Sec. 1. That section two of the act of which this is amendatory, be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 2. That the terms of the district courts in and for the twelfth judicial district shall commence as follows: In the county of Marshall, on the third Monday in March; the fourth Monday in August, and the second Monday in December. In the county of Washington, on the first Monday in April; the first Monday in August, and the fourth Monday in November. In the county of Republic on the third Monday in April, and the first Monday in October. In the county of Cloud, on the fourth Monday in April the second Monday in August, and the fourth Monday in October; in the county of Clay, on the first Monday in May, and the second Monday in November.

Sec. 3. That section three of said act be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 3. All summonses, subpoenas, recognizances, and all other processes which may have been or may be issued and made returnable to the terms of the district courts of the counties of the said twelfth judicial district as heretofore required to be held, shall be held and taken to be returnable to the terms of the district courts of said counties as herein required to be held, and all notices which may have been given either by publication or otherwise, with reference to the terms of said district courts as heretofore required to be held, shall by force of this act refer to the terms of court required to be held under this act, and all proceedings pending in said courts shall be taken up and proceeded with at the terms herein specified for the holding of said courts, as if no alteration had been made in the time of holding said courts.

Sec. 3. That sections two and three of the act to which this is amendatory, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication once in the *KANSAS FARMER*.

Approved March 8th, 1875.

I, Tom. H. Cavanaugh, Secretary of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled bill on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the great seal of the State, Done at Topeka, this 6th day of March, A. D. 1875.

TOM. H. CAVANAUGH,
Secretary of State.

(Published March 10th, 1875.)

AN ACT.

Making an appropriation for the state board of agriculture for the annual expenses of the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1875.

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

Section 1. That there is hereby appropriated to the state board of agriculture, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of eleven thousand and five dollars and thirty-six cents, which, together with the unexpended balance in the hands of the treasurer of said society, shall be used for the following purposes and none other, and shall be drawn only when required to meet just claims against said society, when the same shall be due and payable, to wit: For salary of secretary, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for clerk hire, one thousand two hundred dollars; for postage, freight and express, six hundred dollars; for expenses of officers attending meetings of board, five hundred dollars; for botanical and taxidermic department, two hundred dollars; for blanks, statistical rolls and miscellaneous printing, one thousand two hundred dollars; for printing report of 1875 three thousand five hundred copies, six thousand dollars.

Section 2. The auditor of state is hereby authorized to issue warrants upon the treasurer of state for the purpose and amounts specified in this act, or so much thereof as may be necessary to liquidate all such accounts as may be presented to him: *Provided*, That no accounts shall be audited or allowed except salaries of officers fixed by law, unless an itemized account is furnished, verified by affidavit, showing that the funds appropriated are applied to the specific purpose only for which they were appropriated.

Section 3. That in all cases in which, by the provisions of this act, appropriations were made for specific purposes named or cause stated, the officers and persons having charge of such appropriations shall in no case, by any contract, act or proceeding, obligate the state of Kansas at any time to pay a larger sum than herein specifically appropriated.

Section 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the *KANSAS FARMER*.

Approved March 6th, 1875.

I, Tom. H. Cavanaugh, Secretary of the State

of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled bill on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the great seal of the State, Done at Topeka, this 6th day of March, A. D. 1875.

Tom. H. Cavanaugh,
Secretary of State.

SUPREME COURT SYLLABI.

STATE OF KANSAS,
SUPREME COURT.

John Morris vs. R. P. Genuau
Error from Shawnee county.
MODIFIED.

By the Court. BREWER, J.
On the foreclosure of a mortgage containing a stipulation to pay reasonable attorneys fees, in case of foreclosure, it is error for the court without the hearing of any evidence upon simply its own knowledge to tax the amount of such fees.
All the Justices concurring.

Ullrich Dorman vs. Alexander Crozier, et al.
Error from Miami county.
MODIFIED.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J.
1. An affidavit made by an agent of another certifying a statement of a claim filed with the clerk of the district court under section 3 of the Mechanics Lien law of 1871, (laws 1871, p. 254) For the purpose of procuring a mechanics lien on certain real estate should be sworn to positively. An affidavit for such a purpose, made by such an agent stating that "the facts as above set forth, are true and correct according to the best of his (the agents) knowledge and belief" without showing that he had any knowledge upon the subject is not sufficient.

2. When such an affidavit is defective, it can be amended only by attaching a sufficient affidavit to the statement, within the time allowed by law for filing the statement with the clerk.
3. It is error to tax attorneys fees in a foreclosure suit, unless the mortgage has stipulated to pay them (Coburn vs. Weed, 12 Kansas, 1872; Foot vs. Sprague, 18 Kan.).
All the Justices concurring.

E. H. Sanford, vs. H. D. Shepard.
Error from Osage County.
AFFIRMED.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J.
1. It is not error for the court to exclude the testimony of a witness, as to the value of land, where it is not shown that such witness has any knowledge of what the value of the land was at the time material to the issue in the case; and even where such a witness is acquainted with the land and with the neighborhood in which the land is situated, but when it is not shown that better evidence could not be procured, it is not error to exclude such testimony.

2. It is not necessary in a Justices court that the statute of limitation should be specially pleaded, but the question may be raised by objection to evidence introduced on the trial, for the purpose of proving a claim barred by the statute, and where a case is appealed from a Justices court to the District court, it should be tried in the District court, so far as at least as the statute of limitations is concerned.
3. Where the court below instructed the jury that the word "soon" used in a contract implied, "within a reasonable time." Held, not to error, requiring a reversal of the judgment.
4. Where Shepard and Sanford agreed to exchange lands which they respectively held under tax titles, and Sanford conveyed his title to Shepard, and Shepard in consideration therefor paid Sanford \$400.00, and agreed that he would "soon" transfer his title to Sanford by a quitclaim deed, but before Shepard transferred his title to Sanford, and where a case is appealed from a Justices court to the District court, it should be tried in the District court, so far as at least as the statute of limitations is concerned.
5. Where a certain will contained among other provisions, the following, to-wit:
"Next, I give to my son, Anderson Turpin, one-fourth part of my estate, out of which, one thousand

William B. McCauslin et al., vs. Thomas McGuire.
Error from Jefferson County.
AFFIRMED.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J.
1. It is not necessary to the validity of a tax deed or to make it *prima facie* evidence of title, that it be witnessed by more than one attesting witness, and *quere* is it necessary that it be witnessed at all?

2. Where land has been bid off at a tax sale, by the county treasurer, for the county, it is not necessary that anything be paid at the time for the land.
3. Where a tax deed for land so bid off to the county recites that "the said county treasurer did, on the 6th day of October A. D. 1873, duly assign the certificate of the sale of the property as aforesaid and all the right title and interest of the said county to said property to Thomas McGuire, &c. without stating that Thomas McGuire, or any one for him, paid anything for said assignment, or for the property. Held, that it is not necessary that such a statement should be made, that it will be presumed that the certificate was duly assigned, and that the assignee paid the amount required by law at the time of said assignment.
4. Where an officer, taking the acknowledgment of a deed, certifies "That before me, a register of deeds etc., and then signs his name as L. J. Trovay, Register of Deeds." Held, that the certificate is sufficient, although the officer has not inserted his name in the body of his certificate.
5. Where land has been bid off, at a tax sale, by the county treasurer, for the county, and the tax sale certificate has been assigned to an individual, a valid tax deed may be made to such individual on said tax sale certificate.
6. A tax deed need not be in the exact form presented by the statute, but the form should be so varied that the deed will in every case state the exact truth (Borman vs. Cockrill, 8 Kan. 311, 325; Norton vs. Friend, 13 Kansas; Magill vs. Wade, 13 Kansas).
All the Justices concurring.

Robert A. Collier and William Henry Collier vs. J. Henry Blake, Trustee; Anderson Turpin, William Turpin, Josephine Sparks, Irene Smith, H. Sparks, Alonzo N. Turpin, Emma Burgess and Sabina Turpin.
Error from Johnson County.
AFFIRMED.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J.
Where the title to real estate in Kansas is held by a person who holds it as a sole trustee of an express trust, and such person dies, the trust immediately vests in the district court of the county in which the real estate is situated, and it is the duty of such court, upon the application of some person interested in the trust, to forthwith appoint a successor to said trustee, and the trust will then vest in the newly appointed trustee. (Gen. statutes, 1028, sec. 10.)
3. Where the right of all the parties to certain real estate are derived from certain deeds of trust made to one W. T., and these deeds of trust refer to a certain will of one J. T., and also to a certain record of a certain court in Kentucky, where said will was probated as showing the nature and character of the trust created by said deeds. Held, that it was not error for the court below to allow said will and said record to be introduced in evidence although the will had never been probated in Kansas.
4. Where a certain will contained among other provisions, the following, to-wit:
"Next, I give to my son, Anderson Turpin, one-fourth part of my estate, out of which, one thousand

dollars is to be deducted, as stated in this will, for the use of Miss. Eliza Deering. It is understood that whatever falls to him, shall not be subject to any debts owing by him at this time or may be owing hereafter, but my son Anderson is to have the proceeds of whatever sum may fall to him, but the principal is to be in the hands of a faithful trustee, who shall take charge of said estate, whatever it may be, and hold the same for the use and benefit of my son Anderson Turpin; and for the purpose of carrying out this gift, I make and appoint my son, Wilkerson Turpin, trustee for my son, Anderson Turpin, during his lifetime, and at the death of my son, Anderson, one fourth part of the amount of said estate is to be given to my grand-daughter, Mary Emily Turpin, and the balance to be equally divided between the other five grand-children, Josephine Sparks, Genevieve Turpin, Alonzo Turpin, Clinton Turpin, and Irene Turpin.

And where under this will, and under the order of the proper court, the said trustee, Wilkerson Turpin, invested the said trust fund coming into his hands by virtue of said will, in real estate in Johnson county Kansas, taking deeds of conveyance to himself therefor, which deeds he has since conveyed to his son, in fee simple, in trust for said Anderson Turpin, and said grand-children, according to said will. And, that said Anderson Turpin, and said grand-children did not take by said will, and said estate, and said deeds any such vested legal interest in said real estate that they could by their deeds of conveyance to a third person, but without any order or decree of any court therefor, defeat or terminate said trust, but on the contrary, the trustee, Wilkerson Turpin, and said grand-children, continue to hold the legal title to said real estate, with the power, under the direction of the proper court, to execute said trust, and could by order or decree of the proper court, sell and convey said real estate, and invest the trust fund in other property.

Kingman, C. J., Concurring.
Brewer, J. Dissenting.

The Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company, otherwise known as the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company, vs. Nancy J. Wilcox.

Error from Atchison county.

AFFIRMED.

By the Court. Valentine, J.

1. Under the Kickapoo treaty, of 1839, (18th, U. S. Statutes at large, 623), the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company, otherwise known as the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company, purchased from the Government of the United States all the lands belonging to the Kickapoo Indian Reservation, and obtained certificates of purchase therefor from the Secretary of the Interior; and before the Railroad Company was organized, and before the said lands were written and printed, "Transfer and assign to Nancy J. Wilcox all the right title and interest of said Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company, to the S. E. 1/4 of Section Nineteen, (19) Township Fifth, (5) south, Range Seventeen, (17) east of the 6th principal meridian, and require the issue of patent to Nancy J. Wilcox, as assignee of said company, in accordance with the terms of said certificate of purchase, and made valuable improvements thereon; and afterward the said railroad company caused the patent for said land to be issued to itself, and now refuses to transfer the legal title to said land to said Nancy J. Wilcox, Held that the railroad company holds the legal title to said land, in trust for said Nancy J. Wilcox, and that the company may be compelled to transfer the same, by deed, to said Nancy J. Wilcox.

All the Justices concurring.

Samuel O. Swenson and John P. Swenson vs. Aultman, Miller & Co.

Error from Davis county.

AFFIRMED.

By the Court. Valentine, J.

1. Where a witness whose testimony could be procured by the exercise of reasonable diligence, but the witness tells the party wanting his testimony, that he will be present at the trial of a case, and that his testimony may be used and such party uses no diligence to procure the testimony of said witness; Held that such party is not entitled to a continuance for the want of the testimony of such witness.

2. Before a judgment of the District Court, can be reversed because such court overruled a motion for a continuance to procure the testimony of an absent witness, it must appear somewhere from the record that such testimony was material and competent in the case; this should really appear from the affidavit itself, filed for the purpose of procuring the continuance (Gen'l Stat. 289, Sec. 317) but beyond all doubt it should appear from the record or some part thereof.

3. It is a general rule that the declarations of an agent in order to bind his principal must not only come within the scope of the agent's authority, but they must also be made by the agent while he is transacting his principal's business and be connected therewith as a part of the *res gestae*.

4. Continuances are to some extent within the discretion of the trial court and unless it is shown that the trial court abused its discretion in granting or refusing a continuance, the appeal will be dismissed, and the rulings of the trial court in such a case erroneous. Hottenstein vs Conrad, 9 Kansas 436. Davis vs Wilson 12 Kas 74.

All the Justices concurring.

J. R. Boyd, vs. Amos Sanford.

Error from Cherokee county.

AFFIRMED.

By the Court. Brewer, J.

1. Where the certificate to the Bill of Exceptions introduced by the parties, it is impossible for this court to say that the verdict was not sustained by the evidence.

2. On a motion for a new trial, on the ground of newly discovered evidence, an assertion in the affidavit of the moving party that he had used due diligence to obtain such evidence is insufficient, the facts showing such diligence must be stated.

Smith vs Williams, 11th Kansas, 104.

3. Where the grounds of a motion for a new trial or misconduct of the prevailing party and accident or surprise which ordinary prudence could not have guarded against, and the facts claimed are, that the prevailing party testified incorrectly, as to the contents of a letter it is not error to overrule the motion where it does not appear that the prevailing party was guilty of wilful false swearing, nor that the losing party had used due diligence to have and produce the letter at the trial.

All the Justices concurring.

R. N. Morrill et al., vs. J. C. Douglas.

Error from Jackson county.

AFFIRMED.

By the Court. Brewer, J.

1. Wherein an action to quiet title, a petition is filed asking among other things, or in part, for possession by the plaintiff, and the answer without any denial of the allegations of the petition only sets up a specific title to the land, in fee simple, and claims that the title is in error, to admit evidence of a voluntary conveyance, but where the answer contains besides the plea of a specific title a denial of the allegations of the petition, it is not error to admit in evidence a voluntary conveyance from the plaintiff a sheriff or a tax deed or any other legal testimony tending to show that the title is in the owner as alleged, whether specifically set up in the answer or not.

2. Where the testimony only shows that plaintiff has no title or possession but fails to disclose any interest or title in the defendant, no affirmative relief can be granted the latter.

3. A tax deed which does not state the amount for which the sale certificate was assigned by the county, but which gives the amount for which it was sold to the county, the date of such sale and the date of the assignment, is not by reason of such omission void on its face.

4. A tax deed void simply because it shows that it is made upon the consideration alone of one year's tax and interest.

5. An assessment roll otherwise regular, is not invalidated by the fact that it was returned and preserved in separate books for each township instead of in a single book for the county.

6. Where notices, affidavits, &c., are directed to be preserved in a particular way, and a party who returns a roll raises a presumption that no such documents ever existed, but the presumption is by no means conclusive.

7. A tax deed is void simply because of the irregularity of all prior proceedings of the fact, therefore, that all notices and affidavits required were duly given. The treasurer is required to file in the county clerk's of-

file all notices, affidavits, &c., in relation to tax sales. The sale in this case was for the taxes of 1872. The county clerk testified that he could not find certain notices in his office, that if they were in the office they should be in a certain bundle which he produced and in which they were not, that when he had first taken possession of the office he had sorted all the papers therein, that he could not swear that they were not in his office, and that when the papers of his office were kept in the old court house, some of them were eaten up by rats. Held, that a finding of the district court upon this testimony in favor of the validity of the deed, so far as affected by these notices, would not be reversed in this court.

8. In 1868 the county commissioners were not authorized to contract for the transfer and assignment of tax sale certificates for lands struck off to the county at prior tax sales and a contract therefor was ultra vires and void.

9. Where the county commissioners assumed to make such a contract by the terms of which some certificates were to be assigned for the amounts necessary to redeem the land and others, for a sum in gross which was less than the amount requisite for redemption and in pursuance of such assumed contract, the treasurer and clerk assigned all the certificates named therein, and received pay according to the terms of the contract. Held, that such assignments were valid as to those certificates for which they received the legal pay and that tax deeds based thereon were not thereby avoided.

All the Justices concurring.

S. N. Williams et al., vs. B. A. Plenum & Co.

Error from Anderson county.

AFFIRMED.

By the Court. Brewer, J.

Where a person living and doing business in another State, sends his agent into this State to solicit orders for goods, and the agent here takes orders and sends them to the store of his principal, who fills the orders and without any special arrangement, as to the manner and place of delivery, delivers them to the carrier in such other State, to be carried at the expense of the purchaser, to the latter place of business in this State. Held, that the place of business is in the State where the agent principal lives and does business.

All the Justices concurring.

Lucy R. Shedd, vs. Jacob Augustine.

Error from Dickinson county.

REVERSED.

By the Court. Brewer, J.

1. Usury, extension of time to the principal, whereby the surety is discharged, and payment, are not inconsistent defenses in an answer of a surety on a promissory note.

2. The courts of this State do not take judicial notice of the laws of another State, and it is error to instruct a jury as to the meaning and effect of those laws, in the absence of any evidence concerning them.

3. Where the jury may have been misled by such erroneous instructions or may have based their verdict upon them, it is the duty of this court to reverse the judgment, even though there are other matters upon which the jury might properly have returned the same verdict.

All the Justices concurring.

Levy McVey, vs. John Burns.

Error from Osborne county.

AFFIRMED.

By the Court. Brewer, J.

1. A plaintiff in a replevin action, may, notwithstanding he has obtained possession of the property under the writ, at any time before a final submission, dismiss such action without prejudice.

2. Notwithstanding such dismissal, the defendant may, unless the property be restored to him, have his rights of the property and possession inquired into and determined by the court.

All the Justices concurring.

Jay S. Bush, vs. Henry Peake, et al.

Error from Marion county.

REVERSED.

By the Court. Brewer, J.

1. Under the laws of 1870, it was the duty of the court, upon the demand of any party, to instruct the jury to return a special verdict.

L. L. & G. R. Co., vs. Rice, 10, Kan. 426.

All the Justices concurring.

Abraham Jeff, et al., vs. Robert Flickenger.

Error from Doniphan county.

REVERSED.

By the Court. Brewer, J.

1. An answer filed two days after time is improperly filed and should on motion be stricken from the files.

2. But if in such a case the plaintiff, thirteen days after the filing of the answer, having first applied to and obtained the written consent of the defendant, therefor, files a reply thereto, he waives any irregularity in the time of filing the answer, and arguments that the case may be tried upon the issues raised thereby.

All the Justices concurring.

STATE OF KANSAS, vs. Supreme Court.

I, Abraham Hammett, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the syllabus in each of the above entitled cases as the same appears on file in my office.

Witness my hand and official seal hereto at [SEAL] fixed at my office in Topeka, this 1st day of March, A. D. 1875.

A. HAMMETT, Clerk Supreme Court.

Grange Mortgage Bank.

We have examined several documents and a pamphlet which relate to the Grange Mortgage Bank, and after looking them all through, we can find where it is a good thing to be a manipulator of one of these banks, but we cannot see how it would be a good thing for a farmer to invest in one of the institutions. The proprietor appears to claim that this G. M. B. is organized upon the plan of the Bank of England; and other large banks of Europe; but we fail to find any evidence in the circulars or pamphlet which justify this claim. The Bank of England is founded on the national faith of Great Britain. Its original capital consisted entirely of British bonds, and nearly every increase of capital has consisted in loans to the government. As we understand the G. M. B., some sharp chaps have credit in Holland, and by this means they expect to borrow the capital at a low rate of interest, and then loan the capital to Grangers upon their farms. The promoters are money lenders, who work only for their own interests, and the Granges should be careful what papers they sign when dealing with the G. M. B., and see that they are properly drawn, so that no alterations or unforeseen contingencies can be developed upon any obscure clause in the contracts. We have little faith in the bonds offered by the G. M. B. as an investment. We may be wrong in our conclusion—we hope we are—but the farmers should be very thorough in their investigations before taking stock in the concern. In conclusion, we think the best thing the public can do is to let the G. M. B. alone.—Industrial Age.

\$500 IN PREMIUMS. IMPORTANT TO POTATO GROWERS.



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THREE NEW POTATOES.

SNOWFLAKE—Beautiful in appearance, superior in quality—early ripening, but a few days later than the Early Rose—very productive. Price: Per pound, \$1; 3 pounds to one address, \$3.25 by mail post paid.

EUREKA—A seedling of the Excelsior crossed with the White Peachblow, and possesses in a remarkable degree the combined qualities of these favorite varieties. Price: Per pound, \$1; 3 pounds to one address, \$3.25 by mail post paid.

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ALPHA—From seven to ten days earlier than any other variety in cultivation—in small quantities only \$5 per pound.

A first-class certificate was awarded to this variety by the Royal Hort. Soc. of London.

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BROWNELL'S BEAUTY—Introduced in the spring of 1873. This variety was extensively grown the past season, and gave general satisfaction. Its fine shape, handsome color, extraordinary productiveness, and superior quality have already established it as one of the best for general culture.

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Price:—By mail post paid, 60 cts; three pounds, \$1.25 by express or freight, 1 peck, \$1.50; 1/2 bushel, \$3.50; 1 bushel, \$4.10; 1 barrel, \$5.

The charges on all Potatoes sent by express or freight to be paid by the purchaser.

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10 to 16.....\$4.00

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26 to 30.....6.00

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Brazilian.....3.00

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Proctor's improved, white, 15 days earlier.....2.25

Adrian Cornfield.....2.50

Ponell's early yellow 4 weeks.....2.50

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FOR 1875.

EVAN DHU.

Bay Horse; foaled 1870; bred by H. Mix, Towanda, Pa., sired by Rydyk's Hambletonian, dam by Young American Eagle, son of American Eagle, Duroc (70) grand dam by Young King Herod, son of King Herod. The get of this horse can be seen on the farm.

Rydyk's Hambletonian is the sire of Dexter, Jay Gould, James A. Howell, Nettie, etc., etc., and the grand sire of Hambletonian, and many others. Judge Fullerton, Goldsmith Maid and many others.

ROBERT MACCREGOR.

Chestnut Horse; foaled 1871; bred by S. Whitman, Orange county, N. Y. Sired by Major Edall, (record 2:30), dam sister to Lady Whitman—record in the 5th heat of 2:31 1/2—by Seeley's American Star, grand dam by Darland's Young Messenger Duroc.

Major Edall by Alexander's Abdallah (the sire of Goldsmith Maid) son of Rydyk's Hambletonian—dam by Vermont Hambletonian son of Hambletonian by Bishop's Hambletonian son of Imported Messenger Duroc by Sir Archy Duroc by Duroc (791).

Seeley's American Star sired the dam of Dexter, Jay Gould, Aberdeen, Nettie, etc., etc.

Macgregor has eight crosses of Messenger through Major Edall, one through Seeley's American Star, and one through Young Messenger Duroc, total Messenger crosses, ten, limited to 30 mares including my own.

TERMS—\$25.00 the season, mares not in foal returnable from the next season—season ends July 15th. Pasturage with running water, box stalls, etc., furnished on reasonable terms. The best of care given but all accidents and escapes from the owners' risk; all charges are payable before the removal of the stock.

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New Advertisements.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER

TOPEKA, KAN., Feb. 23 1875

Topeka Money Market.

BONDS.

	Offer.	Ask.
Kansas Pacific Gold Seven, May and Nov.	85	86
Kansas Pacific Gold 7, 1st of July, June	85	86
Kansas Pacific Gold Sixes, June and Dec.	85	86
Kansas Pacific Income Bonds, No. 1.	81	82
Kansas Pacific Income Bonds, No. 2.	81	82
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe First Mortgage	75	76
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe 2d Mortgage	75	76
Kansas 7 per cent Bonds	80	81
Kansas 6 per cent Bonds	80	81
State Warrents	per	per
County Bonds	per	per
County 10 per cent rail-road Bonds	80	81
Improvement Bonds	80	81

Topeka Grain Market.

Corrected weekly by Kever & Foucht.

Wholesale cash prices from commission men, corrected weekly by Kever & Foucht.

WHEAT—Per bu. Spring, for seed.....	1.00
No. 1.....	1.00
No. 2.....	.95
No. 3.....	.90
CORN—Per bu. Mixed.....	.75
White, No. 1.....	.75
Yellow.....	.75
OATS—Per bu. No. 1.....	.60 to .65
RYE—Per bu.....	1.00 to 1.25
BARLEY—Per bu.....	1.00 to 1.25
No. 1.....	1.00
No. 2.....	.95
Low Grades.....	.85
CORN MEAL—Per 100 lbs.....	1.00
Corn Chop.....	1.00
Corn and Oats Chop.....	1.00 to 1.25
Wheat Chop.....	1.00 to 1.25

Topeka Produce Market.

Grocers' retail price list, corrected weekly by Davies & Manspeaker.

BEANS—Per bu. White Navy.....	\$3.00 to .75
Medium.....	.60
Common.....	.50
Castor.....	1.40 to .35
BREXWAX—Per lb.....	.35
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice.....	.35
Common Table.....	.30 to .35
Medium.....	.25
Common.....	.20 to .25
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh.....	.35
HOMINY—Per bu.....	5.00 to .00
VINEGAR—Per gal.....	.30
POTATOES—Per bu.....	1.00 to .15
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz.....	2.00
Dressed, per lb.....	1.00 to .15
Turkeys.....	.60 to .10
Geese.....	.50 to .10
BACON—Per lb—Shoulders.....	.15
Clear Sides.....	.14
Hams, Sugar Cured.....	.14
Breakfast.....	.14
LARD—Per lb.....	.15
CABBAGE—Per head.....	.10
ONIONS—Per bu.....	1.00
SEEDS—Per bu—Hemp.....	1.00 to .00
Billet.....	1.00
Blue Grass.....	1.00
Timothy, prime.....	8.00
Clover.....	7.00 to .75
APPLES—Per bu.....	1.50 to .35

HIDES, SKINS AND PELTRY.

Corrected weekly by Hartsell & Goding and Black & Kraus, Dealers in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.

Leather.	
HIDES—Green.....	.05 to .06
Dry Flint.....	.05 to .06
Dry Salt.....	.05 to .06
Green Salt Cured.....	.05 to .06
Calf, Green Salt Cured.....	.05 to .06
Kip, Green Salt Cured.....	.05 to .06
Sheep Fella, green.....	.05 to .06
TALLOW.....	.05 to .06
SKINS—Timber Wolf.....	.05 to .06
Prairie Wolf.....	.05 to .06
Other.....	.05 to .06
Mink.....	.05 to .06
Raccoon.....	.05 to .06
Badger.....	.05 to .06
Wild Cat.....	.05 to .06
Muskrat.....	.05 to .06
Skunk, Black.....	.05 to .06
" Small Striped.....	.05 to .06
Opossum.....	.05 to .06
Deer, dry, per lb.....	.05 to .06
Beaver, dry and clean, per lb.....	.05 to .06

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

OUR CORNER.

Our readers have doubtless noticed that between the proceedings of the Legislature and the State Grange, the Literary and Domestic department has been considerably infringed upon and although a record of those transactions has a great interest and value to a majority of our readers, we feel that we ought to apologize for giving those who peruse our corner, advertisements instead of literature; that it is not our pleasure, however, they perhaps understand, and after this week we hope to have at least the accustomed space and we wish it might be two or three times as much.

The past week of delightful weather has led us all to hope that we are going to have an early spring; every morning we look out expecting to see lowering clouds and snow and sleet, and hear the north winds, but instead, the blue sky and calm summer sunrise greets our eyes and we hurry out to get a breath of the balmy air, and inhale the inspiration that comes only with the miracle of spring. As the tiny seed begins to swell, the roots begin to absorb moisture and the sap to stir in the "great oaks," we too feel that incomprehensible something within us, urging us to new efforts, and strengthening our faith in new achievements for the coming year. We almost insensibly make new plans and build castles; some few of us wander off in imagination, on summer tours to picturesque mountains and sea-side resorts, but most of us are thinking of seeds and flower beds, house cleaning and garden making, spring sewing, and shrubbery, setting hens, and buying a new hat. We hope it has occurred to many that they will talk over their plans and relate their experience in this department of the "FARMER," we (women) certainly do not help each other along enough. Men are all the time asking questions of one another and telling why they did this and how they did that and with what results. Surely woman's work is not so easy and her experience so limited that so few have learned anything worth imparting to others, and we hope their work is not so hard that those who have gained valuable knowledge cannot find time to tell it.

We have felt a little diffident about requesting contributions for the reason that we can not offer any compensation except mutual benefit, and because women seem reluctant to write without some other remuneration; we don't know whether it is fair to say it or not, but it is a fact that since we have been with the FARMER not a half dozen men have asked for any kind of pay for communications, and not a half dozen women have sent us any thing without asking for pay.

Perhaps the cause is partly with us, in that we have not sufficiently encouraged it and have not properly presented the benefits to be derived therefrom.

Whatever may be the reason, we hope for a new departure this spring, and will welcome contributions from mothers, teachers, housekeepers, florists, poultry raisers, (we can't call them house-wives), butter and cheese makers and also from women who have time to travel and be literary.

We have a few excellent articles on hand now from Kansas women, which will appear soon. We have also a number of letters which we hope to answer this week; some of them relate to the young folk's paper and those we can answer here, by saying that contributions for it are particularly requested from those who enjoy writing for young folks.

It is a great mistake on the part of many to think that most any thing will do for children, while it is a rare literary accomplishment to be able to write in a manner suited to the understanding, instruction and amusement of little folks.

Anecdotes of birds and animals that will embrace and impress points in natural history; short and interesting stories that will incite and encourage good morals and good manners, charity, patience, and truth; games and entertainments, with plenty of fun and how to have a jolly good time is what we want.

THE TWO GIRLS THAT TRIED FARMING

(Continued from last week.)

In due time also we found that our black cap raspberries would really go for ten cents per quart, and the bulk of our strawberries for the same. We abandoned forever the "small fruits" item of our plan. We have our thirty purple canes, and our Wilson and Jucunda beds, where, with many a back ache and many a dizzy head-ache, we grow those great, rich hearted, scarlet and crimson berries which are chronicled as marvels by grateful editors, berries that one must needs slice for the table; but they are never for sale, thank you!

However, by cheerily ignoring several of the items mentioned by the Labor Commission as among the necessities of the ordinary family, we did, week by week, make both ends meet. For our very own personal needs, the little Arcadian income would really have sufficed; but there always came up something to be purchased which we had not made account of: the pound of nails, the pane of glass, the feed for our fowls, a horseshoe to be set, a bit of repair upon wagon or tools, the road tax, the pleasant little expenses for company. It was, indeed, quite a close affair those first years. Even in the early weeks we dismissed the idea of smoked ham and dainty sausage, and devoted "Pin-cushion" and "Roly-poly" to the payment of taxes and the discharge of debt for hired labor. Since, however we conjugated the Spartan verbs, "To save" and

"To scrimp;" and the new year never did find us in debt. They were good days, full of discipline and wisdom; we would not have missed it.

It was the busiest of all the springs; a home has to be begun in so many directions at once—meadow, field, garden, orchard, flowers, and shrubbery. Ah, that setting of trees. With us "arbor day" stretched through a week, what with pear, apple, peach, and cherry, evergreen, lilac, rose, and locust, to say nothing of the vines and canes. I confess to hours when we toiled side by side in silence, digging those holes. Nature is no gailant.

Our tree setting and early gardening well out of the way, came corn planting. In consideration of certain "suits" made for his little boys, cousin John sent over his horses, plough, and old Donald. Him we coaxed to sit under a budding tree, and ourselves took possession of the horses and plough. I had been longing to show Lou what I could do; and, truly, as cousin John's I had not thought ploughing so very terrible. But I found our stony, hilly field somewhat different from his soft, level, garden land. To my surprise and here, instead of walking quietly along my straight, loamy furrow, as I had meant and had led her to expect, Lou beheld me pulled this way, then that, dragged over clods, forced into long strides, the plough now lying upon its side, now leaping along the surface until the trained team paused in mute inquiry.

We can plough, as I said, but do not think it advisable. Dozens of farmers do not seem to do something outside, and by a job of carpentering, mason-work, threshing machine, or the like, furnish themselves with many comforts otherwise unattainable. So I trust that we are none the less legitimate farmers because by a bit of dreaming, or rather, fine sewing, we hire our ploughing and mowing and whatever other work we please.

We dragged and marked the four acres without assistance. Then we proceeded with another item of "that newspaper foolery," which according to John's no farmer can afford. We had so often been assured that our land wouldn't grow corn, we didn't know but it might be so, and thought it well to assist the soil to the extent of our means. With our determined and persistent hoes we composed the guano of the hen with plaster until it was fine, dry, and inodorous. Such a task as that was!

Lou would stop and lean her forehead, wet and red, upon her hoe handle, and utter a bit of the current but kindly neighborhood sarcasm.

"Two girls! don't you think so Dolly?" I did think so sometimes.

Then, with a pall in one hand, and a wooden spoon in the other, we each went over the field, and deposited a modicum of this home-made fertilizer wherever a hill of corn was to grow.

"Cultivating corn" we found to our relief to be entirely practicable, although Pampas at first made John's instructions of no effect. Nothing could induce him, that first season to cross the field at less than his road pace, his naughty, handsome head held aloft; and at every few moments he would break into a trot. After experimenting with him during one forenoon, we took him down to the stable, and I donned my long dress, and went up to Mr. Kromer's. There I succeeded in lending him to take Mr. Kromer a journey, and borrowing in return steady old-ane, who would walk up and down the rows at my own pace.

We are kept thus busy with hoe and cultivator all the summer long. We spend few daylight hours in the house, and look on to a snug winter in doors with the zest indescribable. The autumn months come on apace, bringing still harder work and greater hurry. We cut up our corn, husk it, build a homely crib of poles, draw our stalks and stack them, dig our potatoes, store our vegetables, and rejoice like two squirrels as we heap up our winter cheer.

As the long, cold winter finally closes, we look cheerily from our windows out upon the world. Of course some strange abnormal labors fall to our lot; there are paths to be shoveled through the snow. Pampas and the Maggies to be led forth to water, stables to be kept in wholesome order. But we do it, and therefore others can.

The in-door coziness rewards us for all. There is no enjoyment quite like that which comes as the lot of thrift and industry. We have avoided all debt save that which in due time the well-fattened polands cancel. Maggie, feeding through the fall upon our golden pumpkins, enables us to fill our winter four barrel, and a surplus of potatoes purchases a store of groceries. Eggs week by week supply "items." A day's work of picking apples "upon shares" in the Kromer orchards has filled the apple bin. During the long leisure, various pieces of fine sewing provide hay for Pampas. Spring finds us hopeful and not in debt.

Year after year we live on in this fashion, tugging away at great labors and knowing few leisure, but kept cheery by the thought that we have already lived so comfortably so long, that we are not in debt, that our early plan bids fair of success; until we begin to hear, on this hand and on that, "Why, how prosperous those girl farmers are! Did you ever see the like!"

Then we pause, and look about us, and find it so. The time has come. We ourselves see what a green, grassy, leafy nest the once despoiled little farm is with its gardens and fruit yards, and rosy clover meadows, and rich upland pastures.

We have been "true to the early dream." The "golden foot of the sheep" is on our once barren hilltops. Durham Maggie and Maggie II, and Maggie III, and Jersey Daisy feed luxuriously upon the sweet grasses and the honeyed clover blossoms, while cream rising and money-making go on together in the cool shadowy milk-room day by day. The butter shipped in tubs, the choice mutton sheep, the fleeces in a load, are the representatives of a ruinous and aggravating amount of labor, and give us our money in that profitable shape, "the lump."

Of course the nights and mornings of the entire year are as busy as ever; and there is a deal of hard work and hurry in haying time and sheep shearing. But if one must work for a living, and like a rural life, and can be content to live in a manner as simple and unvarying, the care of small flocks and herds is an easy, gentle, womanly occupation. We like their friendship and their company, and I dare say spend much unnecessary time with them. Lou carries her neatness and love of order into their quarters, until the sheep-pen is a pleasant place to visit. I often tell her that the sheds, so clean and warm and straw, are as nice as the house, and that I don't see why, for hundreds of overworked women, the Arcadian time of shepherdesses might not profitably come again.

"I know it Dolly," answers Louise. "I have thought of it so much. And now that men are coming to share their occupations with us

I do wish the thousands who are tired and restless and discouraged, and haven't head enough to become doctors and lawyers, and yet need money as badly, could see what a pleasant way of living this is. I wish we could tell them in some way, Dolly, just how we do. We raise nearly everything we consume, you know, but wheat. I do wish you could tell them dolly!"

And Lou's wish is the reason d'être of my story.

BETSEY BOBBIT'S VIEW.

"Well," said Betsey, "I made a vow years ago, that I would make my dear future companion happy, for I would never, never fail to meet him with a sweet smile as he came home to me at twilight. I felt that that was all he would require to make him happy. Do you think it was a rash vow, Josiah Allen's wife?"

"Oh," says I, in a sort of blind way, "I guess it won't do any hurt" but, if a man could not have but one of the two, a smile or a supper, I believe he would take the supper. If you ever have the opportunity, you try both ways. You jest let your fire go out, and you and your house look like fury, and nothing to eat, and you stand on the door sill like a first-class idiot, and then again you have a first rate supper on the table, stewed oysters, and warm biscuits and honey, or something else first rate, and a bright fire shining on a clean hearth, and the tea-kettle a singin', and the tea-table all set out neat as a pink, and you go in 'round in a cheerful, sensible way gettin' the supper onto the table, and you jest watch and see which of the two ways is the most agreeable to him.

A man can't smile on an empty stomach, Betsey, not for any length of time. And no man can eat soggy bread, with little chunks of salted butter in it, and clammy potatoes, and beefsteak burnt and raw in spots, and drink dishwater tea, and muddy coffee, and smile, or they might give one or two sickly, or deathly smiles, but they wouldn't keep it up, you depend upon it they wouldn't, and it isn't in the nature of a man to do it. I say they hadn't ought to. I have seen bread, Betsey Bobbet, that was enough to break down any man's affections for a woman, unless he had firm principles to back it up, and loves young dream has been drowned in thick, muddy coffee more'n once.

If there haist anything pleasant in a man's home, how can he keep attached to it? Nobody, man nor woman, can't respect what haist respectable, or love what haist lovable. I believe in bein' cheerful, Betsey; a complainin', fretful woman in the house, is worse than a cold drizzlin' rain comin' right down all the time onto the cook stove."

THE EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

Whatever may be said of some points in Dr. Clarke's "Sex in Education," the following passage is one to which no advocate of a really elevated standard of female education can fairly make any objection:

Boys must study and work in a boy's way, and girls in a girl's way. They may study the same books, and attain an equal result, but should not follow the same method. Mary can master Virgil and Euclid as well as George; but both will be dwarfed—defrauded of their rightful attainment—if both are confined to the same methods. It is said that Elena Cornaro, the accomplished professor of six languages, whose statue adorns and honors Padua, was educated like a boy. This means that she was initiated into and mastered the studies that were considered to be the peculiar dower of men. It does not mean that her life was a man's life, her way of study a man's way of study, or that, in acquiring six languages, she ignored her own organization. Women who choose to do so can master the humanities and the mathematics, encounter the labor of the law and the pulpit, endure the hardness of physics and the conflicts of politics; but they must do it all in woman's way. In all their work they must respect their own organization and remain women, not strive to be men, or they will ignominiously fail. For both sexes there is no exception to the law that their greatest power and largest attainment lie in the perfect development of their organization. "Woman," says a late writer, "must be regarded as woman, not as a nondescript animal, with greater or less capacity for assimilation to man." If we would give our girls a fair chance, and see them become and do their best by reaching after and attaining an ideal beauty and power which shall be a credit to the republic, and a tower of strength to the world, we must look after their complete development as women. Wherein they are men, they should be educated as men; wherein they are women they should be educated as women. The physiological motto is, Educate a man for manhood, a woman for womanhood, both for humanity. In this lies the hope of the race.

HOW TO START A FIRE.

Many persons have often noticed the extreme difficulty encountered in lighting the fire in a stove, especially on a still damp morning. The stove at first won't draw; even vigorous blowing will not suffice; and then when it does start, it is with a sort of explosion or onward rush of the air, which fills the room with smoke and gas, often puffing the unpleasant fumes in the face of the operator. The trouble is caused by the difficulty encountered in overcoming the inertia of the long column of air in the pipe or chimney, by the small column of air that can be forced up through the interstices of the wood and coal, at the bottom of which the fire is kindled. All this may be remedied by simply putting a few shavings or bits of dry paper on top of the wood or coal, and lighting that first. It immediately bursts into a blaze, because the air has perfectly free access to it from all sides; the heated air forces its way into the chimney and establishes there an upward current. The match can then be applied to the kindling under the fuel, which will readily light, and if dry burst into a brisk flame.

Theodore Hook was delighting a few friends one summer's evening at Fulham, by an extemporaneous comic song, when in the middle of it the servant entered with, "Please, sir, here's Mr. Winter, the tax gatherer, he says he has called for taxes." Hook would not be interrupted, but went on at the pianoforte as if nothing had happened, with the following stanza:

Here comes Mr. Winter, collector of taxes, I'd advise you to pay him whatever he asks: Excuses won't do, he stands no sort of summary. Though Winter his name is, his process is summary.

New Advertisements.

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

A Man of a Thousand.

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.—When death was hourly expected from Consumption, all remedies having failed, accidentally to a discovery whereby Dr. H. James cured his only child with a preparation of Cannabis Indica. He now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of consumption that it does not dissipate—Night sweats, Irritation of the nerves, Difficult Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting of the Muscles. Address Craddock & Co., 1093 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., giving name of this paper.

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

TOPEKA Poultry IMPORTING & BREEDING COMPANY.

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

We breed nothing but imported and standard fowls. Will sell for 1875, eggs from the following varieties and well known strains, at \$3 per dozen, Buff Cochins for sale in pairs or trios.

LIGHT BRAHMAS	Gavitt's strain
DARK BRAHMAS	McCabe's strain
SUET COCHIN	Skinner's strain
PARTIRIDGE COCHIN	Gavitt's strain
WHITE COCHINS	McCabe's strain
BLACK SPANISH	Hughes' strain
BROWN LEGHORNS	Staple's strain
WHITE LEGHORNS	Staple's strain
B. B. RED GAMES	Sanborn's strain

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

Tumbler Pigeons \$5 per pair.
All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, at Topeka, Kansas.

Land! Land! Land!

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

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

On credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent. annual interest.
DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT 20 Per cent. DATE OF PURCHASE.
For further information address

John Clark
Fort Scott, Kan. LAND COMMISSIONER.

PROTHING HORSES.

Of Fashionable Breeding.
HAMBLETONIAN, STARS AND
Clays, etc. For Sale at Prairie Dell Farm, SHAWNEE COUNTY, (near TOPEKA, KAN.)
H. I. LEE.

TEAM FOR SALE!

TO FARMERS OR TEAMSTERS.
A number one Span of Horses and Wagon. The horses have done no work, since last October; have been well fed, and stabled, and are in number one condition. They are perfectly trustworthy, in any place; also one of them is a good Buggy Horse. Any one wishing to purchase, call at 310 Kansas Avenue, they will be sold reasonable, or address
Mrs. E. C. METCALF, Topeka, Kansas.

Now Ready FOR ORDERS.

After considerable delay, the Kansas City Lithographing Company is now ready to receive orders for their Map of the State of Kansas.
Every business man should have one. It is the only reliable map of the State that has been published for a number of years back and it is guaranteed thoroughly correct in every respect.
A year's labor has been expended in the compilation and engraving of the map. The vast number of changes that have occurred in the State in the last two years render almost useless the maps now in use. As this new Wall Map embraces all the surveys up to the present time, location of every town and post office, railroads, etc., it becomes a necessity to every business man. It is 47 feet in size. Price \$10.00. Address KANSAS CITY LITHOGRAPHING CO., Kansas City, Mo.

GLEN FLORA SPRINGS!

THE GLEN FLORA WATER CURES DIABETES, BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, CHRONIC INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, GRAVEL, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, HEMORRHOIDS (PILES), CHRONIC CONSTIPATION, etc., etc.

If you are afflicted with any of these diseases, send for Circular giving Testimonials, Certificates, and full particulars. Address

R. H. PARKS, Waukegan, Ill.

TREE'S Etc.

We offer for SPRING, '75, an unusually large stock of well-grown, thrifty Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees; Grape Vines, Small Fruits; Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses; New and Rare Fruit and Ornamental Trees; Evergreens and Bulbous Roots; New and Rare Green and Hot-house Plants. Small parcels forwarded by mail when desired. Prompt attention given to all inquiries. Descriptive and Illustrated Price Catalogues sent, prepaid, on receipt of stamps, as follows:

No. 1—Fruit, 10c. No. 2—Ornamental Trees, 10c. No. 3—Greenhouse, 10c. No. 4—Whole Estate, Free.
Address, ELLWANGER & BARRY, Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

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.

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 Mineralogists, Druggists, Operators and Workers in Metals.

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

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

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

1. CARPENTER.
2. CABINET.
3. WAGON.
4. BLACKSMITH.
5. PAINT.
6. SEWING.
7. PRINTING.
8. TELEGRAPH.

THE COURSE FOR WOMEN

is Liberal and Practical, including Instrumental Music.

Each student is required to take not less than one Industrial and three Literary studies.

TUITION ABSOLUTELY FREE,

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

Boarding ranges from \$3.75 to \$4 per week. Students PAID FOR LABOR on the Farm and in the Shops, which is not educational, and which the institution needs performed.

The NEXT TERM begins August 20, 1874, when New Classes will be formed.

For further information apply to J. A. ANDERSON, President, Manhattan, Kansas.

The Patrons' Mutual Insurance Association.

OFFICERS—BOARD OF DIRECTORS: M. E. Hudson, Master of State Grange; Wm Sims, Overseer; W. P. Popenoe, F. H. Dumbauld, J. B. Shaeffer, Executive Committee; A. Washburn, Treasurer; S. H. Downs, Secretary.

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

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

We give the following as an illustration of the difference between our rates and joint stock companies. Joint stock company lowest cash rate, per annum on \$1,000.....\$5 00

On each \$1,000, for three years.....\$15 00
A policy fee of.....2 00-17 00
which amount is paid in advance.

The Patrons Association rates are:
A membership fee of.....\$1 00
On policy of \$1,000, first year premium.....2 50
cents on each \$100.....4 00

Total cash paid.....\$4 00
A policy is then issued for 3 years, and a premium note taken for the remaining 2 years of.....\$5 00
Total cost of insurance for 3 years.....\$9 00

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

Membership fee.....\$1 00
Premium for first year.....1 25
Total cash payment.....2 25
Note for remaining two years.....2 50
Total cost for three years.....\$5 25

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

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

The "Planet" Double-wheel Hoe

work Discs, Roots, Garden Crops, Cuttings, Seedlings, Etc., easier, better and cheaper than any other Hoe. "Uncle Sam's" Hoe. L. ALEX. & CO., 119 & 121 St. Louis, Mo. A LIVE AGENT WANTED IN EVERY TOWN!

MARKET GARDENERS, FARMERS, AND OTHERS,

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

Good, Pure Garden Seeds,

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

Sample machines to be seen near the Times office, North Topeka, where orders will be received for them and all kinds of Garden, Flower or Field Seeds, at wholesale and retail rates.

Catalogues and price list on application. Prices and terms to suit the times. C. H. BARTON, Special Agt. Postoffice box 306 North Topeka, Kansas.

PATRONS' HAND-BOOK.

Price Reduced.

That every Patron in the State may have the benefit of a copy of the Patron's Hand-Book, we have determined to reduce the price within the reach of every grange in the State. It will be sent to any address, postage paid, for \$2.00 PER DOZEN.

J. K. HUDSON, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

THE STRAY LIST

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1871, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds \$100, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to THE KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

SYNOPSIS OF THE STRAY LAW.

How to post a stray, the fees, fines and penalties for not posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the first day of April, except when found in the lawful inclosure of the taker up. No persons, except citizens and householders can take up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fail for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen or householder may take up the same, and the owner shall be liable to the taker up, for the value of the animal. Any person taking up a stray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices before any place in the township, giving a correct description of each stray. If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days after the taking up, before any justice of the peace of the township, and file an affidavit, stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive it to the justice of the peace, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also file a description of the same, and the owner shall be liable to the taker up, for the value of the animal. If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three consecutive numbers. The owner of any stray may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any justice of the peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the justice before whom proof will be made, and the justice shall deliver to the owner, on the order of the justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs, a complete title to the same. At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the justice of the peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise the stray, or two of them shall in all returns describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the justice. They shall also determine cost of keeping and the benefit the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement. In all cases where the title rests in the taker up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, after deducting all costs of taking up, posting and advertising of the stray, or the remainder of the value of such stray. Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Fees as follows:
To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass, .50
To taker up, for each head of cattle, .25
To County Clerk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to the KANSAS FARMER, .25
To KANSAS FARMER for publication as above mentioned for each animal valued at more than \$100, .50
Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up, .25
Appraisement and all the services in connection therewith, .50
For certified copy of all proceedings in any case .150
The Justice's fees in any case shall not be greater than .150
Appraisers shall be allowed no mileage, but for each case, .50

Strays for the Week Ending Mar. 17, 1875.

Douglas County—F. B. Smith, Clerk.

Steer—Taken up by Edward Jones, Jan. 15th 1875, supposed to be three years old, black and white, under the belly, white spots in the forehead, horns inclined inward and upward. Appraised at \$15.

Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up Nov. 30th 1874, by A. J. Reop, of Kentucky Tp., one dark bay mare, about 10 years old, head and three white feet. Appraised at \$20.

MARE—Taken up Feb. 18th 1875, by Joseph Thompson of Olathe Tp., one light mare, color, one half of one old spring, left hind foot white. Appraised at \$25.

Marion County—Thos. W. Bown, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by John Panick, of Boyle Tp., two cows and calves; one, a black cow, one year old, had crop off of each ear, no brands, lame in left hind foot, had with her a red calf.

The other a light red cow, three years old, smooth crop off of left ear, with a red calf, had with her a red calf, with white belly and tail.

Neosho County—G. W. McMillin, Clerk.

OX—Taken up by John Heibbs, of Grant Tp., one yellow ox, swallow fork in right ear, branded with the letter B on the right hip and right ear, supposed to be 10 or 11 years old. Appraised at \$25.

OX—Also one ox, taken up by John Heibbs, of Grant Tp., brown, tall white, some white body, branded with the letter B on the right hip, supposed to be 12 or 14 years old. Appraised at \$25.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

TORR O' OXEN—Taken up by James F. Stone, in Free dom Tp., one oxen, described as follows: one, a pitted steer with white face, white hind legs, part of tail off and marked with a crop, neck ear, supposed to be twelve years old. The other a dark yellow brindled ox, white in the flank, about half of the tail white, marked with swallow fork in each ear, supposed to be about 14 years old, thin in flank, had yoke on when taken up. Appraised at \$40.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by H. R. Walley, of Marysville Tp., Feb. 18th, one black filley two years old, some white in face and on left hind foot. Appraised at \$20.

Ellsworth County—Samuel L. Jelley, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by B. T. Loomis, of Ellsworth Tp., Feb. 5, 1875, one pale yellow calf, three years old, branded with the letter B on the right hip. Appraised at \$25.

HEIFER—Also one pale yellow heifer three years old, no brand. Appraised at \$25.

Osage County—W. V. Drew, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Wm. E. Vincent, of Ridgeway Tp., about Dec. 10th, 1874, one sorrel mare pony, about 6 years old, saddle marks, right hip knocked down. Appraised at \$20.

Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. W. Ketchum, of Elmendorf Tp., Feb. 5th, 1875, one two year old steer, black and white spotted, no other marks or brands. Appraised at \$12.

STEER—Also one steer, two years old, white, with red head and neck, white in right ear, no other marks or brands. Appraised at \$12.

Woodson County—I. N. Holloway, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. C. Allen, of Center Tp., Feb. 16 1875, one steer, two years old last spring, principally white with roan spots, marked with a swallow fork in right ear. Appraised at \$15.

Wabasha County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by C. B. Lines, of Wabash Tp., on Feb. 9th 1875, one dun heifer, two years old this coming spring.

HEIFER—Also one red heifer, white face, two years old this spring.

HEIFER—Also one roan heifer, with red neck, two years old this spring.

PONY—Also one mare pony, three or four years old, color chestnut, white face, light mane and tail, no marks or brands. All four appraised at \$20.

Chase County—S. A. Breese, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Frederick Pracht, of Diamond Creek Tp., Nov. 18th, one steer, three years old, with right ear cut off, branded on left hip.

STEER—Also one black and white steer 8 years old, crop under right ear, branded 36 on left hip.

STEER—Also one black and white steer 8 years old, branded 36 on left hip.

STEER—Also one black steer, about 8 years old, branded H on left side.

STEER—Also one brown steer about 8 years old, branded H on the left hip and 25 on left side. Appraised at \$10 each, \$50.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.

BULL—Taken up by H. B. Spiker, of Mission Tp., Feb. 18th 1875, one bull two years old, medium size, white with red spots and a slit in the right ear. Appraised at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by B. F. Patch, of Hiawatha Tp., Feb. 17th 1875, one three year old red heifer, no marks or brands. Appraised at \$15.

MULE—Taken up by J. S. Tyler, of Walnut Tp., Dec. 9, 1874, one light bay mare mule, two years old. Appraised at \$25.

MULE—Taken up by same party, same date, one dark brown mare mule, one year old. Appraised at \$20.

FILLEY—Taken up by same party, same date, one filley, light bay, two years old. Appraised at \$20.

COLT—Taken up by same party, same date, one horse colt, one year old, dark bay, left hind foot white. Appraised at \$15.

Nebraska County—J. Mitchell, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by G. S. Gage, of Caplona Tp., Jan. 5, 1875, one sorrel mare, white hind legs, left fore foot, of medium size, near on left fore foot.

BONY—Also one pony horse colt, white spot in forehead and a stripe on nose, small.

BONY—Also one bay mare pony. Aggregate appraisement \$100.

STEER—Taken up by Oliver Wheeler, of Caplona Tp., Jan. 11, 1875, one light red yearling steer, with some white spots, a white spot in forehead. Appraised at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by W. G. Sargent, of Rock Creek Tp., Dec. 9th, 1874, one red yearling steer, with white belly and end of tail. Appraised at \$10.

HEIFER—Taken up by Jacob McLeuer, of Rock Creek Tp., Feb. 10th 1875, one deep red 3 year old heifer, no marks or brands. Appraised at \$18.

COW—Taken up by John Griffin, of Rock Creek Tp., Feb. 10, 1875, one dark red cow, left horn broken off, nine or ten years old. Appraised at \$12.

COLT—Taken up by John Hayes, of Richmond Tp., on Feb. 4th 1875, one dark bay horse colt, black mane and tail, right hind foot white, white spot on forehead. Appraised at \$20.

COLT—Taken up by Chas. Fasholt, Washington Tp., on Jan. 11th 1875, one horse colt, dark bay, 1 year old, medium size, dark mane and tail, a few white hairs in forehead. Appraised at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Francis Riley, of Red Vermillion Tp., Jan. 15th 1875, one bay mare, 3 years old, no marks or brands, small size. Appraised at \$20.

COLT—Also one bay horse colt, with a bell on, left hind foot white, small star in forehead, no marks or brands, two years old. Appraised at \$20.

FILLEY—Taken up by Patrick Reilly, of Red Vermillion Tp., Jan. 18th, one bay filley, two years old in the spring, small star in forehead, left joint of foot white, no other marks or brands. Appraised at \$25.

Strays for the Week Ending March 3.

Brown County—H. Isely, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Joseph Taylor, of Irving Tp., Dec. 20th 1874, one bay mare 4 years old last spring, star in forehead, left hind foot white, no other marks or brands, valued at \$20.

ALSO—One roan horse colt, 2 years old, a small white stripe in forehead, left hind leg white, no other marks or brands, value \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Peter Pfeiffer, of Ponderosa Tp., Dec. 18th, one light colored 2 year old steer, large horns, hind legs large and crooked, branded on right hip somewhat like figure 8 with figure 1 near the tip, valued at \$10.

Cowley County—M. G. Troup, Clerk.

ROUSE—Taken up by Joseph Bertch, of Beaver Tp., one horse 15 hands high, color between bay and roan, 4 years old, saddle marks, branded with the letter D on left shoulder, valued at \$25.

ALSO—One horse 14 hands high, color bay, star in forehead, white nose, white hind feet, 8 or 9 years old, no brands, value \$15.

Douglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Alfred Rodgers, of Lecamp Tp., Nov. 22d, one black mare, about 10 years old with a white stripe in forehead, a little white on the nose, right hind legs over the body, branded with the letter O on the left shoulder, value \$15.

ALSO—One yearling bay filley, value \$12.

ALSO—One brown horse about 9 years old, with some white hairs in the forehead, about 14 hands high, and heavy built, value \$20.

Linn County—F. J. Weatherly, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by A. H. Coles in Scott Tp., Feb. 1875, one pale red cow, supposed to be 4 years old, marked under, half crop and split in right ear, value \$17.

Johnson County—J. Martin, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Jos. Timberlake, of Monticello Tp., Dec. 22d, one red and white spotted steer, 2 years old, mostly red about the neck, is marked with a crop off of the left ear, and an under bit in the right ear, value \$12.

COW—Taken up by Wm. Jones, of Auburn Tp., Jan. 14th, one small red cow supposed to be 4 years old, with some white about the head and flanks, value \$12.

ROUSE—Taken up by Benjamin Jenkins, Dec. 24th, one light bay horse, 15 hands high, black legs, small white spot in forehead, 14 years old, value \$20.

MULE—Taken up by A. S. Shepherd, of Oxford Tp., Jan. 22d, one sorrel mule 2 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, value \$15.

PONY—Taken up by Thos. Nail of Shawnee Tp., Jan. 1st, one gray mare pony, about 4 years old last spring, about 12 hands high, has a mark under the left eye, branded with a large A around the neck, no other marks or brands, value \$20.

Wilson County—G. E. Butts, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Franklin Neff, of Chopeta Tp., Jan. 18th one dun colt, 1 year old, about 13 hands high, no marks or brands, value \$20.

Lincoln County—W. C. Buzick, Clerk.

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

Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.

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

Coffey County—J. C. Throckmorton, Clerk.

COW—CALF—Taken up by Samuel Lodge, of California Tp., black and white spotted Texas cow marked H on right side, both ears cropped has with her a sucking calf, white with red spots, value \$15.

STEER—Taken up by John W. Stephens, of Le Roy Tp., two Texas cattle, one a pale red medium sized ox smooth crop off, and under bit of left ear, with the letter M on the right hip, 3 years old, value \$15.

The other a dark brown or black, about 10 years old, medium size with a crop and two under bits in right ear, branded with letter M on right hip, also other dark brands, value \$12.

MULE—Taken up by John P. Chess, of Le Roy Tp., one bay mare mule, medium size, collar marks, no other marks or brands, value \$15.

CATTLE—Taken up by J. Welch, of Hampden Tp., 3 head of cattle, one red and white heifer 3 years old, branded with the letter B on the right hip, value \$15.

One white steer with red nose and ears, crop off, right ear branded on right hip with letter R, 2 years old, value \$10.

ALSO one red steer, crop off right ear, no other marks, 1 year old, value \$10.

PONY—Taken up by Willis Carter, of Pleasant Tp., one sorrel mare pony, bald face, saddle marks, no brands visible, 14 hands high, 14 years old, value \$15.

COW—Taken up by Conrad Hamman, of Pleasant Tp., two head of cattle, one 3 year old heifer, a brand on the left hip, no other marks or brands, color white, with some red on neck, value \$15.

The other a yearling steer, color white, with red ears and nose, no marks or brands, value \$10.

COW—Taken up by Wm. A. Thompson, of Avon Tp., one muley cow 9 years old, with under slope of right ear, and crop of left ear, pale red with white face and blind in left eye, value \$10.

Nebraska County—J. Mitchell, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Chas. Fasholt, Washington Tp., Jan. 15th, one horse colt, 1 year old, color dark bay, dark mane and tail, few white hairs in forehead, no marks or brands.

MARE—Taken up by Francis Riley, of Red Vermillion Tp., Jan. 15th, one small bay mare, 3 years old, no marks or brands.

COLT—Taken up by Francis Riley, of Red Vermillion Tp., Jan. 15th, one 2 year old horse colt, with bell on, left hind foot white, small star in forehead, no marks or brands.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by A. Kretzenberg, of Walker Tp., Dec. 7th one brown cow 6 years old, small size, crop off of each ear, value \$12.

COW—Taken up by Wm. H. Wilson, of Walker Tp., Jan. 2d, one pale red and white cow, 4 years old, no marks or brands, value \$15.

BULL—Taken up by Hugh Reed, of Putnam Tp., Jan. 1875, one dark red bull, 2 years old, large star in forehead, some white on the back, and the end of tail, no marks or brands perceptible, value \$10.

DAVIS County—C. H. Trott, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up December 28th, by Henry Abels of Smoky Hill Tp., one bay horse, 10 or 12 years old, white spot in forehead, saddle color, saddle marks, white on left hind foot, no other marks or brands, value \$30.

Marion County—Thos. W. Bown, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Isaac Gage, of Center Tp., one bay horse about 12 years old, branded H L on the left shoulder, saddle marks.

Morris County—H. H. Gilmester, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by P. A. Kelley, of Ohio Tp., Feb. 5th, one 2 year old brindled steer, a notch or fork cut in right ear, value \$12.

HORSE—Taken up by David Blanton, of Valley Tp., Feb. 5th, one bay horse 3 years old, past, 14 hands high, some white on the back, and small lump on inside of right hind leg, no other marks, value \$10.

ALSO—One light bay horse 3 years old, past, right hind foot white near to the stern joint, 13 1/2 hands high, no other marks or brands, value \$20.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Jane Thompson, of Williamsport Tp., on or about the 28th of July, A. D. 1874, one sorrel mare 4 or 4 years old, white face, white hind feet, value \$20.

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