



ESTABLISHED, 1863. TOPEKA, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 3, 1875. VOL. XIII, No. 5.

# The Kansas Farmer.

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

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## WATER SUPPLY OF KANSAS.

BY W. TWEEDALE, C. E.

We have seen that the average amount of rainfall of Kansas is not only as great as in the Middle and Eastern States, but more than in any of the Western States; but that the amount of rainfall during the six growing months of the year is greater in Kansas than in any of the States. But from the lack of the subterranean storage of water, due to peculiarities of rainfall, of country and of soil, she is much less able to withstand drouth. The records of the seasons in Kansas show that the recurrence of periods of drouth takes place at intervals of from three to five years, while for reasons before stated, during nearly every year there are periods of from two to six weeks in which the want of water is severely felt.

Before entering upon a consideration of the conditions which should govern in the selection of reservoir sites and their construction, it may be of interest to allude briefly to the practice of other nations in the collection and storage of rain water for purposes of irrigation. Of these the best examples are found in Hindostan, there great works (surpassing in immensity those works of other nations, which have justly been regarded as the wonder of the world) originated in the necessities of the people and the variability of the climate. They are in fact great public works on which not only the prosperity, but even the very existence of the people depends.

The climate of India is remarkably variable in the amount of its rainfall, and in order to guard against the disasters of famine and pestilence caused by a scanty monsoon the native princes constructed large reservoirs for the storage of water.

In India the periodic occurrence of drouths is from five to six years, and while they are not clearly marked enough is known to warrant the prediction that at the intervals above stated scarcity and famine will require to be guarded against. The natural expedient to be adopted to prevent the recurrence of these evils was evidently to store the rain water for purposes of irrigation; and this seems to have been understood and practiced by them.

In certain districts they took advantage of every ravine, whether large or small, and formed them into storage reservoirs by constructing banks of earth, or "bunds" as they are termed; producing an elaborate and complete system of irrigation works, vying in extent and completeness with the railway system of the present day.

In the Madras Province where tank irrigation was most generally relied upon, record shows that there are no less than sixty-three reservoirs now in effective operation and the ruins of ten thousand more that were formerly in use.

The average length of embankment of these reservoirs is one half mile, while one has a dam thirty miles in length forming a lake between sixty and eighty square miles in extent from which it will be seen that the practice of embanking across valleys for the purpose of retaining the surface water has been in operation for ages.

The main questions to be considered are first the selection of a site for the reservoir, and secondly, the leading principles to be observed in the designing and construction of storage works; the purpose for which works may be required will materially effect the choice of location, as well as the character of structure; but in any case certain general principles will serve for our guidance, after a consideration of which we will proceed to the examination of the special purposes for which reservoirs may be constructed.

The first and most important question to be determined by the engineer is the amount of the rainfall both maximum and minimum, that may reasonably be relied upon in the district under consideration. Having ascertained which, the next thing is to determine what proportion of the rainfall may be made available for the purposes of storage, sufficient allowance being made for absorption and evaporation.

When it is considered that the annual rainfall taken the world over varies from nothing to 388 inches, it will be apparent how little ground there will be for assumption in a consideration of any district the amount of whose

rainfall is unknown. Doubtless much valuable information can be obtained by an examination of adjoining districts having the same physical characteristics; but the only reliable method is to establish rain-gauges at different points over the catchment basin of the valley from which it is intended to obtain the supply of water, and a comparison of the observations taken with these gauges; with observations taken simultaneously at a permanent station in an adjoining district will enable us to judge very correctly of the amount of rainfall; as a considerable portion of the rainfall is either absorbed by the ground and growing vegetation or evaporated before it can be stored. A consideration of these facts will be necessary before the available amount of rainfall can be determined.

In the case of absorption it is evident that no two districts unless they are precisely alike—in soil, inclination of surface, and condition of cultivation, can give the same results; the more porous the soil the greater the amount of absorption, the greater the inclination of the ground the more rapidly the surface water will run off, and a cultivated field covered with growing vegetation will absorb more rain than unbroken prairie, meadow or pasture field.

The determination of the amount of evaporation from the ground is so complicated and involves so many elements that its solution may be regarded as hardly possible of attainment; the condition of the ground as regards moisture, the clearness or cloudiness of the sky, the nature and amount of the wind, the temperature and humidity of the air, while each exercising an influence on the amount of evaporation from the ground are so varying in their character and effects as to render it extremely doubtful whether any correct conclusions can be arrived at.

The following proportions of available to actual rainfall given by Prof. Rankine as the result of carefully conducted experiments, while not so conclusive as to preclude the necessity for a careful and specific examination of all the circumstances in any particular case may be accepted as furnishing general data:

"Steep surfaces of granite, gneiss, slate, etc. 100; moorland and hilly pasture (corresponding to unbroken hilly prairie), 60 to 80; flat cultivated country, 40 to 60.

In proportioning the dimensions of the storage reservoir to the area of the catchment basin, regard must be had to the purposes and requirements of the work. The required amount of storage will always be one of the elements in designing works. In the case of impounding water for irrigation the object will be to store the whole of the water that the drainage area will furnish; while in the case of the water supply for a town there will be a fixed demand which will determine the amount of rainfall required for supply. In England the demand for water supply may be taken at from 150 to 180 days. Examples given in Beardmore's Hydrology of some of the best constructed reservoirs in Europe show that the proportion between the stored and the total rainfall varies between one half and one fourth.

To be continued.

## Agriculture.

### For the Kansas Farmer.

#### LUCERNE.

BY J. B. BILLARD.

In the FARMER of the 20th inst., I noticed an article on the above subject and having had a little experience in trying to grow Lucerne here, I will proceed to give the same.

Several years ago some two acres were sown among oats. It came up well but the oats soon smothered most of the lucerne, and what little was left was killed by the hot, dry spell which immediately followed the cutting of the oats.

The following spring a small patch was again put in—a part by itself and the other with oats sown very thinly. It again came up well, but the weeds killed some and the hot weather more, still there were a few scattered plants left—the most where it had been sown by itself.

The following spring the ground was harrowed lightly and red clover sown among the lucerne (not being able to procure lucerne seed). The clover did well and the lucerne grew very finely and was cut several times during the season. Both lived through the following summer (1873).

Last summer it was cut once in the early part of the season, and the lucerne was almost ready to cut a second time when the dry weather began; during which both the clover and lucerne dried up almost entirely.

When the grasshoppers came they devoured the few stems that were still partly green after which was to all appearance, dead. When the fall rains came, however, the lucerne began to grow as well as ever and was ready to cut before winter. The clover did not again make its appearance, having been killed out entirely by the drouth.

I am satisfied that this grass would be of great value here if a good stand could once be obtained, but being tender and delicate when small, it stands the heat of the first summer with difficulty.

When one or more years old it is very hardy and will stand any extreme of cold or heat or dryness, to which Kansas is subject, without the least injury; it grows early; is not injured by early frosts and remains green very late.

It is very valuable feed when green for horses, cows, or hogs and makes good hay.

I consider it superior to clover in every respect. In very bad seasons it can be cut twice and in good ones, three or four times.

I shall again sow some the coming spring, if the seed can be obtained. It was obtained before from the east through a local seed dealer at a cost of sixty cents per pound.

#### SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

Now there is a remedy for those who have nothing else to feed, and that is to mix it with something coarse, like cut straw, or hay cut up fine so as to be eatable. Those who have been raised in the eastern states will know how to prepare what we call cut or chopped feed. The best way to prepare it would be to take your wheat to the mill and get it chopped; that is ground hull and all in to feed, and for those who can, it is better to mix it with some other kind of grain, such as corn, oats or barley; but alone will do very well; then put up a little cutting box for the purpose of cutting hay or straw in lengths, say half an inch long, and mix, by wetting, with the ground feed. Mix in the proportion of two parts cut straw or hay to one part of ground feed; mix well together and feed, and you will find your horses getting fat, strong and healthy, while wheat fed horses would be sooner or later grow poor, and, with a change, ultimately die.

A great many instances have already come to our ears of stock dying from wheat clogging in the stomach, and without some remedy from feeding naked wheat, many more losses must occur before corn and oats grow again. —Nebraska Agriculturist.

The farmer should, as far as he can, make preparations for the labor of seed time. There are many things which he can do now at little expense, which, if left until the hurry of spring is upon him, will cost him not only more money, but valuable time and unnecessary annoyance. He can make his plans about the crops to be raised, and where to grow them. He now has time to study (which he can do with great advantage) the prospective prices for another season, and having determined what crops to grow he should consider the question of clean pure seed. Many farmers intend to get better seed, but they put it off till they are driven with work and they will sow mixed and impure seed, of that which is imperfect and will not grow. A considerable saving can be made by proper care in selecting and securing good seed. —The Husbandman.

Suppose that all the property and wealth on this continent was equally divided to-day, giving each individual share and share alike, how long would it remain thus? Not twenty-four hours, neither will laws accomplish the desired end. Sharp, unscrupulous and designing men can always find a thousand ways to evade the laws. In our judgment, final and full relief must come from the people themselves, the masses must become readers and thinkers, and good thinkers too; they must match brain against brain, intelligence against intelligence, honest shrewdness against rascally cunning. Then indeed will the people have nothing to fear, they will ask no favors of money or monopoly; they can in a thousand ways utilize their own products and turn them into cash until monopoly will cry out, hold on McDuff it is enough, let's play quite and begin again. —Spirit of Kansas.

The American farmer is cultivating 'not soil alone, but brains. The most potent agri-

cultural educator is the agricultural press. It wields a power a title of which it did not possess twenty years ago. Its improvement within that period has been wonderful, and its progress was never so apparent as at the present time. The most practical, earnest and scientific workers in agriculture are the editors and writers of our rural literature. The mass of farmers are advancing in intelligence, and no longer stigmatized as "book farming" the written experiences of the most scientific and the most successful of their own class. —Grange Outlook.

So we say, that with reference to diversified industry upon the farm, the year just closed has brought its lessons. These should be carefully weighed, and if previous observation is corroborated, that certain kinds of farming have not paid any real profit, that we are not certain of having certain dollars in our pockets, or certain young stock or other valuable things upon our premises that have accumulated as profits, after we have counted out our labor, taxes, interest on investment, wear and tear of tools, then it becomes us to look our past modes squarely in the face, with a view to change for the better, if a better way we can find. The past year has brought with it, reasonable prosperity. That is, while the business of the country generally has been terribly depressed, and many concerns have been forced to wind up, the great majority of farmers have been able to hold their farms, and make a plain living. Some have done better than this. We believe that the coming year is not without promise to the husbandman. —Western Farm Journal.

#### Farmers' Should Read.

The FARMER is now generally arousing our farmers to the great importance of reading, and a study of their own profession; the *Utica Herald* has the following able counsel, which we fully endorse:

And when we think how fully natural science enters into the questions which arise in farmwork, how necessary it seems that farmers should read, study and investigate for themselves. His animals grow, fatten or yield milk in accordance with the laws of animal chemistry. His crops grow and feed upon the soil according to the laws of vegetable chemistry. Every blight or scourge which falls upon his fields or orchards, the insects which destroy, and the diseases which affect his stock, all these are natural objects for scientific inquiry. And then the question of breeding, and the subtle natural laws which transmit traits and qualities in animals, these, too, are scientific questions. It does not require a professor to observe these facts and to be professed by them. They are topics for the practical men to study and understand, and it cannot be doubted that the wider the general understanding and spirit of inquiry extends, the more scientific, the more successful and safe the farmer's occupation will become. It will also become more profitable and more progressive, and the higher will be the farmer's standing in honor and position, because he possesses himself of that strength which wins in the upward struggle of the occupations.

There is no such laziness or wicked waste of time and opportunity as the man practices who never has time to do anything properly. He goes to town with three errands, and comes back with only one finished; he had no time for the others. He plows for fifty acres of corn, but has only time to get in forty. He plows with a dull plow and chops with a dull ax for lack of time to sharpen them. All these are the results of want of forethought and system. A neglect to use the brain that God has given him to shape and direct and save the muscle. An ox will do the work, but he cannot plant. The horse is powerful but he is controlled by his master, and his power utilized. Man's labor is but brute strength, and the strong brain force that is brought bear upon it the more surely every stroke tells, and the more grand will be the results. —Georgia Grange.

The usurers are keen, shrewd men. They see the cloud rising, and although it is not now larger than a man's hand, they see it must, in a short time, overshadow the whole sky. Hence they change their tactics and now try free trade in money, and the abrogation of all usury laws. Having witnessed the operation of this state of things in one of the western States, the writer hopes never again to see the experiment repeated. It simply withdraws all restraints, and lets the usury wolves loose on the poor, the unfortunate, and the imbecile, and enables usurers to destroy them at pleasure. It would produce an infinitely worse state of affairs than now exists.

Some of the liberal pressmen, we are sorry to see, have been decoyed into the support of this murderous scheme. Generally speaking, wherever such a wish is manifested, there is behind it, as a promoter, a national bank, or some one of the other machines that live and thrive out of the cruel percentages they extract from the urgent necessities of the labor interests. —Industrial Age.

A correspondent of the *Maine Farmer* says: "Among my native trees was one which yielded a large crop of small apples every alternate year. They were of a fine flavor, but so small in size that they were worthless for market."



ing. To cause them to increase in size, I thinned out the small branches after the fruit had formed, taking off about half of the fruit. On gathering the apples from this tree in the fall, I found them nearly double the size of previous years, and about the usual quantity in bushels. I also found the tree blossomed abundantly the ensuing season, and by picking off about half the fruit when the size of gooseberries, the tree yields fruit every year.

THE *Western Rural* does not believe that the profession of Agriculture ennobles the man, but rather that the man ennobles the profession. Nevertheless, it is true, that farmers as a class are more conscientious, thinking, sober-minded men, than those of any other calling, and principally for the reason that they are not subject to smaller temptations, are less artificial, and are naturally from their calling do no closer to nature. Another reason why farmers generally are thinking men, is from the fact that so many of the labors of the farm may be pursued without seriously interfering with any ordinary train of thought. It is true many farmers do not think sufficiently, but nevertheless the fact remains, that as a class they are thinking men.

This fact is also patent. The farmer has much hard work to do, but then again the labor is such that it has charms which no other profession can give, and the farmer who by calculation beforehand, so manages his work that he can drive it, is the most independent of any of the laboring classes; while he who allows his work to drive him is a slave.—*Western Rural*.

Still the business of farming—as those who followed it last year and this know very particularly—is one in which the closest attention is necessary to succeed. The profits of the business depend so much on a multitude of consecutive decisions which require experience and delicate judgment that a few wrong tendencies during the season will shipwreck the year's results. We have sometimes thought that it required a more delicately balanced brain to do the commercial supervision of a farm than to conduct a large mercantile house in the metropolis—the mental equipoise required to be as much nice as the post office letter scales are nice as those on which you weigh iron or salt. Certain it is, that while a man may blunder into a fortune or blunder out of it in Wall street, and in venturesome mercantile hazards with the staple goods than fancy stocks, no farmer can expect to get rich by a throw of the dice or by a mere streak of luck. He must both plant and plod.—*New York Tribune*.

#### 200 POUND PIGS.

Editors and correspondents of Western papers are citing numerous instances to prove to their readers that "a well bred March pig can by constant good feeding be made to weigh 200 pounds when nine months old." This reads strangely to an Eastern man who thinks a pig which will not weigh (dressed) 200 pounds at nine months old isn't worth killing, and who considers a pig which will not dress 400 pounds at that age as not much of a hog. It is however, partially explained by the fact that Western hogs are, during the first part of their lives "grassers." They are born wild and they root hog or die without much care or feed until fattening time, and are therefore generally unfit to kill when nine months old; but when our Western friends talk about a pig being made to weigh 200 pounds "by constant good feeding" for nine months, it shows that they have got much to learn about the pork business.—*New Hampshire Mirror and Farmer*.

#### UNITY AND HARMONY AMONG FARMERS.

I am aware that this is a delicate subject, and one that needs careful handling; yet it is a fact well known to all of us, that too much jealousy exists among us as a class. There is not that free interchanging of thought and opinion which would be of lasting benefit to all, if we would but meet always in friendly council and strive to instruct and learn from one another. There is no person (with common understanding) so ignorant but that he or she may impart some information that will benefit others. It is the object of the association, as I understand it, to have all take an active part, either speaking, writing or reading something by which the members and others may gain intelligence. If we have neighbors who succeed better than we do ourselves, let us go learn of them the secret of their success; and if obtained in an honorable way, let us imitate their example, that we may be as successful as they.

Lastly, let us all strive to be peace makers ever speaking kindly (if at all) of the faults of others, but praising their virtuous qualities. Let us keep the skeleton of jealousy from our own doors; then will we be a happy family, and this association will grow and prosper and become a mighty union for the promotion of intelligence, prosperity and happiness.—*Cor. Ohio Farmer*.

### Horticulture.

For the Kansas Farmer.

#### EUCALYPTUS.

"A planter instead of a destroyer of trees" wishes to know something about this tree which has for some years been the subject of much talk in California.

The genus *Eucalyptus* belongs to the order Myrtaceae, an order which furnishes us with allspice and cloves, and takes its name from the genus *Myrtus communis* of southern Europe—the Myrtle of which crowns were made in the olden time.

The whole order is tropical, and has thermal limits, nearly coterminous with the orange and lemon toward the poles. *Eucalyptus* and *Myrtus* enduring the lowest temperature of any of its genus.

The genus *Eucalyptus* is a large one, natural to Southern Australia and Tasmania and contains some of the largest monarchs of the forest, rivaling the giant *Sequoia* of California in height and circumference. Specimens *E. amydalinea* and *E. globulus* often attaining a height of four hundred feet and a circumference from seventy-five to one hundred feet. The foliage of all the species is scant, made up of dark green leaves, in some species, of large leaves and in all with parenchyma arranged in vertical plaques.

The Blue Gum (*E. globulus*) is the favorite

California species; it is an extremely rapid grower, affords a durable timber of great strength—being excellent ship timber, affording keel timber one hundred and twenty feet long. All the species yield gum in considerable quantities, but whether this gum is of service to man we are not advised, and one species *E. citriodora*, yields a large amount of essential oil of excellent lemon-like fragrance.

The most remarkable claim put forward for these trees is that they are destructive of malarial and malarial, and a paragraph has floated in the "Scientific Summaries" of the newspapers to the effect that the French were going to destroy the malarial of the swamps of Algeria by planting *Eucalypti*. If the swamps of Algeria can be redeemed by this tree, the swamps of Kansas, Utah, Nevada, Egypt and Sahara might be redeemed by them.

These trees occupy the flats of South Australia and in some parts of that country they stand upon the river banks, though I believe their most favored stations are the slopes of the hills skirting upon the ocean.

The climate is not well observed, or at least but few data are before me, on this important element of tree life.

In southern Australia the mean annual temperature is about 64°, that of summer 78°, of winter 53°, the northern limit of snow barely touching at Melbourne; the thermal range is considerable, and often rapid, especially at a few hundred miles from the tempering influence of the ocean; the rainfall is sub-tropical in character, mostly occurring in winter, which is a transition between winters of temperate latitudes and the rainy seasons of the sub-tropics. Near the coast drought is not distressing, though rainless intervals are frequently of considerable duration, because the cooler moist currents of the ocean flowing into the superheated interior over those areas have a higher percentage of saturation than we have in Kansas and in this respect that climate resembles southern California. The temperature rarely falls below 20°, though it sometimes rises to 130°, when a tropical wind from the north traversing the hot, dry interior falls upon that land like the blast of the Simoon upon the Barbary states, withering and scorching as only such winds can.

These trees might possibly be grown in the southeastern part of Texas, and in Louisiana south of the Red river and along the Gulf coast, unless the stimulus of those fierce blasts is essential to their existence.

I think so good an authority as Thomas Meehan of the *Gardener's Monthly*, has expressed a doubt if they will stand ten degrees below the freezing temperature, and there seems to be no rational probability that they will succeed in Kansas. Yet this genus is not more likely to fail than many of the species recommended for culture by some of our "tree planters for climatic effect" of which most notably may be mentioned the Catalpa, White Pine, Sycamore and the Fir.

It must be confessed that if any tree can react upon the elements which nourish it and temper them to meet its own requirements by a sort of perpetual motion process which permits it to be both cause and effect, the *Eucalyptus* may succeed on the arid plains. If it does, as a climatic modifier, it can hardly be surpassed, extending to such enormous heights for windbreaks or for the wind to break, it cannot be excelled, and planted at intervals of ten feet apart it is seen that very quickly there would be erected solid wooden walls four hundred feet high, to keep out cold northerly and arid hot southwesterly, entangling masses of vapor under their foliage which must support not only their growth, but at the same time afford a surplus for surrounding crops, while as "tall, tapering rods" erected towards Heaven they would increase rainfall by—I have forgotten whether it is by discharging electricity or refusing to discharge, that favors rainfall—but they would do either to increase rainfall.

As these trees grow so tall, and have such diameters the amount of wood that may be grown to the acre is almost inestimable as one may readily see, who will calculate that a sheet of wood one inch thick would about one thousand trunks standing upon one acre, to the height of four hundred feet would yield! Our practiced tree planters who try all things and hold fast to that which is good, should try EUCALYPTUS.

#### HINTS ON TRAINING PLANTS.

BY A. S. FULLER.

Variety in gardening does not consist wholly, as some persons appear to suppose, in the number of kinds or species obtained and cultivated. Diversity of form obtained through training of plants will frequently produce almost, if not quite, as beautiful effect as a variety; herein lies much of what is termed skillful and successful gardening. Suppose, for instance, one has but the two varieties of the dwarf, double-flowering almonds, the white and pink. A clump of each are pretty ornaments to start with, then a change can be made by putting the pink sort in the center of the group, and a row of white outside, and in such a position that one can look down upon the clump instead of a side view. Then this order may be reversed, or a long ribbon of pink and white may be made by planting a row of each, side by side.

Another change, and a far more elegant shrub produced, by budding these plants upon peach or plum stocks, and four or five feet from the ground.

Young, healthy sprouts or seedlings should be planted in spring, and the stems cut off at the desired height, and if there are any side branches, shorten these to within three or four inches of their base. Young shoots will issue, and into these the buds are to be inserted in July or August, or when in proper condition for the operation. A stock may be budded with one variety or a few buds of the white almond put on the centre shoots, and a row of pinks on the outside. It is always a good plan to put in more buds than are desired, if all should grow, which does not always follow, even when the budding is done by a skillful hand.

The white-flowered sort has quite stiff upright growing branches, but those of the pink are long and slender, and when worked on such stock as I have described will bend over most gracefully, especially when loaded with flowers. The elegant appearance of such a shrub can readily be imagined if never seen by anyone who is acquainted with the plant named. Of course I am presuming that every body who has a garden knows how to bud and graft trees, and if they do not, they should learn without unnecessary delay.

Perhaps just the few hints given above will set the reader to thinking how other departments from the standard types may be secured, if so, the accomplishing of the same will depend upon the persistency of the effort in that direction.

Many persons, however, are prone to think that it will not answer to depart very widely from the natural "bent" of the plant, therefore their climbing plants are always treated as climbers, never as bedding or low trailers. A prairie rose looks well upon a trellis, or trained to a stake, also when pegged down to the ground forming a rosy cushion only a few inches high. If weeds and grass are likely to interfere, it is a very easy matter to cover the ground for a few feet about the main stem with gravel, old bark, or anything which will prevent the weeds growing through. All kinds of climbing plants may be treated in the same manner in order to produce a variety of ornaments. Honeyuckles trained over an old rock or heap of stone look fully as well if not better than when covering some costly trellis. Wistarias may be trained as low or high shrubs, although they are classed among the climbers. Because a plant naturally grows tall and slender, it does not naturally follow that its form cannot be modified to suit our convenience or taste in the matter. By lopping off a branch here, and bending another there, natural forms may be changed without seriously interfering with natural laws, and by a little forethought and consideration, as to the effect which we desire to produce, there is little danger of falling far short of the object sought.

There are usually more or less waste materials about a place which can be used to advantage in this way. The old plum sprouts may be used as stocks upon which to work the double-flowering almonds, peaches and plums. The cherry and apple seedlings can also be turned to good account in the same way; in fact the stone heaps and rubbish piles as well as old stumps may become useful as well as ornamental objects about a place by a little skillful manipulation.—*The Horticulturist and Journal*.

EDITOR *KANSAS FARMER*:—I see in your issue of January 13th, an inquiry about the *Eucalyptus* tree, its origin and adaptation to this country.

The *Eucalyptus Globulus* or Australian Gum tree is the tree that is being planted in California, to which the inquiry refers.

It is a native of Australia. It is a valuable tree where it can be grown but will not stand the winters of this climate.

I have no knowledge of the Kochlenstern. The safest trees to depend upon are those found in our native forests.

S. T. KELSEY.

### Farm Stock.

#### THE PEDIGREE MANIA.

Of the breeding of short horned cattle previous to the latter part of last century, we have but little reliable history. Previous to that time they were bred by the farmers in the valley of the river Tees, and in some individual hands they had obtained much merit. Each breeder pursued his own ideas in natural simplicity as to what produced the best results. The bickering, jangling, jealous positions of the breeders of the present time, were then unknown. They had no "Duke and Duchess" of gilt-edged pedigrees; no fancy strains or families to fight about; no Short-horned conventions, wherein to move and resolve that this and that particular blood is not thoroughbred, and should not be recorded; no herd books to build up and put down; no records to dispute of any kind, except those of the different breeders themselves, whose word and honor in those days were good to each other.

During this period of their primitive history, grew the nucleus upon which the zealous advocates of fancy pedigrees hang their harps of the present day.

Of Hubback, the golden bull of olden time, we do not even have positive proof of his birthplace; his early history finds him like a stray sheep, wandering up and down the lanes and highways. Of J. Brown's red bull, and others of ancient fame, but little is known, only by the number given in the English herd book, which looks like a brazen image at the last end of a pedigree in the nineteenth century. If those patriarchs were possessed of spirits, and there is communication between them and Short horns now, how glad they must be that they are dead, and what a blessing it is to them that they cannot come back to earth, like "Rip Van Winkle," where they would be drowned by those mortals who speculate on their dead history. They well know they would be denounced as imposters and humbugs, not entitled to a record unless it were in W. R. Duncan's herd book of grades. Ignorance is sometimes bliss, but with them it is genuine happiness to be dead.

As we advance in progress, the disposition to dig and dive into the misty ages of the past for facts, appears to grow stronger, while we more apparently neglect those of the present time. This is peculiarly so with Short horned cattle. It was the custom of the Booths and other early breeders, to purchase as well formed and bred cattle as they could find, and improve on them their beef and dairying qualities. To the Collings and Bates' we must give the honor of being the first who made an effort to get a corner on pedigrees, and for a time they partially succeeded. By the death of the latter it was broken, and for a series of years there was little said about his chosen families, but the breeding of Short-horns went on as successfully as before.

It is only within the last few years that the present mania for fancy pedigrees has broken out again and the disease has assumed much the same form as formerly. Old Thos. Bates, as we reverentially call him, had for a time full sway, but when driven from the show yards by the Booths and others, he was not to be outdone, and declared that he had the only pure bred Short-horns on earth, which, at his sale in 1850, only one cow and two bulls of the Duches family brought prices to exceed \$1000, while his different other families went at less prices.

Now-a-days the insatiation, instead of being confined to a few persons, has spread as wide as the Short-horned breed. So strong has this delusion taken hold of the pedigree worshippers that it looks as if they had entirely ignored or lost sight of the object of breeding cattle, which should only be the improvement of their feeding qualities, the quantity and quality of beef, and an increase of yield for dairy purposes. The feeder wishes that class of animals which will give the best returns for grain and labor; the butcher, those with the least offal, and the final end, the consumer, don't ask if this or that animal had a gilt-edged pedigree of either Bates or Booth blood, but, is it good beef? That is the question. No breeder will claim merit for Short-horns for work cattle, or that their hides make better boots, their horns and feet better combs and glue, than the Texas or natives. Then we have only left the articles of food and the profits in producing it. When breeders have this object in view, they are working on first principles which lead to success. What can the superior value of this or that pedigree consist in, if the line of breeding has not been such?

Why is it that the descendants of the fancy bloods are so? These are questions that the people do not understand, and the breeders do not care to tell them. Individual merit is not the contending point of fashionable breeders, their prices are not based thereon; it is the genealogy of the animal that marks its value.

Religious sects do not adhere to their creeds more strenuously than do the advocates of their chosen tribe. Shylock did not extort money more freely than do the breeders who are fortunate enough to be able to control a corner.

Recently we enquired of one of this class of breeders how long he expected the present high prices to continue on fancy bred families? As long as we have buyers willing to pay for them, was the reply. And we thought so long as people buy on the theory that "pretty feathers make a pretty bird" they will have them.

A buyer informs us that he bought them because he could make money out of them by advertising them properly and selling them, because, said he, these fashionable families are not numerous; the value is not in them, but the breeders want them, and will have them, hence the high price.

What are we to understand now by the term breeders?

Formerly we were taught that it applied to a person who made a legitimate business of raising stock of any kind, when purchasers could see to some extent the ancestors or breeding of what they wanted to buy, and it was customary for breeders to make public sales of stock when they accumulated in numbers more than was desirable to keep. But now the fashion has changed, and we have all sorts of business carried on under the name of breeding.

We have brokers who buy to control a corner on pedigrees, and operate as Wall Street dealers in stocks. The speculator who buys the tallings at sales and feeds to sell under the announcement of a great closing out sale of the celebrated herd of "so and so," or a grand annual sale from the renowned herd of ———, among which will be found many highly bred things, which makes it a rare opportunity to buyers to obtain first-class show animals.

"There never was a fleece so fine that did not have some tag locks," and there never was a herd of cattle bred together without producing some tallings, which the breeder would sell at a low price to get them away. Here the pedler comes in and gathers them together and travels through the country with them by the car load selling them as selected from the best herds in Kentucky or somewhere else, to unposted farmers at prices much above their value. We well know that many animals thus purchased, disappoint their buyers and cause them to denounce the whole race of cattle to a humbug. We do not attribute such work to fancy breeding, but it is the natural outgrowth of an unsound system of dealing, and is destroying the confidence of the people in the regular breeder. Prices that are beyond the reach of the farmers for fancy strains of blood, and the impression by such breeders that all others are worthless, is beginning to

have its effect at the sales, as was plainly to be seen last season. Females sold well, mostly to large and small breeders, but the young bulls, the animals that are most needed by our farmers to improve the stock of our country, went a begging for buyers, and were hammered off at prices that did not pay the breeders for raising them.

It is plain that fancy pedigrees, and prices are driving the farmers from the sales.

It may be said that I misrepresent facts, but such is not my intention. It would be against my interests to do so. It is plain that the Short-horn interest was never before treated as it has been done in the past few years, and if continued there is danger of it being ruined. The improvement of our farm stock has grown to be one of the great interests of the country, and if properly conducted is yet but in its infancy. We have a country so wide, so inexhaustible, that it never can be overstocked.

The farmer who supports the breeder must be protected, must be dealt with honestly, the breeder must supply his wants at a price which he can afford to pay, if he will find a market for his stock. Short-horns are a commodity in trade, and the inevitable law of supply and demand will in the end regulate the price of them as in everything else.

Let it not be understood that I say aught against good pedigrees or good breeding, or against seemingly high prices where the animal form is developed to a superior degree, it is only against the extreme prices based on an imaginary title, without animal merits, that if the animals themselves were divested of they would not be allowed to graze in the pastures of those who now worship them.—*Sam'l Dyar, in Farmers Journal*.

### Educational.

EDITED BY PROF. J. B. HOLBROOK.

#### WRITING.

Since the pen has been unanimously declared mightier than the sword by debating clubs from Hell Gate to Golden Gate, it is not surprising that parents wish their children thoroughly drilled in the use of such a mighty weapon. A man of the next generation who is compelled to make his only mark in the world between his proxy-written christian and surnames will find his parental remembrances embittered.

Patrons in visiting the school will do well to give attention to the matter of writing. Penmanship is probably taught in all schools fifteen or more minutes a day; after this is found to be the case in your school, look after the writing. Penmanship is very well in its place, and the copy-book should on no account be neglected, but it should not be the extent of drill in pen use.

There is a large number of schools which give the pupils very indifferent facilities for writing. The opportunities for exercises in writing are these. The pupils should be required to copy neatly and correctly upon their slates the reading lesson of each day. The words, for spelling should be written at least ten times. The language lessons, or grammar lessons, if properly taught, require much writing. Geography lessons may often be written from memory on the blackboard or slate to the advantage of the pupil and relief of the teacher whose time is thus economized. Some of the advantages of these writing exercises are obvious, such as fixing in the mind the correct forms of the words by forming them, acquiring habits of neatness and ease of execution by much practice, etc.; but two other ends are gained, namely, the teacher is compelled to give shorter lessons, and the time of the pupils is all occupied, there being no opportunity to shirk the preparation of lessons. The prime end, however, is that it gives the pupils practice in forming the principles learned from the copy-book.

From the New York School Journal.

#### A MODEL SCHOOL.

While traveling through a central county in Kansas, I chanced to drop into a country school, taught by a Mr. Riley, and I was so struck by its peculiar methods of instruction, that I cannot forbear to give the readers of the *Journal* a summary of what I saw and heard in my half-day visit.

There were about thirty pupils present, ranging from five to eighteen years, and, of course, including all grades of advancement, from the alphabet to algebra. It will be impossible for want of room, to give more than a brief summary of the principles observed and the methods of instruction practiced.

#### PRINCIPLES.

I. Each study was divided into subjects in their natural order; each subject into its logical divisions; each division into the steps of its development; each step into lesson steps; each lesson step into lessons, each contain but one new idea, and so simple that the teacher could give all the necessary illustrations and instruction in at least one minute.

II. In the primary and intermediate classes no facts or principles were given to commit to memory as a task; memory simply recorded the use in a variety of exercises, which directly or indirectly referred to the senses.

III. Every lesson was thoroughly understood and applied before the next was presented to the attention.

IV. No time was wasted in trying to illustrate or explain what pupils, on account of age or lack of experience, were unable to understand.

V. In advanced classes the principles of



Generalization were deduced from primary and intermediate practices.

## PLANS.

I. Close classification in which pupils of the same degree of advancement only were placed in the same class.

II. The lessons were given in a brief, pointed and methodical manner, with no extra words to obscure the sense. In every case, when possible, the pupils repeated the illustration of the teacher with the object in their own hands.

III. No lesson was recited that the preparation did not in some way exercise the judgment in discriminating and comparing, cultivate neatness and taste in penmanship, correctness of orthography or punctuation, or require skill in the logical order of arrangement on the slate or blackboard.

IV. In recitation the teacher had nothing to say by way of assistance, but when possible, endeavored to lead the pupils to make inconsistent statements, thereby cultivating on their part entire self-reliance. Pupils were required to ask questions as often as to answer them.

V. Short and prompt recitations; the average time being only twelve minutes.

VI. Nearly double the usual time was given to the Primary and Intermediate grades; consequently not more than a third the usual time was required in the advance grades to make the same progress.

As a result of the above system, habits of personal industry in the school room were secured in a remarkable degree. No special system of discipline was required, the pupils apparently had no time for mischief. Every recitation was an eminent success or a positive failure; no blundering, no helping, no make believe. Self confidence was based upon actual ability and not on self-conceit. Perhaps more anon upon this subject.

A NEW YORK TEACHER.

## Patrons of Husbandry.

## CHATS WITH PATRONS AND REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BY W. P. POPEHOE.

Communications for this Department must be accompanied by full name and postoffice address. Questions are often asked which it would be improper to answer in this column. We shall not publish names—only initials.

## EXCUSE US.

Mr. John G. Otis being absent, on business so overworks us with work that we can not see out, let alone writing anything or answering unanswered letters. You have, undoubtedly, heard of people being drowned, but did you ever hear of any one being drowned with correspondence? Yours,

W. P. POPEHOE.

Bro. A. J. Child having engaged with the Executive Committee of the Missouri State Grange as the traveling business agent of that committee, announces that the Kansas City Agency, which has been heretofore conducted by him, will be discontinued from this date. J. G. Otis, State Agent, K. S. G. P. of H.

## NOTICE TO DELEGATES TO THE STATE GRANGE.

The Executive committee have selected Topeka as the place of holding the meeting of the State Grange. The arrangements for reduction of fare over the various railroads are as follows:

Over the M., K. & T. railroad, round trip excursion tickets to Emporia and return at one and one-fifth fare. Tickets on sale from the 15th to the 20th of February; good to return until the 26th.

On Kansas Pacific and branches, round trip tickets at one and one-fifth fare. Sell tickets from the 12th to the 18th; good until the 24th. Certificates of membership must be presented.

The St. Jo. & Denver; and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe roads will sell tickets for full fare coming and one-fifth fare returning, on presentation of a certificate furnished to all at the office of the State Agency.

The L., L. & G., and the Ft. Scott & Gulf railroads will sell tickets at Lawrence and Kansas City—not at Olathe—for one-fifth fare to return, on certificate from the State Agent that they have been in attendance at the meeting of the State Grange.

The Atchison & Nebraska and Missouri Pacific, and Central Branch of Union Pacific railroads make no reduction.

S. H. DOWNS, for Ex. Com. K. S. G.

## NEW OFFICERS OF GRANGES FOR 1875.

The lack of space forbids the insertion of more than the names of the Masters and Secretaries.—Ed.

Flora Grange, No. 317, Coffee Co.—E. J. Grindstaff, Master; B. F. Scott, Secretary.

Stockdale Grange, No. 424.—Bro. A. Sweet was elected Master. This Grange is in a flourishing condition and endeavoring to take care of its own needy. We thank them heartily for a generous club.

Farmland Grange, No. 95.—Samuel Holmes, Master; Elisha Parker, Secretary.

Centre Grange, No. 197.—Master, R. C. Bates; Secretary, L. F. Keller; President of the Aid Society, L. W. Brown.

Flora Grange, No. 697.—Master, Leroy Saxson; Secretary, Joseph Logan.

Wolf Creek Grange, No. 907, Coffey Co.—Master, A. W. Jones; Secretary, Emeline J. Denny.

The Order in the northwest is progressing (dead-heads are dropping out) and we are coming down to business. I was called to Davis county to organize a Grange. Found a

full house. Bro. Maxwell Kennedy was elected Master; W. B. Gabby, Secretary. It is to be known as Spring Valley Grange.

Davis County has now six Granges, connected with the Council, and have shipped 26 car loads of potatoes, cabbage, corn and beans for the members of the order. That looks like business. A saving to the members of from 55 to 100 per cent.

W. H. FLETCHER.

Williamsport Grange, Shawnee Co.—Master, Bro. Gardner, Secretary, Bro. Bohes.

Triumph Grange, Shawnee Co.—Master, Thomas Jamison; Secretary, Dr. L. N. Norton.

Hymer Grange, No. 925, Chase Co.—Master, Bro. Stotts; Secretary, M. Coryell.

Laurel Grange, No. 528.—Master, J. S. Robinson; Secretary, W. C. Pearce.

This Grange also gave a supper for the benefit of the destitute, at their installation meeting. Had a very enjoyable time and realized quite a handsome sum for these hard times.

We are indebted to D. A. Smith, the Lecturer, for a report of the meeting but have not room to publish it.

Pioneer Grange, No. 147, Butler Co.—Master, E. M. Durlay; Secretary, C. H. Fenton, Jr.

The Grange at Gardner elected Wm. J. Bigelow, Master; T. R. Ellis, Secretary. We tender our thanks for a handsome club.

At the last regular meeting of the Shawnee County Council, P. of H., held at Topeka, Kansas Jan. 2nd 1875, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, McDonough County Council, P. of H., have rendered timely aid to the brothers on the border by sending supplies to the amount of seven car loads, to this state, and have sent a committee to see that the said supplies reach the proper destination.

Therefore be it,

Resolved: That in behalf of the suffering brothers and sisters, we tender the patrons of McDonough County, Illinois, our heartfelt thanks for the generous assistance at this time of great misfortune to our State.

And be it further,

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the brothers who have accompanied said supplies, and also a copy to the KANSAS FARMER for publication.

B. A. Otis, Sec'y.

The following Granges have passed resolutions to the effect that they are opposed to the formation of any degrees beyond the fourth, and that they think any fourth degree member should be eligible to any office in the order.

Friendship Grange Benton county; Amity Grange No. 1282, Neosho county; G. M. Weaver of Laurel Grange No. 528, writes us that these are the sentiments of that Grange. All petition the State Grange that it may instruct the worthy master to use his influence in securing these measures at the meeting of the National Grange.

We are glad to see the position of the FARMER endorsed on these points. We are confident that the majority of patrons in favor of them is overwhelming.

The Council of Patrons of Husbandry of Brown county, at its session held Jan. 23rd, passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the National Grange should make a liberal appropriation out of the large amount of funds in its treasury, for the relief of the sufferers in the western parts of Kansas and Nebraska. And be it further

Resolved, That we hereby earnestly petition the officers and executive committee of Kansas State Grange to use their influence in procuring such appropriation.

Joseph Cracraft, Master

D. L. Burger, Sec'y

Ellsworth, Kansas, Jan. 25th '75

Ed. Kansas Farmer:—The Council and a number of the Granges of this county respectfully ask that you use your influence in the removal of the so-called "dead line," from our midst; believing that the "Texas cattle trade" is contrary to the prosperity of our State.

The trade, ever since its introduction in this country, has been a terror to the inhabitants, and has the past season been the cause of the burning of thousands of acres of grass by fires from camps, and of driving away settlers from the range that properly belongs to them; creating a fear of Texas fever and compelling many of us to keep our own stock tied to a rope, and now, during the winter months, compelling many to ask for aid to help them through till spring. It has created a widespread dissatisfaction, has prevented the cultivation of hundreds of acres of land, has prevented hedges from being planted and has caused a scarcity of hay among us, and as good citizens who desire to stay in the country, we wish the line removed.

W. E. Fosnot,

Sec'y Ellsworth County Council,

Ellsworth, Kansas.

Cedar Point Chase Co. Kansas.

The Sec'y of Cedar Valley Grange, A. Varner, writes us, under the misapprehension that we are Master of the State Grange, and asks if we can advise them of any plan by which they can buy or borrow grain for feed and seed on security. They did not raise their seed this year but do not want charity, while so many are worse off, if anyone will help them in this way.

From Lyon County.

EDITOR FARMER:—I would acknowledge the receipt of many favors from you, among which is your Patrons' Hand-Book, which I deem a valuable publication.

I think the order in Kansas ought to support a first class paper devoted to agriculture

and a full and able discussion of all the events of the day of interest to the great laboring masses—the producers. The farmers and laborers of every class, must be educated to see and think alike upon those matters, which interest them, and their interest is the interest of the whole world of mankind.

You know that the relation of capital (money) and labor is the great question of the day, the question that is to overthrow all others, and the paper that leads off in the great interest of labor is the one for the people, and such a paper I believe the FARMER to be.

I am going to try to get up a club in our Grange, but let me say that money is the thing that is out of the question—except on mortgages at the rate of 12 per cent. for accommodations and 13 per cent. per annum to be paid every six months. Making about 16 per cent. per annum, secured by mortgage upon their homes. I believe two-thirds of the farms in this county are mortgaged at that rate, and the people are living on the money thus obtained, and still the cry is, we must make the power of the almighty dollar still more potent—which means that labor must be made more impotent, and the mass of laborers to-day in the United States are about as impotent as the man we read of who was utterly powerless to help himself. But the millions of industrious people may help themselves when they learn to stand and work together, as the Patrons of Husbandry design to do. I hope you will open your batteries on the evils of the day. With regards, P. B. M.

The following resolutions were passed by Emporia Grange, January 16th:

WHEREAS, Looking from our stand point there appears to be a determined disposition on the part of some of the educational institutions of this State to appropriate the funds of our Agricultural College, thereby diverting it from the ends for which it was created, leaving farmers without any means of acquiring a scientific knowledge of agriculture, and without an institution of learning devoted to their interest, therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Grange and Council that we ask our representatives and senators elect to use their influence to defeat any measure that may tend to the diversion of the funds (or any part of them) from the object for which they were intended.

Resolved, That we ask the different Granges and Councils throughout the State to give this matter proper attention at their earliest convenience thereby helping to sustain an institution devoted to our common good.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the county papers, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka Commonwealth, and Spirit of Kansas, and that a copy be sent to our senator and to each of our representatives.

J. G. TRAYLOR, Secretary.

We attended a public installation of the officers of Laurel Grange last Saturday (and be it remembered, Brown county organized the first Grange in the State), and notwithstanding the thermometer stood below zero, the house was full. J. S. Robinson was installed Master; and W. C. Pearce, Secretary.

With such a staff of officers as we saw installed there, they can but succeed.

We learn that notwithstanding the failure in crops they are adding to their numbers such as shall be useful.

The speakers failed to put in an appearance owing to the intense cold, we presume, so they had to get along with such small talk as they had on hand, which was interspersed with very good singing.

After the installation ceremonies were over we were told there would be a supper provided, tickets fifty cents; proceeds to go towards aiding the destitute. Owing to the intense cold there were not enough present to eat more than half of it, yet we believe they netted quite a handsome sum. A PATRON.

Auxiliary to your article "Concerning Farmers and Legislators," in the last FARMER, I wish to introduce a few figures showing where the trouble lies. We have not money enough in the United States to transact the daily business of the people—so you will see:

Legal tenders ..... \$382,000,000  
National Bank Notes ..... 354,000,000

Total of Currency ..... \$736,000,000

In one branch of business, viz: in savings banks, the comptroller or the currency reports for ten states, deposits to the amount of \$759,947,000. A larger sum than the total of the whole legal currency of the country. This sum is owed to 2,188,619 depositors, averaging \$347, each.

This is not one tenth part of the cash business of the country and we can never prosper until our currency is increased to meet the demands of business. Let congress immediately issue \$1,000,000,000 greenbacks—divide the same according to population amongst the states, taking security for the same. Then let each state loan this on real estate security at 3.65 per cent. to the people. This will wake up all industries, quicken trade, destroy monopolies, carry hope to the poor and give labor its just reward.

We have just received from Bro. J. K. Hudson, editor of the Kansas Farmer, a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," a very valuable forty page volume compiled with great care by Bro. Hudson, and containing, besides the constitution and by-laws of the National Grange and of the Kansas State Grange, laws for county and subordinate granges, rules of order, manual of practice, parliamentary law, etc. It is a very convenient and valuable hand-book, and would assist every Patron very materially in comprehending all the workings of the Order. The Hand-Book is sold at the very low price of 25 cents.—Michigan Northern Granger.

For the Kansas Farmer.

On the 10th of last month, I left Topeka for this state in search of supplies for the destitute people on our western frontier. Having been elected by the people of Rice county, as solicitor for the needy of that locality. They would most naturally and reasonably expect the fruits of my labor to be forwarded to them, notwithstanding the fact, that under the present arrangements, all supplies must be directed in the care of the State Central Relief Committee. To direct them to other than to this committee, at once puts the people in doubt as to the faithful application of what they seem perfectly willing to donate; when once convinced that neither they nor the sufferers are to be imposed upon, and that the destitution reported is a fact.

But to convince them of this fact, is in some instances, no small task, in presence of the sweeping declaration made by our extraordinary Legislature assembly, in September last, that the time is gone by when we need look to others for assistance.

Directly in connection with this difficulty, I have found no section of country that has not been visited by one or more volunteer solicitors, each of whom have left the folks less inclined to render assistance than before they came. Therefore almost without exception left the impression that what was donated was pocketed; money having been the principle article asked for. I have adapted the custom of asking for meal, flour, dried-fruits, beans, garden seeds and clothing for men, women and children. I have canvassed some six counties and feel confident that not less than thirty to forty car loads have or will be sent on, all of which I ordered marked for Rice county. But as the people have more confidence in the State Central committee than any one else, I cannot say that they were so marked, besides the people have no special choice of course, as to, who of the destitute get what they send.

I have been through the counties of Rush, Wayne, Henry, Madison, Grant, a part of Delaware, Madison, Blackford and I would most earnestly urge the committee to see that supplies coming from this part of Indiana are promptly forwarded to Rice county as I am receiving letters to the effect that many are in a starving condition.

Some three or four days since, seventeen barrels of corn meal; two of dried apples, fifty pounds of dried peaches, two boxes of good clothing and eighty dollars in money were sent from Fairmount, Grant county, Indiana, which I hope will be pushed to Rice county.

If all our commissioned solicitors meet, with success equal to my own, I have no doubt but that the people in Kansas can and will be saved from starvation who are yet alive, for I learn that in some localities the people are of their own accord forwarding supplies. I have made the wants of the people known to the orders of Patrons, Masons and Odd Fellows; they having been in no instance slighted. The farmers are sending much in the shape of general supplies as well as money.

G. BOHER

Alexandria, Madison County, Indiana, Jan. 25, 1875.

## A FEW WORDS FOR FEEBLE AND DELICATE WOMEN.

By R. V. PIERCE, M. D., of the WORLD'S DISPENSARY, Buffalo, N. Y.

Knowing that you are subject to a great amount of suffering, that delicacy on your part has a strong tendency to prolong, and the longer it is neglected the more you have to endure, and the more difficult of cure your case becomes. I, as a physician who is daily consulted by scores of your sex, desire to say to you, that I am constantly meeting with those who have been treated for their ailments for months without being benefited perfectly the least, until they have become perfectly discouraged, and have almost made up their minds never to take another dose of medicine, nor to be tortured by any farther sufferings. They had rather die and have their sufferings ended, than to live and suffer as they have ended, and they are worn out by suffering and they say they are worn out by treatment. Of any are made worse by treatment. We certainly cannot think more discouraging, we certainly cannot conceive, and were there no more successful mode of treating such difficulties than that of the principles of which teach the reducing and depleting of the vital force of the system, when the indications dictate a treatment directly the reverse of the one adopted for them. But their cases would be deplorable indeed. But lady sufferers, there is a better and far more successful plan of treatment for you: one more in harmony with the laws and requirements of your system. A harsh, irritating, caustic treatment and strong medicines will never cure you. If you would use rational means, such as common sense should dictate to every intelligent lady, take such medicines as emollient, and have almost made up their minds never to take another dose of medicine, nor to be tortured by any farther sufferings. 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# The Kansas Farmer.

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

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## LEGISLATION UPON THE RELIEF QUESTION

Up to this time the Legislature has assumed no definite shape to furnish relief for the destitute. Every day witnesses the growth of the monster trouble, and we believe, as we have frequently stated in these columns before, that the present emergency is one requiring wise and generous action. We do not believe that any bill should be special in its character, on the contrary, it should be general and broad enough to include the destitute of the whole State. The failure of the legislature to make adequate provisions for the necessity of our people will not only be a great injustice to the citizens of our State in need of the help but will virtually be saying to the people of the east, that the destitution which does exist without a parallel in the history of the State, is all humbug.

The following extract from a letter, is written by a prominent citizen in McLean county Illinois, a county that has been liberal in sending aid to our State, it shows the feeling which exists there. He says:

"What is your legislature doing? The people in the east will weary in well doing, unless you show a disposition to help yourselves, unless your legislature makes an appropriation, to assist in providing for your own wants, how can you expect us to continue sending you supplies?"

The writer conversed with a gentleman who has travelled in the east extensively, soliciting aid, and he states there exists a general feeling of distrust, many distinctly charging that no great destitution can exist, or the legislature in session would take steps to relieve it. Others with whom we have conversed, who have been east after aid, concur in the belief that there is a feeling gaining ground, that the destitution has been overrated by our citizens, and unless the legislature meets the question by such action as will reinstate confidence, that supplies will not continue to come.

Our eastern friends may have been imposed on by some of the many who have solicited aid and there may be instances of help having been given to unworthy parties but on these general facts our friends east and west may rely, viz: That the number of persons who must have help for four months to come has been underestimated rather than the reverse. Two years of poor crops have made all farmers of limited means whether in eastern or western counties feel very poor indeed. Every day forces more and more of our farmers who expected by borrowing money, securing work, selling off stock or in some way to get through the winter to confess their extreme needy condition. It is time we looked this trouble of

ours square in the face, calling things by their right names. Upon the present legislature will rest the responsibility, if March finds great suffering unrelieved. No question they can possibly consider is of the vital and momentous importance to the State and people that this relief question is. Our people needing aid to-day are not paupers and any bill which treats these as such will be unjust. We do not seek at this time to indicate any special measure believing the ability of our representatives is fully equal to the task if once thoroughly aroused to the necessity of prompt action.

## SHALL IT BE SPECIAL OR GENERAL FARMING?

It is said by those who advocate a great diversity of crops that its advantage lies in having a certainty upon some one of the many crops cultivated. On the other hand, the benefit of special farming is that capital, labor and study can be concentrated upon one or more crops and greater profit secured.

Farming is quite like other callings, and the great variety of stock to be bred, the wide range of crops that may be grown precludes the possibility of a farmer with ordinary capital undertaking to breed and grow for profit, all of them. All lines of trade and commerce and the professions indicate specialties, as leading more directly towards success. The farmer of to-day is not raising his crops for the supply of his family, he is growing them for profit and every element of economy, every condition that assists in decreasing first cost is a help towards the desired end.

The position we assume is, that every farmer enhances his chances of success, who, having made a judicious selection of such branches of agriculture as he is best qualified to follow, secures land and a market adapted to his business and devotes himself to his business in a business way for profit. The man, for instance, who undertakes the breeding and raising of stock, making all his crops conform to that branch, upon which he depends for his income, will, by giving the subject study, be enabled to not only raise his stock more economically but have a closer knowledge of markets than the farmer who has divided his capital, his labor and study upon a dozen different things. To depend upon the dairy, upon the breeding of one or more kinds of stock, upon fruit culture, grain growing or flax or broom corn, does not in the sense we give to the idea of special farming, preclude the plan of combining all the necessary crops which may add to the profit to be derived from the special system adopted.

Our theory is that men should treat the profession of agriculture as a business calling to be followed and prosecuted primarily for profit.

Men may select farming from the love of rural affairs, but whatever may be the ruling cause of men pursuing agriculture, sound business management must be at the base of all success. Good soil, good seasons and good seed are essentials but none are as important as the qualifications of the individual. Supposing, good reader, that the individual has selected his farm with a view to the crops and stock he is best able to grow, grant that his judgment is good and his industry is undisturbed are there not yet other questions which concern his profits which lie below and beyond his immediate reach? We think there are, and will talk them over with our readers next number.

## KANSAS AND THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Proceedings of the State and United States Centennial Commissioners.

The board met at the call of the president, Hon. Geo. T. Anthony, at their rooms in the State House, on Thursday, Jan. 27, 1875. present, Hon. John A. Martin, Geo. A. Crawford, United States commissioners for the State of Kansas; Capt. Geo. T. Anthony, Prof. S. T. Kelsey, A. J. North, Esq., Col. E. W. Dennis, and Prof. D. J. Evans, secretary of the board, State centennial commissioners.

Communications from the director general of the national centennial exposition presented containing assurances that the proposed exposition will be the most magnificent, extensive and largely extended exhibition ever known in the history of the world. Every State and Territory in the Union, as well as all the nations of the earth, will have representatives in attendance, and are expected to contribute of their varied productions and to otherwise cooperate in the work of the exposition.

The indications are that the States and Territories will vie with each other in an exhibition of the choicest productions of the soil and mines, live stock, manufactured articles, advances of internal improvements, commercial advantages, educational facilities, etc., etc., as a rare immigration scheme, that the assembled universe may see the advantages they severally offer to the farmers, mechanics, artisans, capitalists, etc., of the over-populated countries of the east.

After deliberate consideration it was the unanimous judgment of the board that Kansas cannot afford to neglect this golden opportunity to prove to the world that, notwithstanding the severe misfortune which has visited her the past year, she is a state rich in everything that goes to make up a prosperous commonwealth.

To this end the board deemed it advisable to call the attention of the legislature to this important subject, that they (the board) may

be authorized to commence at once to make collections of animals, native and improved, of birds and fowls, geological and botanical specimens, coal, rock, building stone, brick, salt, etc., also grains and timber; hedges, manufactured articles, large profiles of public buildings, etc., etc., for the Kansas part of the great exposition.

## A KANSAS INSTITUTION.

During a recent visit to Ft. Scott we availed of our opportunity to visit the Foundry and Machine Shops at that place. We learned many particulars concerning them and can speak from observation.

These Shops have been in existence five or six years, during all of which time, from two to five men have been constantly engaged in making the patterns alone. The accumulation of patterns has been so great as to require the erection of a two-story fire-proof building for their safe keeping. With a house full of patterns ready made, the proprietors can guarantee quick work at reasonable prices.

Their trade extends not only over Kansas, but also into Missouri, Arkansas, The Indian Territory, Texas and Colorado. They have done nearly all the work for the great Lead mines of Joplin, Missouri, and have probably the best line of patterns for mining machinery of any Shop in the west. Orders have come to them from the Iron Mountain, Mo. and they have shipped mining machinery through St. Louis and over the Iron Mountain Railroad. They have appreciated the value of printers ink, and their advertising bills for the past year amount to over \$2,000.00. Their business and advertising, reach from the new San Juan mining districts of South west Colorado to central Texas, a distance of about 1500 miles. The Shops have run with full force and on full time during the "panic" and frequently at nights for the accommodation of customers; thus a market is afforded for the products of our Kansas farmers by the money coming from other States to pay Kansas mechanics.

The energy, promptness and still displayed in the management of the Ft. Scott Shops attracted the attention of the officers of our State Grange, and recently a contract was made between the parties for the manufacture of Agricultural Implements for the Patrons of Husbandry. This is a very important move and should meet with a prompt response from the Granges of the State. Let us keep our money at home.

At the head of this institution we find Hon. Geo. A. Crawford who has been identified with every important public enterprise, since the state was admitted into the Union. Mr. Crawford, as an old citizen bears an unimpeachable name for himself and for honorable dealing. No man in Kansas is better qualified to build up a pioneer enterprise of this kind, requiring as it does sagacity, business ability and courage in giving to the business a large capital. Whatever may be the natural resources of our State or the richness of our great prairies, the fostering and building up of our home manufactures, lies at the foundation of all true prosperity.

Mr. Frank J. Nutz, superintendent and Junior Partner, is a thorough master of all branches of Iron and Brass works, mouldings and machine works, blacksmithing, boiler making, pattern making, drawing, making of estimates etc., etc. He has no superior in any of these specialties. He is the inventor of the Nutz and Estes Governor and other valuable machinery. He was superintendent of machinery at the last State Fair, and is recognized among the mechanics of the west as a thorough master of iron and brass works of all kinds.

## SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The present Commissioners of Public Institutions have presented to the Legislature their second annual report which makes a volume of nearly 500 pages.

We consider this one of the most valuable reports yet made in this State. The importance of a state commission composed of reliable and capable men who will impartially examine the public institutions of the State can successfully be overestimated. The commissioners have done a service for the public which can only be understood by an examination of the voluminous report. It is the duty of the commissioners to visit the public State institutions, examine minutely their condition and mode of transacting their business, and make such recommendations as may seem to them best. A commission composed of men of integrity, such as we believe the present one to be, is a protection alike to the people and our public institutions.

## FEED FOR STOCK.

A. B. Farwell of Cloud county, writes us, that the statements of the papers in that part of the state, very much misrepresents the real condition of the people.

He says many of them have no provisions, and no feed on hand and nothing to buy with and asks if they are to sell their last cow and last team at less than half their value now, and buy seed at two or three times its value in the spring, when they have no horses to work with.

These questions lead us to consider a remark made by a member of a relief committee, not long since, viz: that "relief goods were

not to feed stock with, they were to save human lives." That sounds very well and we certainly should not ask contributions from abroad, for any other purpose, but who is going to support their families next year if they sell off all their stock, and implements for bread this winter? It would perhaps be well for the real estate dealers, the speculators, the monopolies and indeed for all friends of Kansas to look ahead and see the condition of our state next year, if the greatest portion of the stock is starved and frozen, killed and sold this winter for want of feed. The most prosperous of seasons and the most willing of hands cannot make a crop without capital, seed or teams.

Eastern papers are beginning to ask if the destitution in Kansas is all a hoax, that her legislature fails to appropriate a loose seven thousand dollars to her relief. No we assure you it is not all a hoax, it is an urgent question which it is the duty of every true Kansan, to meet and meet now, the longer it is deferred the worse we are off. Our Farmers must have feed for their stock this winter, and seed for spring planting if they raise a crop next year, they must have the feed before their teams starve to death, and seed must be distributed before seeding time comes.

If it is withheld the agriculturalists will be crippled for another season, and the whole state will suffer in consequence.

## Minor Mention.

**Very Encouraging.**—Up to the time of going to press, February 2nd, our subscription list has reached the same point it did the first of May last year, showing that we are rapidly gaining. Send along the clubs, friends, and those who have sent in their clubs can add more names at the same rates, at any time. In this day and age of the world good reading matter is a necessity in every household. We shall make the old FARMER stronger, better and brighter for 1875 for this cordial support.

**The Master of Pleasant Valley Grange** of Wyandotte county, says: "The FARMER will do more to make a live Grange than any other publication."

**Jersey Cattle.**—A correspondent from Missouri wants thoroughbred Jersey cattle. Advertise your stock.

**The Hand-Book.**—Bro. Simpkins of Pottawatomie county says: "I have purchased two of your Patrons' Hand-Books, and I recommend them as the thing every Grange wants."

**Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Etc.**—Wholesale price list of T. J. Hubbard, Fredonia, N. Y., received.

**The Kansas Agricultural College Hand Book.**—Prof. Jones, late of Iowa Agricultural College, at present editing *Patrons' Helper*, in a private letter says: "There is a freshness about the book that startles me almost. The reverend college presidents will open their eyes in astonishment. Such language from such a source, and the beauty of it is, that it is all so eminently sensible and just."

**WE** are in receipt of the elegant Seed Catalogue of Messrs. Chase Brothers & Woodward, of Rochester N. Y., whose advertisement appears in another column. They are perfectly reliable. Anything purchased of them will be found to be as represented.

**Hovey & Co., Seedsmen.**—We take pleasure in directing attention to the card of Messrs. Hovey & Co., of Chicago. They claim to be the oldest seedsmen in the West, having located in Chicago in the year 1862. They were previously engaged for many years in the same business in the city of Boston, and are gentlemen whom it is a pleasure to know. They keep a large stock in their line, embracing almost everything known to the trade. Send for their illustrated Catalogue, free.

The Catalogues of Seeds and Plants for 1875 of Peter Henderson & Co., 35 Cortland Street New York, are just received; they number 180 pages, are finely illustrated, and in addition contain five beautiful colored plates of the following: A group of roses; a group of verbenas; a group of pinks; a group of lo bellas, and a new vegetable. These Catalogues, with all the plates, are mailed to all applicants by Peter Henderson & Co., on receipt of 50 cents. A Catalogue without the plates will, however, be sent to any address without charge.

**Spooner's Gardening Guide.**—This elegant little work of nearly a hundred pages, is published by the enterprising seedman, Wm. H. Spooner, Boston, Mass. It contains a full list of novelties and standard field, garden and flower seeds.

**Henry Aiken, of Montgomery county, says:** "Must have the FARMER, hopper-grass or no hopper."

**MARRIED.**—From the *Michigan Sentinel* of Dec. 25th, 1874, we take the following: Prof. E. M. Shelton, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth E. Sessions, yesterday afternoon, at the residence of the bride's father, Hon. Alonzo Sessions; T. C. Abbott, Pres. of the Mich. State Agricultural College, officiating. The wedding pair leave for their new home at Manhattan, Kansas, to day.

May you have a long and pleasant voyage, Professor, is the wish of your many new friends in Kansas.

**Annual Report of State Board of Agriculture** received but too late for an extended notice.

**Plant's Farmers and Gardeners Almanac**, published by the Plant seed company, St. Louis Mo., a pamphlet of 75 pages: is well worth sending for. It includes their large and reliable catalogue of seeds.

**St. Francis Nursery.**—The wholesale list of this nursery received. Address H. M. Thompson, St. Francis, Milwaukee County Wisconsin.

**Topeka Poultry Importing and Breeding Company.**—This company was organized January 7th, 1875. C. C. Staples, W. W. Gavitt, Geo. H. Hughes, A. B. McCabe, W. Blush, C. D. Skinner and A. M. McCabe, were elected directors. The officers elected for the ensuing year, were: W. W. Gavitt, President, C. C. Staples, Vice President, Geo. H. Hughes, Secretary, C. D. Skinner, Treasurer. The object of this company being to import and breed thoroughbred poultry, pigeons and water fowls. The company has had several meetings since its organization and adopted a constitution and a code of by-laws, some of which are, that each member must select one variety that he will breed as a specialty for the company, also that no two members are allowed to breed the same variety. A superintendent was appointed by the president, to oversee all the breeding yards of the company, and to see that all fowls and eggs sold by the company, are properly boxed and shipped. The company has already secured, at great expense, a large variety of the finest fowls in the west, and propose to allow nothing but first-class birds to leave their yards.

**Fort Scott Foundry.**—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of the Fort Scott Foundry. We have described it elsewhere as one of the institutions of the state. At the head of this establishment we find Geo. A. Crawford whose name is a guarantee that every contract will be honorably filled.

## TO THE FARMERS AND GARDENERS OF SHAWNEE COUNTY.

After the consultation with several farmers who are anxiously looking for something to be done for the procuring and distribution of seed, or seeds, for spring and summer planting, and believing that great expense and cost can be saved by the wholesale purchasing of the same which can be accomplished through a thorough county organization; Therefore, We, the Secretary and President of the Shawnee County Agricultural Society, would call a Mass Meeting of all citizens of the county who are interested in the same, on Tuesday the 16th day of February, at 10 o'clock, at the Court House in the city of Topeka.

We would recommend that a meeting be held in every Township and voting precinct, on Saturday, the 13th day of February, at 10 o'clock, to take the matter into consideration. Let every citizen who is in need of seed (both field and garden,) make a list of each kind and the amount of same, in package or bushel, to your Township meeting, from these, through delegates or committee, to the county meeting, and there perfect some arrangement for the purchasing or obtaining them.

The City and Township of Topeka will meet at the Court House on Saturday the 13th of February, at 9 o'clock.

John Armstrong, Pres't  
Shawnee County Ag. Soc'y.

**Sheep wanted.**—We have letters inquiring where stock sheep can be purchased.

The sheep ranging business is attracting more and more attention every year, in Kansas, and it will pay those who have grades as well as thoroughbreds to advertise them in the FARMER.

**A New Publication for Children, to be Given Away.**

The KANSAS FARMER this week comes to the front with irrepressible pluck, and promises every subscriber a new quarterly paper to be called the KANSAS FARMER YOUNG FOLKS.

"The new paper is to be devoted entirely to boys and girls, and promises to be chuck full of fun, frolic and good healthy reading matter for young folks. This enterprise on the part of the publisher of the FARMER is commendable, and deserves a hearty support. Our special clubbing arrangements with the FARMER such as to enable us to offer it and the *Weekly Times* at \$2.25 a year; which includes the quarterly.—*Leavenworth Times*."

## Proceedings of the Legislature.

SENATE.

Topeka, January 25, 1875.

Mr. Stephens, reported favorably on Mr. Bauserman's bill for taxing dogs, and for the protection of wool growers.

The bill introduced by Mr. Bridges, providing that road overseers shall be allowed one dollar and fifty cents per day for services, provided that they shall receive pay but for twenty-five days in any one year, was passed.

The bill introduced by Mr. Wells for the repeal of the act of 1874, prohibiting agricultural societies from appropriating money for premiums for tests of speed, was considered in committee of the whole and discussed at length.

Mr. Malby did not want our rural gatherings to be turned into schools of immorality, where horse racing and other species of gambling are the chief attractions. Better abolish our fairs if they can not succeed without such inducements.

Mr. Sims took the same view.

The effect of turning agricultural fairs into mere horse racing institutions was to drive away the best stock raisers and grain and fruit growers in disgust, and thus to destroy the main object for which fairs should be held.

Mr. Peters spoke in favor of repealing the law, without the attraction of trials of speed, fairs are dull and monotonous and become financial failures. Besides, such tests are essential in order to bring out the best qualities of the horse.

Mr. Bridges took the same view. Experience had proven the law to be an unwise one, and it ought to be removed from our statute books.

Mr. Halderman said his observations convinced him that trials of speed were essential to the interest of all agricultural fairs. As the horse is the most useful of all domestic animals and speed the quality for which he is most highly valued, no exhibition is complete that does not bring the horse upon the course for a test in this respect. These tests are for diversion and for



utility, and all people, of all nations have encouraged them from the earliest ages. In our own country we observe that the most exalted people, including the monarchs of the nation, are patrons of the horse. The act proposed to be repealed is not in keeping with the spirit of our civilization.

Mr. Martin thought horse racing was one thing and a subject of agricultural fair quite another. They ought not to let their notions on this subject interfere with the proper objects of agricultural exhibitions.

The passage of the bill was recommended by the committee.

Mr. Simon's bill for the relief of persons who have forfeited their rights to school lands upon which they have made payment, allowing six months in which to redeem, was considered in committee of the whole, and its passage recommended by a vote of 10 yeas and 1 nay.

Mr. Halderman's bill providing for the establishment of a state road from the city of Leavenworth to the state penitentiary, eighty feet wide, and for macadamizing the same was taken up and discussed in an animated manner by Messrs. Orlin, Simons, Gillespie and others, and referred to a special committee of three: Messrs. Orlin, Peters and Hopkins.

## HOUSE.

Topeka, Jan. 25, 1975.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Bryan, of officers and men of company A, first regiment Kansas militia, asking that a dividend be made on the bounty payment; by Mr. Bates—Of citizens of Grant township, Marion county, asking that the legislature make a loan to them to purchase seed, and by Messrs. Goff and Cornell for the removal of the dead line farther west.

Mr. Buchanan from the judiciary committee reported favorably on the bill introduced by Mr. Fitzwilliam providing that counties, cities and townships may issue new bonds to fund their outstanding bonded indebtedness; exchanging the new bonds for outstanding maturing bonds, or selling the new bonds, at not less than ninety cents on the dollar, and with the money taking up the old bonds.

Mr. Loy from the committee on agriculture reported favorably on the bill introduced by Mr. Dunsen, providing for the publication of a law in the Kansas Farmer; also on Mr. Willis' bill to prevent the running at large, and importation of diseased animals.

The resolution to appoint a committee to visit Port Harker, to inquire into the expediency of obtaining it from the government for the purpose of a reform school, was referred to the committee on public institutions.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Filkenstein in the chair, Mr. Kingsbury's bill to repeal the act of 1874, prohibiting tests of speed at agricultural fairs was decided.

## SENATE.

January 25, 1975.

Mr. Martin presented the petition of H. E. Bassett, and fifty-nine others, asking authority to issue bonds for relief purposes in Osage township, Osage county. Mr. Parkinson presented the petition of George T. Pierce and twenty-five others, praying for a reduction of legal fees, retrenchment of public expenses, reduction of judicial districts, etc.

By request, Mr. Parkinson was excused from the committee on engrossed bills, and Mr. Williams was appointed in his stead.

Mr. Gillespie from the committee on railroads reported a resolution demanding against the Kansas Pacific and Atlantic & Pacific railroads, and asking the Kansas congressional delegation to protect the interests of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the Santa Fe railroads, in case such subsidies should be granted.

Mr. Baerman offered a substitute, when the subject was postponed till Monday.

On motion of Mr. Baerman the judiciary committee was increased by the addition of two members, for the object of protecting the interests of the farming class. Messrs. Baerman and Sims were appointed. Mr. Sims declined and Mr. Griffin was appointed in his stead.

Mr. Robinson's bill to regulate weights and measures was passed.

Mr. Horton's bill to economize the public stationery was passed with the re-insertion of the clause limiting the amount to be used by each member of the legislature to five dollars.

## HOUSE.

January 25, 1975.

Petitions were presented: By Mr. Bryan—Of certain citizens of Cowley county, asking the legislature to reduce the fees and salaries of officials.

By Mr. Carter—From citizens of Sumner county, praying the legislature to pass a law prohibiting the taking of Indian or Texas cattle on roads and highways.

Mr. Allen from the committee on railroads reported favorably on the bill introduced by Mr. Martin for the consolidation extension etc., of railroad companies.

Mr. Willis from the committee on railroads reported favorably on the bill introduced by Mr. Borge requiring unpaid road taxes on the last day of August to be returned to township trustees to be by them returned to the county clerk to be charged up as other taxes.

Resolutions were offered by Mr. Thacher, opposing the extension of patents. By Mr. Goucher, to investigate certain charges against members of the legislature of 1874, and against certain members of the press who have sought to influence legislation of this session. By Mr. Haff, requiring the committee on state affairs to investigate the management of the secretary of state in regard to the purchase of coal, stationery and receipts on sales of books.

A resolution in relation to purchasing copies of the daily Commonwealth for the use of the members, was after discussion laid on the table.

A resolution in relation to the York Pomeroy money was, after discussion and amendment, adopted as follows:

WHEREAS, A package said to contain seven thousand dollars being the money given by S. O. Pomeroy to Senator A. M. York, is now in the possession of Hon. E. S. Bover; therefore,

Resolved, by the house of representatives (the senate concurring therein), That the state of Kansas disclaims any right, title or interest in said money.

A. Y. Messers, Aldrich, Allen, Babcock, Bates, Baldwin, Beagle, Bell, Benedict, Bradford, Brinkman, C. J. Brown, Bugbee, Burgess, Child, Coding, Conrad, Cornell, Dodd, Duncan, Edmonds, E. E. Farwell, Ferguson, F. B. Foster, Fitzwilliam, Goff, Haskell, Hooton, Hubbs, Hulet, Jaguins, Jewett, Johnson, Landon, Legate, Lockwood, Loy, Mann, Marvel, Mackey, Miller, Mitchell, Mobley, Moore, Morse, Morphy, Palmer, Wilcox, R. B. Rappert, Root, Ruggles, Scott, A. W. Smith, W. C. Smith, Vance, Lock, Taylor, Thacher, Tomlinson, Vanoc, Paugan, Wells, Wirt, Wood, Woods, R. W. Wright, R. M. Wright.

NATS.—Messrs. Angell, Barnes, Blair, Briggs, G. W. Brown, (Nemaha), G. W. Brown (Crawford), Campbell, Carter, Cowan, Donnelly, Fain, J. Foster, Gibson, Goucher, Haff, Haskell, Hooton, Hubbs, Hulet, Jaguins, Jewett, Johnson, Landon, Legate, Lockwood, Loy, Mann, Marvel, Mackey, Miller, Mitchell, Mobley, Moore, Morse, Morphy, Palmer, Wilcox, R. B. Rappert, Root, Ruggles, Scott, A. W. Smith, W. C. Smith, Vance, Lock, Taylor, Thacher, Tomlinson, Vanoc, Paugan, Wells, Wirt, Wood, Woods, R. W. Wright, R. M. Wright.

Mr. Elder's resolutions in relation to the desistment on the Kansas frontier, asking congressional aid in their behalf was adopted.

## SENATE.

Topeka, January 27, 1975.

Mr. Sims from the committee on fees and salaries reported a bill relating to salaries of county clerks.

Mr. Gillespie from the committee on railroads reported favorably on the bill to repeal the preferred stock law passed 1874.

Mr. Orlin introduced a resolution asking congress to establish a United States court in the Indian Territory.

House resolution, in relation to the payment of losses sustained by frontier settlers from depredations of the Indians in 1874, was read and adopted.

House resolutions in relation to the Pomeroy \$7,000 was indefinitely postponed.

House resolutions introduced by Mr. Elder memorializing congress to immediately call the attention of congress to the pressing necessities of these people, and demand the aid of the federal government in behalf of the distressed citizens living on the government land.

Resolved, That the legislature pledge their co-operation with the federal government in behalf of these distressed and destitute citizens to the full extent of the ability of the state, both as to relief and in defense of their homes.

Resolved, That our senators and representatives in congress be directed to immediately call the attention of congress to the pressing necessities of these people, and demand the aid of the federal government in behalf of the distressed citizens living on the government land.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be directed to send certified copies of these resolutions to each of our senators and representatives in congress.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Parkinson in the chair, Mr. Horton's bill providing for the manner of

payment of the principal and interest of the bonds belonging to the permanent school fund, into the state treasury, was recommended to be passed.

Mr. Halderman's bill providing for the expenses of maintenance of the insane of the state in the insane asylum, shall be paid out of the state treasury, except in cases where existing laws require citizens to pay for such maintenance, was recommended for passage.

## HOUSE.

Jan. 27, 1975.

A petition was presented by Mr. Goff, from citizens of Lincoln county to prevent Indian and Texas cattle coming into said county, and by Mr. Atwood, petition of Leon Kierzig and 38 others, praying that no change be made in the Texas cattle law.

A communication was received from the governor accompanying a report of the state board of agriculture giving a statement of the condition of the large portions of the report to be printed.

Mr. Thacher's resolution opposing the extension of patents was adopted.

Mr. Halderman offered a resolution to investigate the office of secretary of state was after discussion indefinitely postponed by a vote of 10 yeas and 1 nay.

Mr. Wright's resolution requiring the judiciary committee to report a bill authorizing the codification of the laws of Kansas and publishing the same, was adopted.

The resolution in relation to an investigation of charges of corruption concerning the passage of the preferred stock bill of the legislature of 1874, was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Gillespie's resolution, requesting the judiciary committee to report by bill or otherwise, what changes, if any are necessary or desirable, in relation to the taking the census the present year, was adopted.

Mr. Halderman in committee of the whole, of Labette in the chair, considered among others, Mr. O. J. Brown's bill for the establishment of chutes or sluiceways over dams built across the streams of the state, was discussed at length and, on motion adopted.

## SENATE.

January 28, 1975.

Mr. Simon, from the judiciary committee reported favorably on the bill introduced by Mr. Baerman, which provides that delinquent taxes assessed on railroad stock, depots, machine shops &c. shall be collected upon any personal property of the railroad company; also on Mr. Peffer's bill to regulate appeals in divorce cases.

A special message was read from the governor accompanied by a communication from the board of central managers requesting the legislature to take such action as may be necessary in order to give a full exhibition of the agricultural and industrial products of the state at the centennial exposition.

Mr. Peffer introduced a resolution, requesting a joint committee of three senators and five representatives to consider the suggestions of the governor's message, and report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. Halderman offered a resolution in relation to the organization of new counties.

Mr. Thacher's house resolution opposing the extension of patents, was concurred in.

Mr. Orlin's bill to make the records of the state auditor a check upon the state treasurer's accounts concerning the permanent school fund, was passed.

Mr. Robinson offered a resolution inquiring of the secretary of the state agricultural society how many copies of reports authorized by the act of 1868, were printed, and at what cost. Adopted.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Miller in the chair, Mr. Hopkins' bill making contempt made in contemplation of marriage, binding after marriage, was recommended to be passed.

The resolution in relation to the Texas & Pacific railroads subsidies was referred to the railroad committee.

Mr. Gillespie, from the committee on cities of the 2d class reported favorably on the bill making the following officers in cities of the second class elective: mayor, police marshal, police judge, city treasurer, clerk of the school board, and attorney; other officers to be appointed by the mayor and council; also upon the bill relating to the publication of the ordinances in such cities also upon the bill vacating certain streets in the city of Ottawa.

Mr. Martin, from the committee on roads reported favorably on Mr. Griffin's bill amending the section law relating to roads.

Mr. Crichton's resolution asking congress to establish U. S. courts in the Indian Territory, was adopted.

Mr. Horton's bill repealing the savings and trust companies act was passed.

The bill introduced by Mr. St. Clair, providing that notices of the submission of constitutional amendments shall be published only in one weekly paper in each county was passed.

The bill repealing the tests of speed act was passed.

Mr. Sims reported favorably on the bill to regulate the salaries of county clerks, to provide that in counties of less than 3000 inhabitants a salary of not more than \$700 shall be paid; of not more than 5,000 inhabitants not more than \$1,000; of not more than 10,000 inhabitants not more than \$1,500; of not more than 15,000 inhabitants not more than \$2,000; and that fees collected shall be deducted from salary.

Mr. Dew, from the committee on public institutions reported a bill providing for the appraisement and sale of the University lands.

## HOUSE.

January 28, 1975.

The speaker announced the following committee on appropriation:

Messrs. Haff, Vance, Jaquins, Brown of Nemaha, Brown of Crawford, Edwards, Barnes, Huston, Goff, Briggs, Spurlock, Wirt, Blair, Aldrich, Ruggles.

Petitions were offered as follows: By Mr. Haff, petition of W. C. Miller, regarding inhuman treatment at the state asylum for the blind.

By Mr. Stevenson, of H. Curtis and 170 others, citizens of Johnson county, praying for the repeal of the law passed at the special session of 1874, requiring county treasurers to publish quarterly statements, etc.

By Mr. Blair, of Milton Harvey and 54 others praying for change in the herd law.

Mr. Woods, from the committee on ways and means reported favorably among others, on Mr. McKay's bill to prohibit lotteries and gambling enterprises; also on Mr. Haff's bill requiring the investment of the school fund in the bonds of the United States and the state of Kansas only.

The committee on the judiciary made diverse and conflicting reports on the rights of certain members to seats in the house.

Messrs. Buchanan, Bradford and Cox, of the judiciary committee, agreed with the opinion of the attorney general, that the members sitting in the house from the counties of Rooks, Wallace, Edwards, Ford, Harper, Kingman, Barbour, Ness, Pawnee, Comanche, Pratt, and Norton were holding unlawfully.

Messrs. Fitzwilliam, Hulet and Palmer dissented from the attorney general's opinion.

Mr. Martin said that Harper, Barbour and Comanche were not entitled to representation, because their organization was fraudulent, that the counties of Rooks, Wallace, Edwards, Kingman, Pawnee, Pratt, and Norton are not entitled to representation on this floor under their theory of the constitution; that Ford county is entitled to representation, though its position is rather anomalous.

The subject of the right of these counties to representation was discussed at great length by Messrs. Palmer, Filkenstein, Taylor, and others in favor of allowing the sitting members to retain their seats and by Mr. Buchanan, Benedict, Huston, Goucher and others opposed. A vote resulted in vacating the seats of the members from Rooks and Wallace and allowing those from Ford, Norton, Pawnee, Wallace and Barbour to retain their seats.

The counties of Harper, Ness, Kingman, Comanche and Pratt have no representation.

## SENATE.

January 29, 1874.

Mr. Hopkins from the committee on federal relations reported favorably on the bill introduced by Mr. Peters to provide for the settlement of the losses sustained between the years 1871 and 1873, by the settlers on the frontier, from Indian depredations.

The senate considered in committee of the whole, Mr. Bridges in the chair, a bill introduced by Mr. Peters, authorizing counties to issue short time relief bonds.

The bill provides that counties having a population of not over 5,000 may issue bonds to the amount of \$5,000; those having not over 10,000 inhabitants \$10,000; those having not over 15,000 inhabitants \$15,000; and those having not over 20,000 inhabitants \$20,000. The bonds are to be payable within ten years, and to draw ten per cent interest and to be sold at not less than ninety cents on the dollar. The county commissioners are to invest the proceeds in corn, oats and potatoes only, and to distribute the same to farmers applying therefor, allowing not more than fifty bushels of corn, twenty-five of oats, and five of potatoes to the head of each family, taking notes bearing interest from the recipients to pay the county for the articles received at a price to be fixed by the county commissioners. The notes are to be collected by the county treasurer, as taxes, dividing the same into three annual collections. No bonds are to be issued unless a majority of votes are cast in favor of such issue, at an election to be held for that object, upon petition of one half the voters of the county. No county which accepts the provisions of this act shall take the benefit of any other county relief act.

The committee arose without coming to any vote on the bill.

Mr. Horton introduced the following resolution: Resolved, by the legislature of the state of Kansas, the house of representatives concurring: That the attorney general be instructed to forthwith take steps to bring to a speedy trial, all parties who have sold or aided in selling bonds purporting to have been issued by the county of Barbour, for the purpose of funding the county of Barbour (based upon the illegal warrants of said county) knowing the fraudulent character of said bonds, and all parties who have sold or aided in selling

ing bonds of any description purporting to have been issued by the counties of Harper or Comanche, or any school district in either of said counties, knowing the fraudulent character of said bonds.

Mr. Martindale introduced the following: WHEREAS, It appears by the report of the state treasurer for the year 1874, that there was due and unpaid at the date of report, an interest on school district bonds belonging to the permanent school fund of the state, the sum of fourteen thousand five hundred and seventy-six dollars and seventy-five cents, therefore,

Resolved, by the senate of the state of Kansas, the house of representatives concurring, that the attorney general take immediate action for the recovery of the moneys due said fund, and by bringing suits against the delinquent districts, or otherwise, as shall be deemed necessary for the protection of said fund.

Mr. St. Clair offered a resolution authorizing the publication of two hundred copies of the report of the commissioners appointed to investigate the condition of Barbour, Comanche and Harper counties.

The resolutions were laid over under the rules.

## HOUSE.

January 29, 1875.

Messrs. Atwood and Carter presented petitions asking for changes in the dead line for Texas and Indian cattle in Ellsworth, Sedgewick and Sumner counties.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Bell, of B. White and others, praying for the reduction of mileage and per diem of members of the legislature and the pay of the employees thereof, by Mr. T. E. Smith, of Miami, of fifty-five citizens of Richland township, Miami county, asking for the enactment of a new law prohibiting non-residents from herding cattle upon the unoccupied land of said township, by Mr. R. W. Wright, of Labette, of citizens of Labette county, asking a law making the property of every incorporated company, including churches of all denominations, equally subject to taxation, and by Mr. Carter, of E. B. Stover and fifty-three others asking the legislature to memorialize congress to grant to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad the right of way from the north line of Sumner county, south through the Indian Territory.

Mr. Elder from the committee on state offices reported favorably on Mr. Haskell's bill repealing the law making it the duty of the state auditor to issue certificates of indebtedness in cases where appropriations have not been made to pay the services for which the bills are presented.

Mr. Haskell from the committee on corporations reported favorably on several bills authorizing certain counties and school districts to issue bonds for funding their indebtedness.

Mr. Kingsbury from the committee on public institutions recommended the immediate consideration of the petition of C. H. Williams in regard to inhuman treatment at the state asylum for the blind.

The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Elder in the chair, considered the bill reported by the joint relief committee to provide for the issuance and sale of public bonds for the purpose of raising money to relieve the citizens of the state with grain and seed for spring planting for the year 1875.

Mr. Buchanan offered a substitute and moved that it be inserted after the enacting clause of the original bill, and that the substitute be made the subject of consideration in the committee. The motion prevailed and a lengthy discussion followed embracing a consideration of the merits of the bill, and the different modes suggested for granting it. No vote was taken.

A message from the governor, accompanied by statistics from the state central relief committee, was read, and on motion, one thousand copies of the communication, with tabulated summary, was ordered published.

The speaker announced the following committee on the \$500,000 appropriation to railroads: Goucher, Hulet and Bradford.

## SENATE.

January 30, 1875.

The following resolutions were adopted: The resolution instructing the attorney general to bring to trial persons guilty of selling fraudulent county and school bonds. The resolution instructing the attorney general to take measures to collect interest on the permanent school fund, and the resolution authorizing the publication of 500 copies of the report of the commissioners to investigate the condition of Barbour, Comanche and Harper counties. Adopted.

The following bills were passed: Mr. Horton's bill repealing the savings and trust companies act was passed.

The bill introduced by Mr. Peffer to legalize the acts of the county clerk was passed.

The bill introduced by Mr. Hopkins, in relation to contracts made in contemplation of marriage, was passed.

Mr. Horton introduced a resolution authorizing the secretary of state to issue the state seal and the seal of the county treasurers.

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## Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

## THE OLD MAN AT THE FAIR.

I'm very dusty and tired, wife! I've just come home from the fair; So give me my pipe and tobacco, and I'll smoke in my easy chair; It's a tiresome work a playin' for a feeble old man like me; It's tiresome work a seein' where every one wishes to see.

Our fairs are runnin' down; they are not like the fairs of old, Where you took the prizes for bread, and butter as yellow as gold; There were hundreds of useful things, and were well worth seeing then; Now, dozens of racing horses, and hundreds of bettin' men.

What all the sportin' will lead to is more than I now can tell; But, somehow, it seems to me like the down ward road to hell—well. I may be a little harsh, but I'm speaking the simple truth, For bettin', racin' and drinkin' are the foes of our noble youth.

I'm old, and am gettin' blind, but a difference I can see 'Twixt the boys of eighteen hundred and eighteen seventy-three. How is it about the girls? They too from the path have strayed; I didn't see one showin' the butter her hands had made.

All eyes were watchin' the track; the race was every man's theme; But I said to myself, "Is this a fair, or is it only a dream?" I saw 'bout a dozen boys lookin' round at the sheep and swine, And the frosts of seventy winters had silvered their heads like mine.

Why on earth don't they change the name when the wrong name it has got? No longer call it a fair, but an agricultural trot; Then men won't be takin' things for sensible folks to see, With nobody there to see 'em but crippled old men like me.

There, take my pipe and tobacco! I'll sleep in my easy chair; It's troublesome work a talkin' about a de-generate fair. You needn't disturb me, wife, till the bells of the evening chime For I may go back in my dream to the fairs of olden time.

—From Western Agriculturist.

## THE REFORM DRESS.

Mrs. Flint, the Boston lady who devised a dress for her on a comfort at a time when her health was quite frail, is now one of the leading lights in the dress reform movement and exhibits her "improved dress" by means of dressed dolls, with the articles in miniature fitted on them, and also by separate articles made in the proper size to be worn; she believes most implicitly that it is the duty of every woman to make herself look as well as she can, but that at the same time physical and sanitary laws should be carefully studied, and the prevailing mode of dress modeled in reference to them as well as to the laws of beauty.

Because a dress is healthful it is surely no reason why it should be either ugly or ungraceful, a fact which the pioneers in the dress reform have seemed to ignore. Their eyes have only been opened to one idea, that the style of woman's dress must be changed.

Mrs. Flint, like a sensible, clear-headed woman, saw the rock on which the reformers had split, and avoided it. To be comfortable, healthful, and at the same time graceful and well dressed, should be the aim of every woman in making her attire. It should be so arranged that the dress should be part of the individual, instead of reducing the wearer to a mere adjunct of the dress. That the reformers are right in the main, any one fully acquainted with the complications of the present mode of dress will scarcely venture to deny. Yet it is by no means as bad as it has been in the past; the agitation has done something; and advanced dressmakers will do more.

The garments exhibited include all the undergarments for ladies and children, made of nice merino, fitted with tapes passing over the shoulders, to which are attached buttons for the support of the other outer garments. A continuation of the tapes forms the stocking supporters, which are thus held from the shoulders as well as the weightier clothing. The next garment is of cotton or linen, and is fitted half closely to the figure like the 'Gabrielle' or 'Princes' dress, and may be either high or low in the neck to suit the wearer. If it is made high it has a plaited linen front to form the habit, and the linen collar is buttoned to it, or, if preferred, a ruche may be basted in in the place of a collar; the long sleeves are in this case finished in the same way. In case the collar is worn, the cuffs may also be buttoned to the band of the sleeve. A double row of buttons is placed around the body, one at the waist line, the other half an inch below; to the lower one is attached the walking skirt, to the upper one, the dress itself is fastened. The style of dress worn is of course loose and flowing, following the outline of the figure and yet not fitting it closely, a Gabrielle wrapper for instance, and we can not see any necessity for having buttons at the waist to fasten it to.

The crowning glory of the exhibition, the article that all the ladies waxed enthusiastic over, was the waterproof, that most necessary adjunct of every woman's wardrobe. It was made in two distinct styles, one the waterproof sack with sleeves and hood, the other a skirt with circular cape, also furnished with a pret-

ty pointed hood, which may be drawn over the hat, forming an entire protection, or left simply ornamental, drawn up in a ruche about the throat and finished by a bow. This garment is made from American or English waterproof or of the gossamer waterproof. It has a lining of oil cloth, very light, which is designed to pass under the long skirts and button about the waist. Then the outside of the skirt or cloak is drawn up and the clothing is confined in a sort of bag thus formed, and is most perfectly protected against the most pelting storm. The waterproof skirt is usually finished by a ruffle around the bottom, giving it the appearance of a trimmed skirt. Of course, this garment is made rather short, about four inches from the ground usually, and with it are worn high gaiters to protect the ankles from the dampness of the skirts. Such a garment is invaluable to women who are compelled to be out of doors a great deal, and with a waterproof of this kind and the accompanying gaiters, wind and weather may be set at absolute defiance.

Dress reform never will succeed so long as it insists upon uniforming women and making equal guys of them all. Mrs. Swishelm cannot coax or drive them into wearing her comprehensive covering, nor can Miss Phelps make them believe that forty-inch waists are desirable, or short, plain skirts the latest plan of feminine salvation. Most of them have instinctive ideas of grace and fitness, and do involuntary homage to the artistic as developed even in dress.

Some one has said that nothing would destroy mormonism so quickly as the circulation of *Harper's Bazar* among the mormon wives, and we don't know but there is a good deal in the idea; if women all dressed alike in some coarse unattractive costume, so that a man would be in danger of mistaking any one of them for his grandmother, women would be worse off so far as "rights" are concerned, than they are now, and woman's influence would be more than half lost, just as it assuredly is among the mormons; being the weaker vessel, she cannot afford to lessen her power by wearing an unbecoming dress, and no sensible woman will do it if she can help it.

But we do hope women will discover some way of making a pleasing and at the same time a healthful dress; some way of appearing well without making invalids of themselves and leaving their children a legacy of disease.

As nearly as we can remember, the dress which Mrs. Swishelm advocates, consists of the "Chemlin," a garment made like children's night drawers, covering closely all the extremities and fitting close around the neck, made of flannel for winter and muslin or linen for summer a "chemelon" a warm garment, consisting of loose waist, long sleeves and short skirt; the "carryall," a waist with two or three rows of buttons on which to button an extra pair of drawers, the skirt and waistband of the dress. About the only difference between her style and Mrs. Flint's being that she has original names for her's and don't care how they look so they are comfortable, while Mrs. Flint thinks that to make a healthful dress popular, it has first to be made pretty; materials, colors, trimmings etc. varied and adapted to each individual. This of course would not accomplish Mrs. Swishelm's desire, viz: to save all the time that is spent in thinking about dress, but it is probably as near as we can ever come to a sensible dress and as near as most of us desire to a uniform attire.

## THE UNEXPECTED GUESTS.

BY MRS. E. C. LOOMIS.

ALL was hurry and bustle, for it was nearly Christmas and Doctor Gray's wife had decided to have a Christmas party. Some of her guests had been invited to the party, and she had just been talking to her maid about the dinner, when a knock came at the door. "Come in," called Mrs. Gray, "it is probably one of the girls who have come to see me."

Grandmother Gray sat in the corner and looked wonderingly on, but did not venture to make any inquiries of her son's wife or the giddy girls, for the replies she received were so short and evasive, that the old lady knew she must keep silent.

"Seems to me, Susan, I might do a little something to help you," she had timidly said one morning, "I could pick over currants or seed raisins; I haven't forgot how, I guess."

But Mrs. Gray was contemptuously silent, and Nellie and Julia both laughed and said, "What an idea."

So poor Grandmother Gray dejectedly took her knitting work, and relapsed into silence, thinking of past years when she was so active, thinking of the Thanksgiving and Christmas feasts which she had once presided over, and her mind wandered back to the time of her marriage. She thought of her happy home-keeping, and of the beautiful baby-boy who made glad her home. How devotedly she loved him and watched over him, denying herself for his good, and as he grew up to manhood, he really seemed to love his mother fondly, and was a kind son, and would be now she thought, if they two were alone together, but she had outlived her activity and usefulness, and her son's wife seemed to think her an encumbrance. No other relative had she, save one, a brother, many years younger than herself, and he went away long ago. She heard that he lived in India, and was immensely rich. No doubt he had forgotten her entirely. So the poor old lady sat day after day with no employment but the monotonous knitting, and no pleasure but the company of little Katy Keath, the maid of all work, who found time to steal to her side often, and smooth back the silver hair from the furrowed brow, and sometimes even press her red lips there in a warm kiss. For Katy Keath had a big and loving heart, and she pitied poor, lonely Grandmother Gray. When the work was

all done at evening, Katy always nestled close to Grandmother's side, sometimes laying her bright, curly head in her lap, and asking for stories of days gone by. Nellie and Julia laughed scornfully, and called her a silly little goose, but Katy did not care for their teasing words.

"You are just like Cinderella, dear," said Grandmother Gray one evening when they were alone together. "You must stay in the kitchen while the others are at the ball. Never mind, your good luck will come some day."

Katy laughed, "So you have told me Grandmother," she said, "and I'm looking every day for the prince to come."

"What is going to happen in this house, Katy, what is all the fuss about?" "Oh don't you know? Why it's a Christmas party, and lots of people are invited, Miss Nellie Gray will play on her new piano, and Miss Julia will sing. There will be a splendid supper table loaded with everything nice, and there will be gay times, grandmas, you and I must crawl away somewhere, so that none of the fine folks will see us. But we won't envy them, will we?"

Grandmother sighed. Katy saw a tear stealing down her pale cheek.

"Do you care, do you, does it make you feel sad?" said the girl. "O, I wouldn't mind it at all. I've got a present for you Grandmother; it's something nice, a real Christmas present, so just wipe away those tears and forget about the party."

"It is not that," murmured the old lady, "but to think that my son has ceased to care for his mother."

"O, no, no, he loves you as well as ever he did," cried Katy, "but, poor man," here she paused, then whispered something in Grandmother's ear. Just then Miss Nellie came sweeping in.

"Exactly of an age, you two," she said scornfully.

Grandmother Gray looked up. Her eyes were not so dim but that she saw the contrast between the two girls; Nellie's haughty face, so cold and repulsive, and Katy's warm rich beauty, and she thought of the difference in their hearts, one selfish and proud, the other kind and loving.

Katy Keath was an orphan. Her father was a poor clergyman, who, after losing his wife, sank into consumption and died, leaving his beautiful and penniless daughter alone in the world. Many were the trials the delicate girl had to endure after becoming an inmate of Doctor Gray's household, and but for the sympathy of the old lady she felt that she would be desolate indeed. But Katy had a brave and hopeful heart, and always looked on the bright side of everything, and at sixteen she was as fair and sweet a girl as one would wish to see. No wonder the Gray girls tried to keep her in the kitchen, for her beauty attracted all eyes. Katy was clothed in their cast-off dresses, but she managed by remodeling them, to present a tasteful appearance, and she always had a bit of bright ribbon on her bosom and among the curls of her auburn hair. By sitting up at night, and sewing for a neighbor, she contrived to earn a little money, and she spent nearly all of it to buy a warm shawl for dear Grandmother Gray, who sometimes shivered on those wintry mornings.

"God will surely reward you, dear child," murmured the old lady, as she gratefully received her Christmas gift, and laid her trembling hand in blessing on Katy's head.

It was the day before Christmas. The preparations for the party were nearly all completed, when up to the door rolled an elegant carriage, and from it alighted a tall, elderly man accompanied by a youth of twenty-three. The new comers were ushered into the parlor, and to the great surprise of Mrs. Gray and her two daughters, the old gentleman announced himself as Captain Granger, the long absent uncle, from India.

"And this is my adopted son, Arthur Melwood," said he, turning to his companion.

It was quite evident that the stories of uncle Granger's wealth had not been exaggerated, and all sought to do homage to the millionaire.

Doctor Gray was absent from home, but his wife and daughters talked themselves breathless in their anxiety to make him feel welcome. They were so happy, so perfectly delighted, nothing could possibly have given them so much pleasure as his arrival at that time. How much they would enjoy introducing him and Mr. Melwood to their friends.

O, was there ever anything so gratifying before. It was really providential. And now what could they do for the comfort of their unexpected guests?

When the excitement that followed had a little subsided, Captain Granger said:

"There is one dear face which I expected to see. I think I heard that my sister was here with you?"

"You refer to mother, O yes, she resides with us," said Mrs. Gray, blandly, "we will inform her of your arrival."

"Dear Grandmother is rather feeble," remarked Nellie, "but her mind does not seem to fail in the least. We think her a real treasure. She of an amuse us by relating incidents of your early youth, uncle."

Great was the astonishment of Grandmother Gray when her son's wife entered her room, and carefully arraying her in a black silk dress, led her down to the parlor with so much apparent deference and respect the old lady was completely bewildered. She stood with uplifted hands and eyes, gazing on the tall stranger.

"Don't you know me, sister Martha? It is Edward, your brother."

"The Lord be praised," she said devoutly, "he has heard my request. I wished to see you once more before I depart. Thank God for all His goodness," and she fell into the extended arms weeping softly.

Established in the easiest chair with her brother by her side, Grandmother felt as though it could hardly be real, for everyone about her strove to obey her slightest wish, and it seemed like a beautiful dream. How happy she was as she talked over scenes of other years, when she had acted a mother's part to her little brother. Could this gray haired man be the pet and plaything of so long ago!

There was a great deal to talk about, and the two sat together all the evening completely absorbed in each other. For once Grandmother forgot little Katy, who peeped slyly in and then ran away rejoicing at the happiness of her dear old friend.

The next morning Capt. Granger detected a shadow on his sister's face. "There will be a fine time here, to-night, Edward," she whispered. "I think it is too bad that my poor Katy must stay in the kitchen."

"Pray who is Katy," exclaimed the Captain, "is it the curly-headed fairy that I have caught a glimpse of now and then? I was wondering who she could be."

Arthur Melwood looked up from his book with sudden interest.

"Yes, the best and dearest girl that ever lived," and herewith Grandmother Gray launched

forth in Katy's praise, telling all her acts of unselfish love and genuine goodness. So Capt. Granger requested that Katy should be present at the Christmas party, and as his wish was law, Mrs. Gray reluctantly consented.

So Katy was arrayed in a crimson dress, and her luxuriant curls were drawn back from her fair brow by a rose-colored ribbon. So sweet and lovable she looked, that Arthur Melwood fell decidedly in love with her at first sight, and Captain Granger came near following his example.

Nellie and Julia saw that it was useless to display their accomplishments, for Arthur had eyes and ears for no one but Katy, and it was impossible to hide their mental dissatisfaction. To them the party proved a failure, and they were glad when it was over.

The conduct of Mrs. Gray and her daughters, by some means came to Capt. Granger's ears, though dear good Grandmother herself never told a word to their disadvantage. His plan was soon formed. He purchased an elegant country-seat and furnished it luxuriantly, and declared his intention of removing there, and taking with him his sister; "And Katy shall be my adopted daughter," said he, with a sly wink at Arthur.

The ensuing summer Arthur and Katy were married. They went to live at Granger Hall where Grandmother Gray and her brother gave them a hearty welcome. No happier family was ever seen. Too late, Mrs. Gray and her daughters regretted the course of selfishness and folly which they had pursued.—Boston Cultivator.

## NOVELS.

Mr. Anthony Trollope has been lecturing in England on the novel, in his comments defending the ordinary English theory that a work of fiction should enforce a moral. The French, our readers are aware, consider the novel a work of art simply, and as such has no mission to preach a sermon or illustrate a text.

Notwithstanding the high authority of Mr. Trollope, and the very general support his view of the question has both in England and America—a support that even when not actively given, is yielded by a general tacit assent—we, for our part, are inclined to accept the French theory as founded upon a better preception of the real purpose of imaginative literature.

It must be understood that, in making this assertion, we do not mean in any way what ever to justify of defend immorality in literature. It ought to be unnecessary to say this, but, in order that no possible misconception may arise, we here set it down.

It might just as well be claimed that a vase must have vase axioms engraved upon it, or that a bronze figure should embody a text from Scripture, or that a painting of Niagara should have a "moral" attached somewhere to the canvass. Art is sufficient for itself and in itself. It has no need to apologize for its existence, or to justify its right to delineate by assuming that it ought also to preach.

The didactic novel is often little more than an impertinence. A novel is a picture of man and his life. It is a history of life. It is a gallery of men and women. It is quite impossible that the doing of these men and women should not in some indirect way illustrate principles and virtues; but the writer who shapes their imaginary histories in order to expound the dogmatic, thrusts upon his readers advice and admonition in a fashion that the true art-lover is prone to resent. Men and women are quite as worthy of study as moral axioms, and the novelist who contents himself in delineating human nature, in drawing accurate pictures of character, in analyzing motives and depicting sensations, in illustrating manners and inventing felicitous incidents, does all that art or morals require of him.

A great deal could be said in showing how the novel might be lifted to a higher plane—that is, how whatever is unwholesome and hurtful in it might be replaced by sweet and noble pictures of life. But this end can never be attained by assuming for it a didactic purpose. It can be reached only by comprehending that art, in its best form, designed simply to give a high kind of pleasure, to cultivate the imagination, and the taste, and the whole æsthetic nature, and to this end the novel is eminently calculated to render great service.—Appleton's Journal, for January 17th.

## VELVET CAKE.—One pound of flour, one pound of sugar, one half pound of butter, four eggs one teaspoonful of water, one teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar; mix the butter and sugar together, then add

egg and water, then flour, with soda and tartar thoroughly mixed through it; finally add the whites of the eggs and bake one hour. This will also make an excellent fruit cake, with two pounds of raisins added.

TO MAKE GOOD YEAST.—Take one large handful of hops; boil it twenty minutes in three pints of water. Strain into a quart of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of ginger, and one tablespoonful of sugar; when cool enough to bear your hand on the vessel add one quarter or half pint of yeast; when it stops fermenting cork up and keep in a cool place.

MARY AND MARTHA CAKE.—One cup sugar, and two eggs, and half cup of butter beaten together till very light. Add to this one cup of milk in which half a teaspoonful of saleratus or soda has been dissolved. Flavor with nutmeg or peach. Then stir in one cup of flour with which one teaspoonful of cream tartar has been mixed. Bake two-thirds of this in a pan about a foot wide; to the other third add one ounce cup of currants and bake in a pan a foot square. Fifteen or twenty minutes will bake these loaves. When cut they will fill a large dish or cake basket.

How to cook dry Peas or Beans.—Wash the field peas, Japan peas or beans, and soak them overnight in cold water. Put them on next morning to parboil in fresh water and let them boil half an hour, adding one fourth teaspoonful of saleratus to one gallon of peas, then drain off the water and rinse them thoroughly in two waters, and every particle of alkali may be removed; then put on to boil a gain, adding pork or beef for seasoning. They generally require to be cooked slowly three or four hours. After being boiled until perfectly tender, they are sometimes baked in a slow oven.

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PARTRIDGE COCHIN.....	Skinner's strain
WHITE COCHINS.....	Gavitt's strain
BLACK SPANISH.....	McCabe's strain
BROWN LEGHORNS.....	Hughes's strain
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## Notice of Appointment.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned was on the 23rd day of January A. D. 1875 duly appointed by the Probate Court of Shawnee county, Kansas, Administrator of the estate of William Landon, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same before said court for allowance within one year, and if not presented within three years will be forever barred.

ELIZABETH LANDON, Administratrix.



February 3, 1876.

## THE STRAY LIST

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1875, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeding \$100, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, the appraisement, and the name and residence of the taker up, to THE KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

Strays for the Week Ending Feb. 3, 1876.

**Atchison County—C. H. Krebs, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by M. Battist, Grasshopper, tp, one black mare, both hind feet white, rough spots on the left hind, no brands, 14½ hands high, 3 years old last spring. Appraised \$25.  
STEER—Taken up by J. Shultz, Walnut, tp, two roan steers, split in each ear, 3 years old. Appraised \$25.

**Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by A. Pellet, Drywood, tp, one bay mare, no marks or brands, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, 4 years old, thick winded. Appraised \$25.  
STEER—Taken up by D. Neegan, Franklin, tp, a steer, white with some red, 14 hands high, left eye out, swallow fork in left ear. Appraised \$15.  
MULE—Taken up by C. Wright, Ft. Scott, tp, one bay horse mule, about 5 years old, 14 hands high, left eye out. Appraised \$25.  
MARE—Also, one sorrel mare, about 15 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$15. Both of said animals rather thin in flesh.  
COW—Also, one dark cow, cut in both ears, short tail. Appraised \$15.

**Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.**  
COW—Taken up by J. Zimmerman, Hiawatha, tp, Jan 1, one red cow, 2 years old, white on belly, no bush on tail. Appraised \$15.

**Clay County—E. P. Huston, Clerk.**  
HEIFER—Taken up by D. Lamoreux, Five Creeks, tp, Jan 11, one black and white heifer, white spot in the face shaped like a heart, supposed to be 2 years old. Appraised \$15.

**Cowley County—M. G. Troup, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by J. Devore, Pleasant Valley, tp, one brown pony mare, 14½ hands high, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$15.

**Coffey County—J. C. Threemont, Clerk.**  
COW—Taken up by D. Cow, Neosho, tp, one red cow, 5 years old, star in forehead, white on belly, smooth crop on hind ear.  
HEIFER—Taken up by A. Lawrence, Pleasant, tp, two red and one white heifers, about 2 years old, on has white face and branded on right hind foot. Appraised \$25.  
STEER—Taken up by E. Grimes, Hampden, tp, a red roan steer, line back, white face and belly, red nose and square crop on hind ear, supposed to be 2 years old. Appraised \$10.  
STEER—Taken up by J. Yingling, Hampden, tp, a three year old steer, white on belly and bush of tail white, M on right hip. Valued \$25.  
STEER—Also, one three year old steer, light brown, white belly, bush of tail white, white streak in forehead. Valued \$15.

**COW—Taken up by G. W. Venable, Hampden, tp, one red and white spotted cow, 6 years old, underdrip in right ear. Valued \$15.**  
MARE—Taken up by J. Bliss, Liberty, tp, one 3 year old bay mare, blind in left eye, some white above the hoof of left hind foot. Appraised \$15.  
COW—Taken up by S. L. White, Burlington, tp, one red and white cow, about 6 years old, no marks or brands. Appraised \$15.

**STEER—Taken up by D. Grimes, Burlington, tp, one red steer, 2 years old, white on belly back and rump and white in forehead, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$20.**  
STEER—Taken up by J. Prudence, Pleasant, tp, one red and white spotted steer, branded on right hip, 2 years old. Valued \$10.  
HEIFER—Taken up by W. B. Shaffer, Ottumwa, tp, one 3 year old steer, split in left ear, red. Valued \$15.  
STEER—Taken up by B. Buckles, Ottumwa, tp, one 3 year old steer, split in left ear, red. Valued \$15.  
STEER—Also, one yearling steer, red mixed with brindle. Valued \$10.

**STEER—Taken up by J. Stubbfield, Ottumwa, tp, one yearling roan steer, small mark on brand near tip of right horn, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$15.**  
COW—Taken up by J. Churchill, Pleasant, tp, one red and white cow, supposed to be 3 years old, M on right hip, crop of right ear, underdrip on left. Valued \$15.

**Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.**  
PONY—Taken up by J. Wickham, Ottumwa, tp, one sorrel mare pony, 14 hands high, short round neck, white mark on left side of neck, 6 or 7 years old. Valued \$30.

**Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by C. Ellis, Jewettville, tp, Dec 20, a sorrel mare, 3 years old, white face and mane and tail. Appraised \$25.  
HORSE—Taken up by R. B. Fletcher, Lane, tp, Nov 22, a dark bay horse, 14 hands high, left hind foot white, small white spot on right hind foot, 14½ hands in height, was lame in right fore shoulder when taken up. Appraised \$20.  
STEER—Taken up by G. A. Gordon, Eureka, tp, Dec 20, one year old yellow Texas steer, underdrip in right ear, 33 on left hip, left foot footcrooked, white in face and some small white spots on belly. Appraised \$15.  
HEIFER—Taken up by A. W. Scott, Jewettville, tp, Jan 6, one white yearling native heifer.  
HEIFER—Also, one colored 2 year old heifer, 33 on back of left shoulder. Valued \$25.  
HEIFER—Taken up by W. Garrett, Salt Springs, tp, Nov 30, one 2 year old white heifer, red ears and black nose, underdrip on her body, crop of right ear, split in left ear. Appraised \$15.  
COW—Also, one roan cow, 3 years old, bush of tail off. Valued \$5 each.

**Howard County—M. B. Light, Clerk.**  
STEER—Taken up by R. West, Lafayette, tp, Dec 2, one Texas steer, about 3 years old, red and white spotted, two smooth crops and split in left ear. Valued \$15.

**Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.**  
STEER—Taken up by W. C. Fowler, Union, tp, one steer, about 2 years old, crop of right ear and swallow fork in left ear, rather small. Valued \$10.  
MARE—Taken up by J. C. Gerber, Crook Creek, tp, one light bay mare, 3 years old, white face and mane and tail. Appraised \$25.  
STEER—Taken up by W. J. Nichols, Grasshopper, tp, one red steer, 3 years old, white on belly and forehead, an unknown brand on left hind foot, mark on each ear, supposed to be some Texas blood. Valued \$10.  
HEIFER—Taken up by D. Samples, Kottick, tp, Dec 3, one 2 year old white heifer, smooth crop, and split in both ears, H on right side. Valued \$12.  
STEER—Taken up by G. W. Venable, Kentucky, tp, Dec 1, one 4 year old steer, red and white spotted, white face. Valued \$12.  
COW—Taken up by J. Palmer, Crook Creek, tp, one large brindle cow, 7 years old, no marks or brands. Valued \$12.  
STEER—Taken up by H. M. McCoy, Kentucky, tp, Dec 10, one 2 year old white steer, red ears and black nose, underdrip on each ear. Valued \$12.  
HEIFER—Taken up by J. Hodges, Jefferson, tp, Dec 7, one roan heifer, 2 years old, past points of ears cropped or frozen. Valued \$12.

**Linn County—F. J. Weatherbie, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by J. W. McGinnis, Lincoln, tp, Dec 2, one brown mare, 3 years old, star in forehead. Valued \$20.  
COW—Also, one 2 year old horse colt, brown with white spots in forehead. Valued \$20.  
COW—Also, one 3 year old bay horse colt, black mane and tail. Valued \$15.  
HEIFER—Taken up by J. C. Johnson, Stanton, tp, Dec 22, one blue roan heifer, 2 years old, large size, S on left hip. Valued \$15.  
MULE—Taken up by J. Rockhold, Union, tp, Dec 4, one black mare mule, 3 years old, light collar marks, add tail rounded. Valued \$20.  
STEER—Taken up by G. Hart, Scott, tp, Dec 11, a yearling steer, red with brindle streaks, white face, white on belly, and bush of tail white, swallow fork in each ear, white underdrip in left. Valued \$11.  
MARE—Taken up by D. Annis, Blue Mound, tp, Nov 18, one dark bay mare, 3 years old, about 15 hands high. Valued \$25.  
WILLY—Taken up by A. McFarland, Mound City, tp, Dec 20, one dark bay mare, 2 years old, black mane and tail, 14 hands high, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$20.  
STEER—Taken up by J. C. Johnson, Stanton, tp, Dec 1, one Texas steer, one red and white, square crop on left and under half crop of right ear, about 4 or 5 years old. Valued \$25.  
FILLIS—Taken up by H. Fish, Lincoln, tp, Jan 2, two 3 year old fillies, one a dark bay, the other a light sorrel, the bay has star in face and white on under side of right hind foot. Valued \$20 each.

**Strays for the Week ending January 27.**  
**Allen County—**  
STEER—Taken up by A. Conrad, Elm, tp, one pale red steer, 3 years old, white face, G branded on right hip. Appraised \$15.  
STEER—Taken up by D. H. Hazard, Iola, tp, one brindle steer, 4 years old, white spots across the forehead, bit off of lower part of right ear, overbit on same ear, and left ear over front cut, dim brand on left hip. Appraised \$20.  
COW—Taken up by E. R. Mable, Geneva, tp, one yearling horse colt, black with white stripe in face. Appraised \$25.  
STEER—Taken up by E. Whipple, Humboldt, tp, one red and white spotted steer, large white spot in the forehead. Appraised \$14.  
STEER—Taken up by A. G. Jones, Iola, tp, one 4 year old steer, brown, with white line in face and ears marked with notches, indistinguishable brand on left hip. Appraised \$15.

**Butler County—V. Brown, Clerk.**  
PONY—Taken up by H. Jones, Pleasant, tp, one black mare pony, 6 years old, star in face, unbroken, about 15 hands high and appears to have disease known as bithead. Appraised \$15.  
FILLIS—Also, one black filly, 4 years old, past, right hind foot white, star in forehead, about 15 hands high. Appraised \$20.

**Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.**  
STEER—Taken up by B. Foster, Hamilton, tp, Dec 1, yearling steer, white on belly and forehead, white spot on right side of neck, white on under side of right hind foot, no marks or brands. Appraised \$12.50.

**Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.**  
STEER—Taken up by J. West, Jackson, tp, Dec 10, a light sorrel steer, 14½ hands high, EO on right hip. Appraised \$20.  
COW—Taken up by J. Porter, Reader, tp, Dec 22, one yearling brown mare colt, large white star in forehead, one hind foot white, no marks or brands. Appraised \$15.  
STEER—Taken up by J. F. Patten, Kansas, tp, Nov 21, a Texas steer, 3 years old, white and red spotted, X on the neck, right ear a little more than half cut. Appraised \$20.  
STEER—Also, one yearling steer, white with over ear exp a little red around the rim of the ears, no marks or brands. Appraised \$15.  
COW—Taken up by J. Fox, Monroe, tp, Dec 10, a black and white spotted cow, medium size, supposed to be 7 years old, swallow fork in right ear and a half crop in the underdrip of left ear, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$15.

**STEER—Taken up by J. B. Rhodes, Oark, tp, Dec 10, one red yearling steer, no marks or brands. Valued \$15.**  
MARE—Taken up by J. C. Johnson, Stanton, tp, Jan 2, one 3 year old roan mare, about 14 hands high, hind feet white, narrow white stripe in face, two stralings brand, white on left shoulder, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$25.

**COW—Taken up by C. E. Dwyer, Garretts, tp, Dec 22, one black and white cow, right hind foot white, half way to hock joint, 14½ hands high. Appraised \$25.**  
COW—Also, one black cow, right hind foot white, half way to hock joint, 14½ hands high. Appraised \$25.

**STEER—Taken up by J. K. Nichols, Reader, tp, Jan 10, one yearling steer, no marks or brands. Valued \$15.**  
STEER—Also, one yearling steer, with some spots on him, no marks or brands. Valued \$15.  
STEER—Also, one yearling heifer, yearling, half crop on right ear, no other marks or brands. Valued \$15.

**Chase County—E. A. Brown, Clerk.**  
COW—Taken up by C. E. Sharp, Bassar, tp, one domestic cow, 10 years old, no marks or brands. Valued \$15.

**Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.**  
COW—Taken up by J. J. Day, Lowell, tp, Jan 7, one red cow, swallow fork in left ear. Appraised \$15.  
PONY—Taken up by A. T. Gentry, Lowell, tp, Jan 5, one brown pony, harness marks, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$15.  
COW—Also, one light bay mare colt, 1 year old, small size, left hind foot white, star in forehead. Both appraised \$15.

**Dickinson County—M. P. Jolly, Clerk.**  
COW—Taken up by J. T. Williams, Union, tp, Dec 25, a bay horse colt, black mane and tail, about 10 years old, square built, pony bred. Valued \$15.

**Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by C. G. Gamble, Centropolis, tp, Dec 5, one dark bay mare, dark mane and tail and legs, about 4 years old, 15 hands high, some white on hind feet. Appraised \$25.  
COW—Taken up by W. J. Allison, Cutler, tp, Nov 20, a bay horse colt, both hind feet white up to the pasterns, a spot in forehead shaped like half moon. Appraised \$25.

**COW—Also, one brown horse colt, with a small white spot in forehead. Appraised \$15.**  
HORSE—Taken up by D. Swank, Appanoose, tp, a sorrel horse, about 16 hands high, 3 years old, inside of left hind foot white, the hoof white. Appraised \$15.  
HEIFER—Taken up by R. E. Wyatt, Williamsport, tp, Dec 5, one yearling heifer, small size, white with black mane and tail, about 3 years old. Appraised \$15.

**HEIFER—Taken up by G. C. Darnell, Centropolis, tp, one sorrel pony horse colt, 15 hands high, medium size, black mane and tail, about 3 years old. Appraised \$15.**  
PONY—Taken up by A. Keith, Ottawa, tp, one black mare pony, about 14 hands high, small white spot in forehead, white on left hind foot. Appraised \$15.

**STEER—Taken up by E. A. Rice, Granger, tp, one yearling steer with red ears and nose crop of right ear, appears to have been a dim brand on right hip, about 3 years old next spring. Appraised \$14.**

**Stray List for the Week ending Jan. 20.**  
**Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.**  
STEER—Taken up by B. R. Wood, Marzation, tp, one brindle Texas steer, good size, about 3 years old, MH on left hip, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$15.

**STEER—Taken up by G. L. Griffith, Marion, tp, a light red steer, supposed to be 2 years old, few white hairs in forehead, no marks or brands. Appraised \$17.**  
HORSE—Taken up by John Waller, Union, tp, one light horse, crop of left ear, underdrip on right ear, 4 years old past. Appraised \$15.

**Brown County—H. Isely, Clerk.**  
STEER—Taken up by Dr. R. Patton, Hamilton, tp, Dec 1, one small yearling steer, roan with reddish brown spots, no marks or brands. Appraised \$15.  
COW—Taken up by J. H. Padon, Dec 6, one iron grey mare, 2 years old, dark mane and tail, some white in forehead, one light sorrel mare, 1 year old, light mane and tail. Appraised \$30.

**Davis County—C. H. Trott, Clerk.**  
STEER—Taken up by G. M. Brown, Benton, tp, Dec 19, a Texas steer, 4 or 5 years old, dun color, UY on left side, crop of right ear, scar on back supposed to be letter S. Appraised \$15.

**Crawford County—J. H. Waterman, Clerk.**  
HORSE—Taken up by J. Evans, Osage, tp, one sorrel horse, star in forehead, saddle marks on each side of the back, underdrip of right hind foot covered with ticks, around his neck a half inch rope dragging on the ground, about 10 feet long, supposed to be 2½ years old. Appraised \$30.

**Howard County—M. B. Light, Clerk.**  
STEER—Taken up by E. W. Short, Lafayette, tp, one brindle steer, 5 years old, swallow fork under and under bit on right ear, split in left ear, white on jaw, small spot white under ear horn, taken up November 18. Appraised \$15.

**STEER—Taken up by A. Henderson, Lafayette, tp, Nov 18, one Texas steer, 3 years old, white with black and white speckled, ear mark, swallow fork, underdrip in right ear. Appraised \$15.**

**Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.**  
COW—Taken up by J. M. Stuart, Center, tp, Dec 26, one red domestic cow, supposed to be 3 years old, no marks or brands. Appraised \$15.

**STEER—Taken up by S. P. Landholm, Waterloo, tp, Nov 28, one dark brindle steer, 8 years old, half of left ear broken off, marked with a smooth crop of left ear, right ear slit, no brands. Appraised \$17.50.**

**Morris County—H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk.**  
STEER—Taken up by C. Owen, Diamond Valley, tp, Dec 18, one 6 year old Texas steer, body white, speckled neck, swallow fork in right ear, underdrip in left ear, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$15.  
STEER—Also, one 6 year old Texas steer, body white, speckled neck, swallow fork in right ear, underdrip in left ear, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$15.  
STEER—Also, one red and white spotted steer, crumpled horns, R on left hip, about 3 years old. Appraised \$15.

**Nemaha County—J. Mitchell, Clerk.**  
STEER—Taken up by T. Morgan, Valley, tp, Dec 14, one white steer calf, supposed to be 6 months old, no marks or brands. Appraised \$15.

**STEER—Taken up by A. D. Letterville, Valley, tp, Nov 31, one roan steer, star in forehead, heavy red neck, A on left hip, left horn, about 2 years old. Appraised \$15.**  
COW—Taken up by J. A. Perley, Richmond, tp, Nov 39, one iron grey colt, white spot in forehead, 3 years old last spring.

**COW—Also, one iron grey horse colt, white spot in the forehead. Appraised \$20.**  
COW—Also, one light iron grey mare colt, left hind foot white above the fetlock. Appraised \$15.  
PONY—Also, one bay mare colt, white spot in forehead, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$15.

**MAHE—Taken up by J. Armstrong, Home, tp, Jan 7, one sorrel mare, 3 years old, white face and three white feet. Appraised \$15.**

**Neosho County—G. W. McMillin, Clerk.**  
COW—Taken up by J. Kimmel, Lincoln, tp, Dec 22, one red and white spotted cow, one horn knocked off, about 3 years old, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$25.

**OSAGE County—W. V. Drew, Clerk.**  
OX—Taken up by S. R. Leonard, Dragon, tp, Dec 7, one 7 year old dun Texas ox, branded with three straight bars, 14½ hands high, white face, white on belly and under side of neck. Appraised \$20.  
STEER—Also, one 3 year old Texas steer, H on right side and right hip. Appraised \$15.  
OX—Also, one 3 year old black Texas ox, dim brand on left hip. Appraised \$17.50.

**OX—Also, one 3 year old red Texas ox, SE on right hip and L on right side. Appraised \$17.50.**  
PONY—Taken up by S. M. Hill, Junction, tp, Dec 2, one dun colored horse pony, about 10 years old, line brand on right hind foot, black face. Appraised \$15.

**PONY—Also, one chestnut sorrel mare pony, two hind feet white, white spot in face, about 3 years old. Appraised \$15.**  
PONY—Also, one light bay horse pony, bald face, white foot, 2 years old. Appraised \$10.  
COW—Taken up by J. C. Johnson, Stanton, tp, Dec 10, one black mare colt, 1 year old. Appraised \$11.

**STEER—Taken up by J. Smith, Valley Brook, tp, Dec 10, one yearling steer, white with black spots on head and neck. Appraised \$15.**  
STEER—Also, one white steer, 3 years old, next spring, two swallow forks in right ear. Appraised \$15.  
STEER—Also, one white and red spotted steer, 1 year old past. Appraised \$17.

**Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.**  
HEIFER—Taken up by M. Droll, Mayday, tp, Dec 12, one 3 year old heifer, color white with red neck, a few white spots on shoulders, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$20.

**COW—Taken up by J. Allen, Ashland, tp, one mare colt, 3 years old past, dun color, brown, no marks or brands. Appraised \$20.**

**COLT—Taken up by J. McCoy, Wilmington, tp, Dec 12, one mare colt, black mane and tail, 2 years old, 14 hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised \$20.**  
**Wilson County—G. E. Balla, Clerk.**  
COLT—Taken up by G. Outhall, Fall River, tp, Dec 19, one mare colt, 15 hands high, black with small white spot in forehead, supposed to be 2 years old. Appraised \$20.

**COLT—Taken up by W. B. Fisher, Fall River, tp, one bright sorrel 3 year old horse colt, star in face and tail, black in face, 14½ hands high. Appraised \$20.**  
COLT—Also, one bright sorrel mare colt, star in face and tail, black in face, 14½ hands high. Appraised \$20.

**FILLIS—Taken up by J. Knapp, Colfax, tp, Nov 1, one roan filly, 3 years in past, 14 hands high, moon eyed, hipped in left hip, star in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$20.**

**WOODSON County—J. N. Holloway, Clerk.**  
HEIFER—Taken up by W. Jones, Everett, tp, Dec 4, one half bred, supposed to be 2 years old, white with red ears, no other marks or brands visible. Appraised \$15.

**HEIFER—Taken up by J. Kenny, Toronto, tp, Dec 1, one post mare, 4 years old, bright bay with star in forehead, hind feet white, left fore foot white. Appraised \$15.**

**STEER—Taken up by J. S. Landers, Center, tp, Nov 23, one red steer, 3 years old last spring, no ear marks or brands. Appraised \$15.**  
STEER—Also, one red steer, 3 years old, marked with a hole nut through the right ear. Appraised \$15.

**MARE—Taken up by J. H. Wright, Center, tp, one light brown mare, two scars on each side, about 15 hands high, 3 or 4 years old. Valued \$40.**

**BUTLER County—V. Brown, Clerk.**  
PONY—Taken up by W. H. Wray, Center, tp, one bright bay pony, about 15 hands high, T U L on right hip, underdrip on right side, small star in forehead, right hip broken down.

**FILLIS—Also, one bright bay filly, left hind foot white and strip in face. Appraised \$15.**  
MARE—Taken up by T. Anderson, Padonia, tp, Dec 5, one bay mare, about 15 years old, little white on both the hind feet, about 15 hands high, valued \$20.

**HORSE—Taken up by W. H. Wray, Center, tp, one roan horse, right hind foot white, right fore foot white, small white spot on forehead, about 14 hands high, brand on left hind foot, underdrip on right ear. Appraised \$15.**

**MARE—Also, one iron grey mare, right fore leg very light, white in forehead, inside of left foot part white, about 5 years old past, about 15 hands high, brand like UH on left shoulder. Both very wild and unbroken. MARE valued \$20.**

**Cheerokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.**  
COW—Taken up by D. Frakes, Shawnee, tp, one black cow, right horn broke, crop of left ear, bit left, crop of right ear, underdrip on right side, white on belly, had both on 7 years old, valued \$25.

**BULL—Also, one roan bull, 2 years old, valued \$10.**  
COW—Taken up by D. Wood, Shawnee, tp, one cow, red and white, left horn dropped, under crop and slit in forehead. Appraised \$15.

**CALF—Also, one red and white calf.**  
HEIFER—Also, one heifer, 2 years old, color red and white. Appraised \$15.  
HEIFER—Also, one roan heifer, no marks or brands, 3 years old. All valued \$40.

**Douglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by M. Dander, Nov 14, Marion, tp, one sorrel mare, 10 or 12 years old, 15 hands high, few white hairs in forehead, little white on nose, appraised \$20.

**HORSE—Taken up by W. H. Wray, Center, tp, one roan horse, 7 or 8 months old, appraised \$11.**  
MARE—Taken up by J. N. Bean, Nov 15, Padonia, tp, one light brown mare, small size, white in forehead, appraised \$25.

**MARE—Also, one bay mare, 1 year old, heavy built, black mane and tail. Appraised \$20.**  
MARE—Also, one small sorrel mare, 2 years old, white face and mane and tail. Appraised \$20.

**MARE—Taken up by J. McKnight, Nov 2, Endora, tp, one bay mare, 5 or 6 years old, 4 white feet, white spot in forehead, underdrip on right ear. Appraised \$20.**  
MULE—Also, one black mare mule, 1 year old, valued \$20.

**STEER—Taken up by G. W. Fritz, Dec 5, Padonia, tp, a light bay mare, 3 years old, left hind foot white, appraised \$20.**  
STEER—Taken up by W. G. Gidding, Lane, tp, Nov, one 3 year old steer, supposed to be 2 years old, right ear cropped smooth, left ear under half crop, valued \$25.

**MARE—Taken up by S. T. Stewart, Salem, tp, Nov 30, a black mare, support bay mare, 14½ hands high, star in left shoulder, valued \$30.**  
MARE—Also, one bay mare, 2 years old, 14 hands high, right hind foot white.

**COLT—Also, one sucking colt, bay, white stripe in the forehead. Appraised \$10.**  
COLT—Taken up by G. W. Hellams, Spring Creek, tp, Dec 7, one black colt, 1 year old, dark mane and tail, black nose, black legs, left hind foot white half way to pastern joint, unintelligible brand on left shoulder, appraised \$15.

**MARE—Taken up by J. Ketter, Pleasant Grove, tp, Dec 9, one sorrel mare, star in forehead, 2 years old, medium size, appraised \$20.**  
MARE—Also, one sorrel mare, star in forehead, 2 years old, medium size, appraised \$20.

**COLT—Taken up by A. Eckart, Center, tp, Nov 17, a dun Texas pony horse, about 10 years old, an unknown brand on left hip, appraised \$12.**  
MARE—Taken up by S. McGinnis, Grasshopper, Fall, tp, Nov 15, one brown mare, about 8 years old, about 15 hands high, saddle marks, dim brand shaped like a figure 8 on hind foot, underdrip on right ear, no other marks or brands. Valued \$40.

**COLT—Also, one spring bay mare colt, few white hairs in forehead, forehead white above described mare. Valued \$15.**  
STEER—Taken up by S. S. Tallis, Grasshopper, Fall, tp, Dec 1, one light roan steer, 2 years old, red ears no marks or brands, valued \$15.

**STEER—Also, one light roan steer, 2 years old, red ears no marks or brands, valued \$15.**  
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## Breeder's Directory.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements, in the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers.

**N. T. REAL, Rogersville, Hawkins County, Tennessee.**  
A breeder of Jersey Cattle of most fashionable strains; Cashmere Goats and Shepherd Dogs. Young stock for sale and calves for sale. Prices low. Correspondence solicited.

**W. M. BLACK, "Cornwall Farm," Carrollton, Greene Co., Ill., breeder of Short-horn Cattle.** Choice young bulls and heifers for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

**G. L. BURNETT & SON, "Lacost Farm," Carle, Ill., breeder of Short-horn Cattle.** Stock for sale at farmers' prices. Correspondence solicited.

**THOS. SMITH, Creston, Ogle County, Illinois.** Breeder of Short-horn Cattle and Otaworld Sheep. Has choice young bulls for sale.

**G. G. MAXON, "Riverside Farm," Schenectady, N. Y., breeder of Short-horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine.** Stock for sale.

**THOMAS KIRK, Washington Co., Ohio, breeder of Short-horn Cattle of the most fashionable families.** Stock for sale. Catalogues furnished on application.

**H. N. MOORE, "Botan Valley Place," Red Oak, Iowa.** Breeder of Short-horn Cattle, Berkshire Swine, Hogs and Dogs. Catalogues furnished on application.



# THE FORT SCOTT FOUNDRY,

GEO. A. CRAWFORD and FRANK J. NUTZ, Proprietors.

Has commenced the manufacture of

**The Werner Harvester.**

**Kansas Clipper Gang and Sulky Plow.**

**Breaking and Stirring Plows.**

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

**Rollers and Roller Heads.**

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

We furnish Machinery of all kinds for

**Flouring Mills, Saw Mills, Woolen Mills, Cheese Factories, and Oil Mills.**

We have the agency for Burr, Bolts, Saws, and other Mill Machinery and have in our employ the most competent men in the West for the erection of Woolen Mills. Our object is to keep pace with the east in improvement in Machinery, and to supply, by Agency, what we do not manufacture. We build the best and cheapest.

**IRON AND COMBINATION BRIDGES,**

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

County Boards should not fail to communicate with us.

**Stationary and Portable Engines**

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

**Contractors and Builders**

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

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

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

A Liberal Discount to Builders.

Before ordering elsewhere be sure and write us. We also make Tubular and Flued Boilers, Fire Fronts and Smoke Stacks, Mining Pumps and Mining Machinery of all kinds, Horse Powers and Well Drilling Machinery, Pulleys, Shouting and Hangers, Coal and Lumber Trucks, Grate Bars, Proof Presses, Tapers Irons, Ornamental Vases, Ovens and Furnaces, Chimney Pipes, Pumps of all kinds, etc. Also, Hay Presses, Stoves, and fitted all kinds of Iron and Brass Work. We repair Reapers, Mowers, Threshers, Stoves, Hay Presses, Mill Machinery, etc. We buy and sell Second-Hand Engines. We assure the people of Kansas and especially the Patrons of Husbandry, that they will make money by keeping the money within the State. Patronize your "Home Industry" and give us a trial. Send for Catalogue. Address

**FT. SCOTT FOUNDRY.**

Fort Scott, Kansas.

## SEEDS AND IMPLEMENTS.

**H. MABBETT,**

Successor to GRANT, MABBETT & CO.

526 & 528 Shawnee St., Leavenworth, Kan.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

## Seeds & Agricultural Implements,

**Landreth's Warranted Garden Seeds,**

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

Garden City, Chicago ask Moline Plows and Cultivators. Champion and Excelsior Reapers and Mowers. Sweetstakes and Massillon Threshers.

A full line of Reapers of above Machines on hand from Factories. Kansas Wagons, Buckeye Grain Drills, Sulky and Revolving Hay Rakes, Shovel Plows, Field Rollers, Fan Mills.

A complete and full assortment of every description of Farming Tools, and everything kept in a First Class Agricultural House. Prices lower than any House west of St. Louis. Do not fail to call and examine stock, or send for price list before purchasing elsewhere.

**WANTED.**—Flax and Hemp Seed and Castor Beans.

**BEST AND SEEDS IN AMERICA OR**

**Cheapest Money Refunded.**

Buy direct from grower cheaper than dirt. Can beat the world on prices, quality, reliable, fresh, genuine seeds, true to name. A nice Illustrated Floral & Garden Guide free. Wholesale list for Seedmen free.

R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford Ill.

(One box of Carr's Instant Ink Powder will make a print of BEST BLACK INK in five minutes. \$1.25 per doz., \$1.25 by mail. R. H. & O. Carr, Kansas City, Mo.)

**Flower Seeds.**  
**Vegetable Seeds.**

Spooners Prize Flower Seeds.

Spooners Boston Market

Vegetable Seeds.

Descriptive Price Catalogue with over 100 illustrations, mailed free to applicant.

W. H. SPOONER, Boston, Ma.

**OUR**

**Illustrated Catalogues**

**FOR 1875 OF**

**EVERYTHING**

**FOR THE**

**GARDEN!**

(Seeds! Plants!)

(Implements, Fertilizers, etc.)

Numbering 175 pages and containing five beautiful colored plates, mailed on receipt of 50 cents.

Catalogue, without plates, free to all.

*Peter Henderson writes,*

35 Cortlandt St.,

NEW YORK.

**SEND FOR IT!**

**BRIGGS & BRO'S**

**ILLUSTRATED**

**FLORAL WORK**

For JANUARY, is now out, containing a full list of the 250 varieties of

**FLOWER SEEDS**

AND

**VEGETABLE SEEDS**

Grown and imported by this celebrated firm. Illustrated with Four Hundred Engravings, and containing a vast fund of horticultural information, alike useful to the amateur or the professional—mailed prepaid to any address on receipt of 25 cents, not one-third of its value; also entitling the sender to the three subsequent numbers.

Over 1000 PREMIUMS taken on the product of Briggs & Brother's Seed in one season.

Descriptive Price List, Circulars, etc., sent free by mail on application.

**BRIGGS & BROTHER,** ROCHESTER, N. Y. or CHICAGO, ILL.



## GROUND OIL CAKE.

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

**Most Valuable Feed.**

We keep it constantly in stock, and furnish in any quantity as ordered.

**E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.**

Manufacturers of

Lead-Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar Lead and Lined Oil.

70 North Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Highest price paid for Flax Seed.

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

190 West Fourth St.

CINCINNATI O.

Is authorized to contract for advertising for this

paper. Send for a circular.

Estimates furnished free.

**FARMERS, DAIRYMEN, STOCK**

and POULTRY BREEDERS, FISH CULTURISTS, PLANTERS, or any person that keeps even a HORSE, COW, or PIG, or is interested in the advancement and improvement in

AGRICULTURE, whether he live in the City, or in the Country, before subscribing for any other publication, should examine the

**LIVE STOCK JOURNAL**

Pronounced the most ABLE, VERSATILE and READABLE Journal of its class. Beautifully Printed and Illustrated. National, giving equal attention to the Stock interests of every State. Edited in separate departments. Monthly, 1.50 per year. 25 Volume begins January, 1875. Five numbers back. Agents wanted everywhere. Specimen copy, 10 cents. Address: LIVE STOCK JOURNAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

**H. H. CHANDLER, W. S. EDES, D. M. LOMB.**

**H. H. CHANDLER & CO.,**

**NEWSPAPER**

**ADVERTISEMENT BROKERS,**

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

**RELIGIOUS and AGRICULTURAL**

**NEWSPAPERS** a specialty.

Complete files for inspection of advertisers.

Lists sent upon application.

Send for estimates.

**A FAMILY FRIEND.**

**DR. S. S. FITCH'S FAMILY PHYSICIAN,**

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

**AGENTS**

The best selling book of the age in the HOME GUIDE. Agents easily show that every family can actually save money by having this book. IT SELLS, for it is needed in these times. 500 pages. Illustrated, finely bound. Price \$3. One copy, a canvassing prospectus and complete outfit sent postpaid to any one who will work on receipt of \$3, or a canvassing prospectus and outfit for 50 cents. Address THE BEVERLY CO., 179 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

**GAME BELT.** HUNTERS' need, closely packed and containing a general and complete assortment of fruit and ornamental trees, etc., together with the well known superior quality of our stock, enables us to offer great inducements. We are fully prepared in every respect, to meet the demands of the wholesale trade. Send for whole sale Price List. **BLAIR BROTHERS,** Proprietors Lee's Summit Nurseries, Sept-14 Lee's Summit Jackson County, Mo.

**TO TREE DEALERS & NURSERYMEN.**

**Special Notice to Grangers!**

**Cheaper than the Cheapest,**

**Neater than the Neatest.**

**WE** are now manufacturing Heavily Silver Plated

**Grange Jewels, Masters**

**Lecture Tools,**

And **STEWARDS TOOLS**, superior to those of eastern make, for nearly one half less money. Send for price list, and patronize home manufacture.

**Seals a Specialty.**

**LEAVENWORTH NOVELTY WORKS,**

ARTHUR POLMER, Leavenworth, Kan.

ARTHUR BAIN, Reference, John G. Oils, State Agent, Topeka.

**FURS. FURS. FURS.**

**HIDES. HIDES. HIDES.**

**WANTED BY**

**HARTSOCK & GOSSETT,**

**LEATHER STORE,**

135 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

TWENTY Thousand Mink, Otter, Beaver, Wildcat, Wolf, Skunk, Badger and Muskrat Skins, also

Hides, for which we will pay Top Prices in Cash. Price List furnished on application.

**A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!**

**SAVE YOUR EYES.**

**RESTORE YOUR SIGHT,**

**TROW AWAY YOUR SPECTACLES,**

By reading **PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY OF THE EYE-SIGHT.** Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eye.

**WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING**

**HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE.** Pamphlet of 100 pages

**Mailed Free.** Send your address to us also.

**Agents Wanted**

Gentlemen or Ladies. \$5 to \$10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to

**DR. J. BALL & CO.,** (P. O. Box 267.)

No. 21 Liberty Street, New York City, N. Y.

**Notice to the Granges of Kansas.**

To aid those who have suffered from the grasshoppers, on all orders for Grange goods, sent us before June 1st, 1875, we will allow a discount of ten (10) per cent. If the parties ordering will state they are situated in the grasshopper district. Also, five (5) per cent. off Grange prices on Florence Sewing Machines.

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

**TOBACCO GROWERS:**

SEND stamp for description of Ellsworth's IMPROVED TOBACCO DRYING HOUSE, by use of which the value of tobacco is enhanced 500 per cent.

**C. MAXWELL BUEL,** 307 Broadway, N. Y.

**COLMAN & CO.**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

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

**RECEIVE** and sell all kinds of Produce, including

Grains, Potatoes, Onions, Wool, Hides, Fats, Grass and Clover Seeds, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Game, &c.

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

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

**A Good Garden**

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

**WHY?**

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

**Boil Your Corn**

WITH **THE PROFIT!**

Farmers' Boiler, Send for circular to

**D. R. SPERRY & CO.**

Manufacturers of

Caldrons, Farmers' Kettles, Hollow Ware, etc.,

BABYLON, ILL.

**HAVE YOU HEARD THE GOOD NEWS?**

**THE CELEBRATED**

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

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

For Sale by Druggists and Medicine Dealers Everywhere.

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

See pamphlet for full particulars.

Put up only by **GIFFORD & TOMLINSON,**

No. 320 North Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sole Proprietors.

For sale by Parker & Kneeland, Topeka, Kan.

**Grange Seals.**

**THE** Missouri State Grange Executive Committee

has arranged with T. HAYNES, 304 North Third

Street, St. Louis, to supply Seals for the Granges of the State at the lowest possible prices. Granges desiring

Seals should compare his samples with those from other houses. Send for circular. Satisfaction guaranteed

Everywhere.

**The Keller Fanning Mill.**

**FARMERS** and others know the value of a GBAIN

AND SEED CLEANER that will do what we claim and no more.

It will separate Oats from Wheat, Chess Cockle and other refuse from Wheat, and

THOROUGHLY CLEAN FLAX SEED.

Timothy, Clover and other Grass Seeds, and do the Work Well.

The advantage which this Mill holds over all others is in the

ARRANGEMENT OF THE SEIVES.

The Mill delivers the Grain at the front, from two spouts marked "Seed Wheat" and "No. 1 Wheat."

The Grain can be sacked directly from the spouts or run in half bushel measures, and the two kinds kept separate.

The Mill is strictly a "Knock-Down Mill," which gives it a great advantage over all others in respect to shipping, as one hundred and fifty can be packed in a car, and also in setting the Mill in difficult places, as only fifteen minutes are required to set up and put it in running order. The general appearance and style of the mill when completed is excelled by no other.

Extra Seives for Flax, Timothy, Clover and other Seeds furnished when wanted.

Retail Price, \$25.00. Reduction made when ordered in quantities. Patronize Home Manufacture. Any further information can be obtained by addressing

**T. H. LESCHER** Lawrence, Kansas.

**\$40 A WEEK**

HONEST. Big Sales and Profits. Particulars free.

**W. LAWRELL & CO.,** St. Louis, Mo.

**LOW PRICES.**

**NOW IS YOUR TIME TO ORDER.**

**Apple, Pear, Plum and Cherry**

**Root Crafts,**

**PUT** up on best stock—cheapest selection—true to name. Also, a fine lot of First and Second Class

**APPLE SEEDLINGS.**

Our First Class will average 3 grafts; Second Class, 1 1/2 to 3 grafts.

Pear, Plum and Cherry stocks, a good supply. Grape Vines, Currant and Grape Cuttings of choice kinds very low. Send for samples, price list, and terms, and we are sure you can give you better stock and better of than you can get elsewhere.

**JOHN RIORDAN,** box 1155, Bloomington, Ill.

**Clarke's**

**New Method of Piano-Forte.**

Endorsed by the Musical, Educational and general Press, and by Good Teachers, to be

Beyond all Comparison