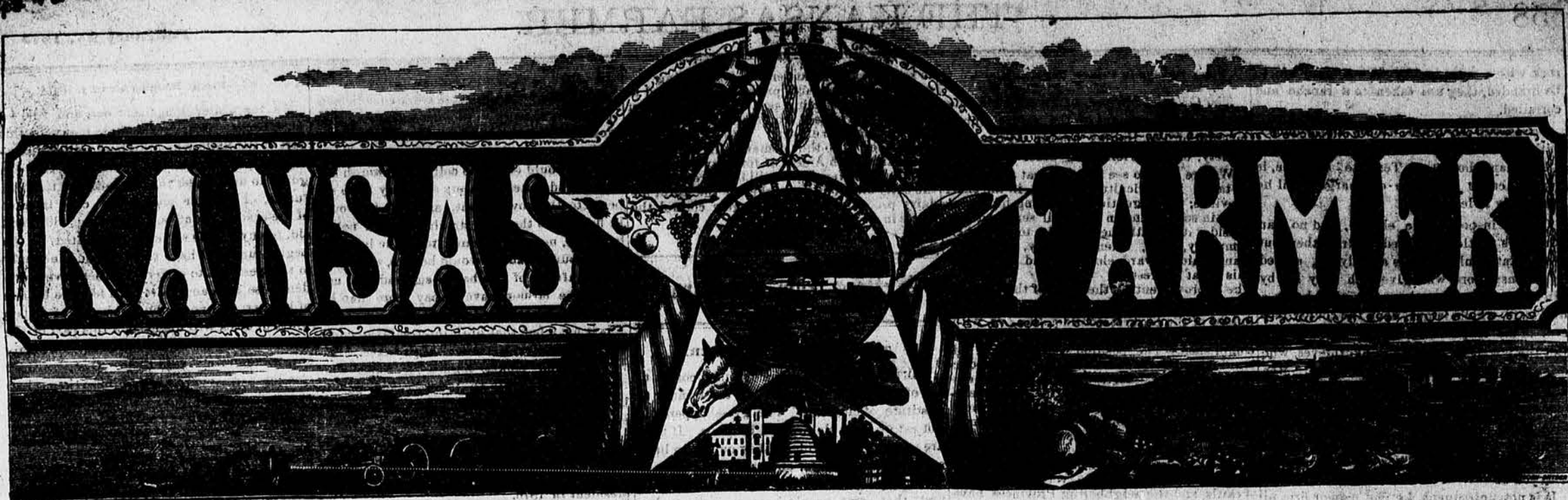




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The Kansas Farmer.

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

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

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For the Kansas Farmer.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A few years ago, all parties declared Ex-President Johnson politically dead, perhaps this was so, within a few days however, Andy's "materialized" form will again "come forth" more a "thing of life" than ever before. Wont he make Rome howl "when once fairly in his seat in the U. S. Senate? He is coming with "the constitution wound seven times around his manly form and the stars and stripes waving o'er him. All parties say, "good," Andy has independence, and "sloppy" members of both houses are getting altogether to numerous. No doubt Andrew should have been impeached, so ought many others whom the Lord allows to cumber high places, but it is fair to suppose the Lord understands his business, therefore let us not snivel.

It is interesting to watch affairs here just at the present juncture.

Only a few days, and a horde of politicians will "go hence to be here no more" and "the places that now know them" &c.,—out of pity I will not quote the rest of the sentence. All those who officially visit the Capital are so well versed in scripture that they, if none others, will instantly call up what I have omitted—that reminds me of what happened the other day. Two Congressmen, both spiritually inclined, were attempting to quote scripture, when one said he could repeat the Lord's Prayer entire, the other doubted this, and offered to bet ten dollars that he couldn't do it, on this they shook hands, when the proof commenced, as follows:

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep,"

"Hold on, my good fellow! here's your money, I didn't believe you could do it, but, sure's your'n alive, that's the Lord's Prayer, just as my mother taught me, take your ten dollars, didn't believe you could do it," and he took the money which he thought was well earned. What a good thing it is; to be well brought up, and have good mothers, and learn scripture, and be spiritual, and go to Congress, &c., &c. I hope no little girl, or little boy either will laugh or feel phunny when they read this, for my darling, innocent! you don't any of you know what may happen to you when you have "done grow'd up," no you don't, you may go to Congress, or the penitentiary, or the legislature, or the poor farm in Missouri, on an officer of some kind and want to go up higher, so 'mind your mothers and be good children and learn to be contented in whatever station you may find yourself and not fret and worry and be like a little fellow I once knew, who worried himself nearly to death because he didn't grow fast enough, "cause," he said "I want to be a great soldier man and die shouting the battle cry of freedom," all of which reminds me that between this and the 4th of March there is to be a vast amount of work under-taken in Congress, all to save the union; reconstruction, is to be reconstructed, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama &c., are naughty as naughty can be, the very mischief is to pay generally, and just as the Republican party is to give up its 14 years control of both houses of Congress, while actually on the very utmost extremity of the "ragged edge" of its final deposture, it has been disturbed in its dreams, and as the sun of its full control is sinking below the horizon, it vainly raises its hands and feebly moans, when too late to do what it ought to have done months and years before.

It's not the fruit of Republicanism, it is the crime of men, who, having power have not used it. The cry of innocent blood comes up from the south, thousands upon thousands of murdered men have been sent to "their long homes." And for years their blood has been crying for vengeance, why haven't they been protected ere now? Is there anything new in all this? It is the same old story repeated every month and every day in our ears for years and we only move with our "messages" and attempted Congressional aid, at the last moment; except for cruel, criminal cowardice, peace and protection would have been given to every man, woman and child in all the land long ere this.

The "civil rights bill" just passed the House is a mockery, it takes from, rather than gives rights to those it pretends to protect. Oh! for the ghost of Old Thad. Stevens and

a few similar spirits to walk for a few days among the conglomerated mass of trash now peopling both halls of Congress, but alas, they will not "come up" at my bidding. INDEX.
Washington, Feb. 18, 1875.

Agriculture.

Silk Raising as a Kansas Industry.

MR. EDITOR:—The ease with which a superior article of silk is raised in Kansas, led me to believe that it could be made a profitable industry, and suggested the experiments that were made at the College with such satisfactory results. But to accommodate the seven distinct species of silk spinners, in the limited shelter at my command, the number of each species experimented upon was necessarily too small to be regarded as a proper test, but I think the experiment made with the Bombyx mori by S. Crozier, as given in the following letter, will be read with interest:

SILKVILLE, Kan., Jan. 18th, 1875.

PROF. J. S. WHITMAN:—Dear Prof:—I have the honor to communicate the following additional facts in our silk culture. I raised last season, myself alone, one hundred and fifty thousand silk worms whose eggs I sold in France for \$1,200, and \$190 worth of cocoons, or raw silk is yet in the hands of Mr. de Bossiere. Two acres of mulberry trees, four years old, furnished the food for this crop. Kansas will produce the best quality of silk cheaper than any other country in the world.

Very respectfully,
S. CROZIER.

Mr. Crozier is a gentleman of culture, thoroughly acquainted with the silk business, having studied its culture in France, Italy, Turkey and China. Persons desiring information of any branch of silk-raising can address Mr. C. at Williamsburg, Franklin county Kansas.

J. S. WHITMAN.

Manhattan Nationalist.

SWEET POTATO CULTURE.

BY E. A. RIEHL.

The first thing is to know what to do, and how and when it should be done. The first step to be taken is to engage the seed, which should be ordered from some responsible party regularly in the business, and having a reputation to sustain; it should be ordered some time before wanted, giving instruction at the time of sending order, when the seed should be shipped, also whether by freight or express, and by what route. The time to bed the plants in this latitude varies with different cultivators, from the 20th of March to the middle of April.

Having engaged the seed, the next thing to be done is to prepare the hot-bed, so it will be ready to receive the potatoes when they arrive. I would here remark that all sweet potatoes, no matter how well they may have been kept and handled, begin to decay soon after being taken out of the bin in the spring; it is therefore of the greatest importance that the time of transit from the bin to the hot-bed, be as brief as possible. No matter how badly sweet potatoes may be rotting when received, if placed in a bed of the proper temperature, all rot is at once arrested and they begin to make root and grow; hence it is of the greatest importance to have the hot-bed ready to receive them when they arrive—better have the bed ready before they arrive, than have the potatoes come before the bed is ready, open the barrels and examine the potatoes; if dry and free from decay, leave them in the barrel and set in a warm place until the bed is ready to receive them, should they, however, be decayed, pour out in some warm sunny spot, remove all decayed ones, and let them dry thoroughly in the sun; when dry spread thinly on a floor in some warm room or cellar.

MAKING THE HOT-BED.

I prefer hot-beds heated by fire, and use no others. I find them the best, and in the end the cheapest. For the benefit for such as would like to try them, I will proceed to give a description of the beds that I am now using, and that are the best I have seen or tried, and are in every way satisfactory. Select a spot convenient to water, having a gentle slope of about one foot in six; more or less. Level ground will answer, though a slope is preferable. The beds are most convenient when six feet wide, and may be of any length not to exceed sixty feet. Two such beds are heated by one furnace, which should be built at the lower end, sixteen inches wide, five feet long and three feet high, inside measurement. At the back of the furnace run a flue to the right and one to the left, and from each of these start three flues, each three flues to heat one bed; the two out side flues should be within six inches of the outside of the bed, these flues to run straight up the hill, into separate chimneys, which need not extend more than three or four feet above the bed. These flues are to be buried in the soil, and should be about three feet deep at the furnace, and gradually rise

until they come within eight inches of the surface at the upper end. The easiest way to make these flues is, to procure four inch drain tile, and lay them in the trenches dug for the flues, and then cover with soil. If drain tile cannot be procured, small trenches may be dug five or six inches wide, and as deep, and covered with flat stones, and then covered with soil; the will bake the sides of the trenches as hard as brick and if care is taken to close the furnace door so no vermin can enter while the bed is not in use, and destroy or choke up the flues, such beds will last an indefinite length of time; and I have found beds so built, fully as good as where tiles were used. The frames should be made of two-inch planks, twelve or fourteen inches wide, and no higher on one side than on the other, so that the sash lay level. It does not harm to let all the rain enter that will; on the contrary, it saves watering. The furnace should only be over the flues and the frames on the outside of them. When the bed is finished, spade up the earth and rake smooth and level, and put on the

SASH MADE OF CLOTH.

These I find better for sweet potatoes, and also much cheaper than glass. Those who have glass and no other use for it, may use it, but I find muslin-covered frames a great deal better. These I have sawed out at the planing mill, at a cost of twenty five cents each, six feet long, and of the proper width, so that it will be just right for a width of the heaviest unbleached muslin. The frames should be made of inch boards, unplanned, three inches wide, and halved at the corners, where they are nailed together, with one-quarter inch stout nails; if the sash get a thorough soaking with crude petroleum, they will last much longer than they would without. I also soak the plants of which the hot-bed frames are made. On these frames nail the muslin, with 3 cc tacks. These covers are very light, and must be fastened down or they will be blown off by the wind and broken. About three or four days before the potatoes are to be bedded, fire up, replenishing the fire three or four times in twenty four hours. After the bed is once warmed up and the potatoes bedded, twice bring in twenty-four hours will usually keep the bed about warm enough. Be careful not to get the bed too hot, as more potatoes are destroyed by too much heat than by too little. Bury the thermometer in the soil, and examine from time to time. Seventy to eighty-five degrees Fahrenheit, is about the right temperature; never allow the heat to get above 35.—Rural World.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LATE MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Board, January, 20th:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the State Board of Agriculture, that it is in the highest interest of the State that a full and complete representation of the products and resources of the State shall be placed on exhibition at the coming Centennial at Philadelphia.

The question of holding a State Fair this year was discussed. Objection was urged that the probable condition of the farming community next Fall would not warrant it. But the Board agreed that they would leave it an open question, to depend upon the action of the legislature. If a contingent fund of \$5,000 should be appropriated by the legislature to provide against bad weather and other contingencies, it will be taken as indicating the wishes of the people of the State.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that the thanks of this Board are hereby tendered to Prof. B. F. Mudge, Geologist, F. H. Snow, Meteorologist, James H. Carruth, Botanist, Wm. K. Kedzie, Chemist, and E. A. Popenoe, Entomologist, members of the Kansas Academy of Science, for their valuable work in the several departments of the Board, and for the uniform and hearty co-operation they have ever manifested in our labors.

The gentlemen named in the resolution were re-elected to the positions they respectively held last year.

The following gentlemen were elected as members of the Board: John Kelly, of Sedgewick, O. D. Harmon, of Linn, S. T. Kelsey, of Reno, Joshua Wheeler of Atchison, and W. P. Popenoe, of Shawnee.

The officers of the past year remain the same, with the exception that Hon. G. W. Glick, of Atchison, succeeds Hon. E. H. Funston, as Vice President.

The President and Secretary were appointed a committee to appoint a Taxidermist to the Board.

The question of special crops must be considered. How can I grow several crops that

will follow in succession, and yet which will not interfere with each other, which will give constant employment, and from which an income can be derived at different seasons of the year? Then, there is the question of special farming to be considered. For what are my lands best adapted? What can I grow the cheapest and the best? These questions must of necessity be settled by experience; and success will attend the farmer who, after carefully considering and adopting a definite line of action, sticks to such a system of cropping year after year, whether the prices that he obtains for his crops are low or high. Has not a reputation for producing a number one product of a cash value; and will not persistent effort and the mastery of the minutest details of the business, be ultimately crowned with success? It is by carrying out the foregoing suggestions that farming can be made to pay, not only this year, but in years to come. The leading question in determining our course of action for the present year is, will we profit by the experience already gained, and so direct all future efforts as to make the farm pay better the present season, than in any of the preceding ones.—Colman's Ruralist.

Now, there is scarcely a quality of activity, shrewdness or skill which gives success to the commercial man but could be more profitably employed on the farm. There is really more speculative genius required in the latter than in the former position, and much greater facilities afforded for its development. A merchant may be deceived in a purchase, and his goods may in consequence lie for months, perhaps years, in the shelves. But the farmer's purchase means simply the production of his soil, and a mistake here means not only an immediate loss directly, but also a continued and augmented series of losses from the same by repetition, if not properly and opportunely remedied. A poor farm implement may not only cost more than the necessary expense it by a better one, but may also hazard an entire crop, by its failure at the required time.

Again, in the selection of animals for the moulding and formation of a herd, where can greater skill possibly be exercised. All these require foresight and taste, judgment and wisdom, which no man ought to despise. But the farmer being more a seller than a buyer it is in the latter capacity he is called on to exercise more than an ordinary degree of commercial skill. He should not only know how to sell, but when to sell, and the training requisite to give him such knowledge, implies a much greater breadth of research, observation and calculation, than is usually attained by the ordinary merchant. An intelligent and successful farmer ought to be, and indeed most frequently is, a man of much deeper thought and penetration than an equally successful shopkeeper. The one draws his knowledge direct from nature's storehouse, and traces the commerce bearing upon his particular branch to its source, implying an acquaintance with the crop-raising of all the leading countries of the world, its probable results as affecting that of his own country, and the consequent figure which should to a large extent rule the market. The latter's stock of information is much more superficial and transitory here to day, away to morrow. The one replenishes his store ever from the fountain source, the other mainly from the chit chat of his customers as they drop in from day to day. Can there be any question then as to which position offers the greater chance and opportunity for the practice and development of all those qualities which combine to mark the perfect man?—Canada Farmer.

Farm Stock.

For the Kansas Farmer

SOME POINTS IN THE TEXAS CATTLE TRADE.

BY A. H. SMITH.

NO. 1.

The ownership of cattle in Texas is decided by registered marks and brands. To get a mark or brand registered, one must own ten head. Anything one year old and over, belongs to the man who will brand or mark it.

It is necessary, therefore, for a man owning cattle, to mark his calves to keep others from appropriating them. A yearling is called a "Mavric;" a two year old and over is called a "Conscript." Some cattle live and die conscripts. Cattle branding is a trade which gives room for excellence, as well as the printing business, or any of the mechanic arts.

An expert will mount a trained horse, and while running at full speed by a yearling or even a two year old, will catch it by the tail and with a quick jerk, as his horse passes it, throw it to the ground, dismount and catch it before it can get up; he will then tie it and build a fire and heat a horse shoe, or any old iron he may have with him, and write the brand very much as you would mark a grain

mark with a paint brush. When many are to be branded, they are taken to a rancho and corralled.

Cattle run at large winter and summer, without care or feed.

The man who goes to Texas to buy cattle, is kept by cattle men free of charge, until he gets ready to leave.

County inspectors are elected, and no man who buys cattle is allowed to drive them out of the State, unless he has a tally list, signed by the inspectors, who give such tally list by direction of the man who sells. He keeps a duplicate, which is put upon the county record. This is their safeguard against theft. But the law is often evaded by thieves, who drive west and cross the line by stealth. Men bringing large herds, will steal a few hundred, and when the tally list is called for, present those they have, and sometimes pass without detection. May be officials are sometimes a little corrupt. They are in some counties you know.

It is not infrequent for one man or firm to own from 100,000 to 200,000 head of cattle, with a range area of two or three counties.

Wages in Texas, in the cattle business, are about twenty-five dollars per month, everything found.

The Indians and the Texans are continually "at outs," and find their greatest enjoyment in taking each others scalps. While there are a great many people who deserve sympathy, there are many more who are equally with the Indian in fault. They consider the murdering business a game at which two can play, and seem to take to it by mutual consent.

The settlement in the cattle district of northern and northwestern Texas is at ranches from twenty to thirty miles apart. Troubles with the Indians make condensation necessary.

You may be surprised to learn that there are plenty of women here; some born and raised at these ranches. Their customs differ from the ways of the women of the Kansas capital, as much as do the general customs of the two localities. We are to a wonderful extent the children of circumstances, and even women with their natural modesty, are not exempt from the powerful influence of their surroundings. A woman in the unsettled districts of Texas will put her revolver and carbine on and travel independent of escort, bold in the faith that with her steady nerve and true and tried shooting friend she is as safe as any one.

We will give an account of the trail and driving in another article.

South Haven.

FATTENING CATTLE.

In fattening animals, time is often a matter of importance to the feeder. Sometimes a month gained, is equal to 20 per cent. greater weight at a later period. Cooking food renders its constituents more soluble and digestible, therefore more rapidly entering on flesh and fat. As a condiment and appetizer for fattening animals, molasses has no equal. A small quantity of sweet upon hay will cause a greater quantity to be eaten with relief. We have often tried molasses upon poor animals with great satisfaction. A poor horse will show a change in condition in a few days. Molasses is not only an excellent condiment but an excellent food; and being so soluble and assimilable that it produces an immediate effect upon the condition of the animal. Three pints may be fed to fattening animals per day, but to cows and breeding stock it must be fed sparingly, and not more than a pint per day to a cow, as too much sweet will prevent their breeding. When necessary to use straw for fattening stock, the use of molasses diluted with 8 to 10 proportions of water to wet the straw before steaming, will be found to render it very palatable, and cause it to be eaten, incorporated with other fattening food, as readily as hay.

Some noted chemists have supposed all starchy food to be converted into sugar by the action of the stomach before it becomes assimilated as food. Perhaps this will account for the remarkable effect of sweet food on animals. (Stewart's Price Essay)

Why Johnson's Ram Failed to get a Premium.

Our country fair is just over; but Johnson's Cotswold Ram did not take the prize that was offered for the best animal of that kind.

Judge Pitman was chairman of the committee on rams, and he manifested the deepest interest in Johnson's ram; indicating clearly that if any sheep ought to take a prize that one ought to. Johnson's ram was in a pen by itself, with a high board fence, and before adjudicating the prize the Judge thought he had better go in and make a close examination of the animal for the purpose of ascertaining the fineness of its wool, etc. As soon as the Judge reached the interior he walked toward the ram, whereupon the ram began to lower his head and to shake it ominously. Just as the Judge was about to feel the fleece, the ram leaped forward and planted his head in the Judge's stomach, rolling him over on the ground. Before the Judge had time to realize what had happened, the ram came at him again, and began a series of butts each given with the precision and force of a pile driver. It butted the Judge on the back, on the ribs, on his arm, on his shoulder-blades, on the bald place on his head, on his shin, it butted his nose, it butted his watch into a mass of loose cow-wheels, it butted his spectacles off, it butted his high hat into black silk chaos, it butted him over into the corner and up against the fence, then it butted four boards of the fence, butted down another of the committee, butted three small boys into fits, butted the money-taker at the gate, and then fled out into the air. The Judge did not distribute the prizes that day. When they collected him from the various parts of the pen they wiped the mud from his trousers and the blood from his nose, and sent him home with a pericardial stomach-ache and a determination to start after that wandering mutt the first thing in the morning with a shotgun. (Max Adler.)

Stock Raising in Prince Edwards Island.

The Colonial Farmer, of Fredericton, after giving a full account of the recent Annual meeting of the Halifax County Agricultural Society, offers the following observations:

We are glad to see that so great an interest is taken in agricultural affairs, in the sister province; that gentlemen holding high positions in society and in the civil service do not consider it beneath their dignity to give their sympathy, and, when necessary, more substantial aid, toward elevating and advancing this great interest.

The improvement of the stock of the country, appears to be the great aim at present, and is indeed of the highest consideration, as, without it, very little successful farming can be accomplished. The position which Prince Edward Island sustains today as a grain producing and stock raising country, is largely due to the wise provisions made by the Government for a Stock Farm, and although there are no direct returns or profits arising from it, still it has been the means of increasing the wealth of the country generally. The farmers of that favored island have been able to secure, at very little cost, the very best breeds of cattle, and the neighboring Provinces have looked towards it frequently as the source from which to replenish their stock. The effect of all this is, that while Prince Edward Island proudly boasts of possessing better stock than any of the other Maritime Provinces, many of the farmers are wealthy enough to enjoy some of the elegancies and luxuries of life, and thus return, in the shape of taxes to the Treasury, a sum equal to that expended by the Government for the purchase of stock, and in sustaining a Breeding Farm.

Abortion in Cows.

Wm. T. Smedley, of Chester county, Pa., says he has been greatly troubled by abortion, and noticed that cows suffering from a relaxed condition of the bowels were more subject to the disease; he used great caution in giving them salt or relaxing food in November when the trouble is most common. He also used assafetida as a remedy, giving a piece as large as a shellbark once a week, cut in thin slices and mixed with meal. From some cause, the disease in his herd has greatly abated for two seasons, while it prevails as largely as ever with his neighbors. Medical writers agree that scouring, or a relaxed condition of the bowels, or any other cause producing weakness, has a tendency to aggravate or occasion the disease. No certain remedy has yet been found. Farmers must not expect physicians to prescribe drugs which will prevent abortion. If careful management and feeding, with uniform, gentle treatment, with stables and yards where the cows can lie down and get up, and move about without straining or slipping, do not banish the disease from the herd, they had better be replaced with healthy animals. We have known several cases of abortion produced by cows slipping upon a stable floor that was very smooth and had an inclination of three inches in the platform. (Ex.)

New York State Dairyman's Convention.

The Fourth Annual Convention of the New York State Dairyman's Association commenced its session at Binghamton, N.Y., on Wednesday, the 10th ult. The attendance was good, delegates being present from various parts of New York and the adjacent States. We quote from the N.Y. Times, President Willard's address.

Mr. Willard after some preliminary remarks, proceeded to show, by statistics, the progress of the dairy interest. In 1863 the associated system began to move forward in earnest. About 110 factories were erected that year, and the whole number in operation was only 200. We were then exporting about 40,000,000 pounds of cheese and 23,000,000 pounds of butter. In 1869 our exports of cheese were only a trifle over 9,250,000 pounds, and butter about 2,500,000. Our cheese exports from 1869 to 1868, were increased at the annual rate of 7,500,000 pounds. At the end of 1873 the annual exports of American cheese to Great Britain amounted to 104,000,000 pounds, an increase of 64,000,000 pounds in ten years. But of this, 20,000,000 pounds came from Canada. In addition, we exported about 10,000,000 pounds to other countries than Britain making our total annual exports over 90,000,000 pounds. The Canadians up to 1868 purchased their cheese from the United States. Our bill on Canada for cheese, in 1865, amounted to \$200,000, representing about 2,000,000 pounds. It is now estimated that there are 1,200 and upward of cheese and butter factories in New York alone, while the system has been carried into the Northwest on a large scale, and of late is gaining a foothold in other sections, especially in Maine, which offers a good field for its operations.

Milk and Butter.

Statistics show that forty-one per cent. of the milk produced in the United States is consumed directly as food, and fifty-four per cent. for butter. This leaves only five per cent. of the milk to be made into cheese. Now, according to the United States census, the milk cows in the country in 1850 were 6,385,094, in 1860 they numbered 8,581,785, and in 1870 they were 11,003,925, the average increase being less than 2,500,000 cows for each decade. In other words, the increase of population is at a greater rate than the increase of dairy stock. For the purpose of showing the great tax on our dairies to supply the needs of home consumption, he gave some statistics in relation to the butter crop. The annual butter crop has been variously estimated at from 700,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 pounds. This he said, appears to be a low estimate if we are to take the figures sent out by the New York Butter and Cheese Exchange. A committee of eminent merchants was appointed by the Exchange to consider the subject of classifying and grading butter, and the committee, in their report, state the census statistics of dairy products are in complete and defective. A more reliable estimate is that made by an experienced and careful statistician, which the committee in force, making the annual product of butter to be 1,440,000,000 pounds, which at thirty cents per pound, amounts to \$432,000,000. At the rate of 200 pounds to the cow, it would require 7,200,000 cows to make the annual yield of 1,440,000,000 pounds. If, as it has been estimated, there are now 18,000,000 cows in the United States, then fifty-four per cent. (the proportion heretofore stated to have been employed for butter) would make the number a little over 7,000,000, cows. He spoke of the rapid increase of butter consumption in this country, and attributed it, in part, to the introduction of the creamery system, and as a consequence, the general improvement in the quality of butter. He said that the price of butter had been gradually advancing abroad, and that, owing

to scarcity and great demand for it during the past year in England, prices had advanced to 170 shillings sterling per cwt. in the finest grades. This price it would seem, offers an inducement to us to export.

He referred to the demand in the West Indies and South America for dairy goods, and believes that New York will be more and more the chief distributing market of the world for dairy products, and will largely control the prices in all other markets.

Letters from the Farm.

THE DESTITUTE FRONTIER.

EDITOR FARMER:—The inquiry comes to me often; "Why are people on the frontier so destitute of clothing? The grasshoppers did not eat up their clothes and bedding. If they are not very improvident they ought to have something on hand for an emergency."

In replying to this inquiry, I desire to say first, that some people here as well as elsewhere are improvident, but that is not so universally the case as to explain the general need at this time.

1. Pioneers are usually poor men. That may be their misfortune or it may be their fault.

It is a fact that most folks when fixed to their hearts content prefer to stay where they are rather than risk the discomforts of a new country. And poor men do not usually have a large surplus of clothing.

2. The conditions of living in a new country are very wearing and tearing on clothes and bedding. Traveling long distances by wagon; camping out; living in the rudest huts; making beds on the floor or on the ground, and constantly doing the roughest work; these are conditions which few pioneers escape and which are not at all conducive to durability of garments.

3. These two causes make their need of a fresh supply each fall more imperative than in an older community. Add now the total destruction of the principal crop, corn, before industry has become diversified, before the ground is ready for wheat, before a surplus of provisions has been laid up, and people are not able to buy any clothing. Then when our zero weather comes they must suffer unless relieved.

Do they deserve to be relieved? The fact of suffering is enough to appeal to the benevolent heart, but if I mistake not the frontiersmen have another plea which is worthy of being heard; and that is the value to the country of their work. Would Eastern Kansas like to see the frontier deserted and the line of settlement thrown back a hundred miles? Would Missouri like to see Kansas depopulated? Would Illinois like to see all the country west of the Mississippi river return to primeval desolation? Whatever our motive may be we are in fact working for ourselves alone when we subdue the prairies and expel the buffalo and grey wolf.

When the government, that is the country, gives us 160 acres apiece for improving it and living on it five years, which gets the best of the bargain? In my opinion the country makes more than the individual does out of that transaction. But I forbear. I only wish to say that the destitution both of food and clothing on the frontier, is real, and general, and great, and springs from causes for which the people are not to blame, and it is the interest as well as the duty of the country at large to relieve it and keep the pioneers at their post.

R. B. FOSTER.

Osborne City.

For the Kansas Farmer.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I see in your issue of Dec. 30th, a system of finance for our nation, (by J. G. Otis), and I have waited to hear some of our financiers give their opinion of it. I even sent it to one of our congressmen, asking him to give his opinion of it, either privately to me or publicly through the prints; but as yet have seen nothing pro or con.

Is it beneath the notice of our great men? or is it so much to the disadvantage of moneyed men, that every body is afraid to give their opinion of it, or is it an impossibility under the present circumstances to put such a system in operation?

The working men's convention in the east recommended something like it over a year since, and the Iowa State Grange through a committee, suggested something similar last year; but I have seen no review of any of their recommendations.

It is a fact, that the farmers and the working class have to pay for all, is not their interest worth looking after? It is a fact that capital has the advantage of labor in every particular and not the least is the gain on capital employed. A farmer may have \$10,000 in a farm and the things necessary to run one, and he cannot make more than three or four per cent. on his investment and labor with his hands and head, while a banker with the same capital can make from 25 to 50 per cent. and remain idle two-thirds of his time.

Would it not be better for our government to loan than borrow? and if it is a fact that our present circulating medium (gold and silver included) is not in reality worth what it is called for, only as *Uncle Sam* puts his fingers on it, and says you shall take it for so much; can he not make such a circulating medium as recommended in the above system just as good as our present one, and loan it to those that want it at figures they

can afford to pay, and receive the interest to run his farm; and put those revenue collectors and others to work to produce something that would add to the wealth of the nation.

The system under review is simple, and the interest would easily be collected through our county and state treasurers at a very little expense to the government, and then it would be flexible so that the circulation need not be too large, nor yet too small, to do the business of the country, and it would be safe, we would not be afraid of the banks suspending, nor would the farmer have to pay more than he can afford, for the funds he needed.

Is it not a fact that high interest is the curse of our country, it makes high taxes, high freights, and makes rogues, for those who cannot pay so high an interest, and pay it lawfully, will try to escape paying it altogether by some dodge or other.

I hope some good financier will tell us how this system can be carried out and pledge himself to carry it out, and we will elect him president in 1876.

These are the views of R. A. GRANGER.

Salina, February 7, 1875.

SOME OF OUR TROUBLES AND SOME SUGGESTIONS.

EDITOR FARMER:—I have read agricultural papers ever since there were any to read, and have been greatly benefited by them, they tell us all about how to set hens, raise calves, preserve manure, which crops are most profitable and how to grow them, most of which we have known and practiced for the last 40 or 50 years, and with greater success, so far as profit is concerned, years ago than at the present time. This fact is not alone due to poor farming and the consequent wearing out of the soil, many things have changed, and we begin to think it is time our agricultural papers would change their sphere somewhat. Among a large class of farmers they are dependent upon wholly as newspapers as well as agricultural papers, and if the farmers need advice in anything else than how to farm, it should reach them through their own papers, and in my opinion what they need just now is not what to grow nor how to grow it, but how to dispose of it profitably after it is grown, how to pay bonds, and four times as much tax as we used to, besides fifteen per cent. interest on money with which to cultivate and improve a mortgaged farm. Or rather we want them to tell us how to free ourselves from having to do these things.

Let us take care of the farms a while, (in good seasons we glut the market), while you tell us how to legislate, that is what we want, it is not as to how farm, it is legislation.

I have lived in this state ten years and in that time the protective tariff for manufactures has cost me \$4,000 or \$400 a year; when the Assessor comes around, he takes our land according to the work we have put on it, the harder we have worked the more tax we must pay, and when a year comes in which we have nothing to show for our work, the speculators idle land next to ours goes on increasing in value and we must pay our tax all the same.

Thousands of millions worth of personal property escapes tax, but that found on farms is never found in that list. If we could pay a tax on our gross income only, we should not be sold out when a hard year comes, and we believe the average income of farmers would be much larger than it is under the present system of taxation, and the government would be better off.

In 1870 there were reported twelve millions of persons in all occupations, nearly six millions engaged in agriculture, does it not seem strange that these six millions cannot secure some law in their own interest? Will not the agricultural papers help us in this our greatest need? We believe the KANSAS FARMER understands the situation, and rejoice that it has assumed so fearless a championship of our cause. Agitate the subject until farmers are convinced that they can make farming profitable if they go at it rightly, and that nobody else is going to do the work for them. Once convince farmers that their interests can be enhanced by organization and there will be no trouble about organizing them, croakers to the contrary notwithstanding.

Organize at the ballot box, and elect men to office who have the same interest at stake that we have, and in a short time manufacturers would be unable to buy our law makers, and make money in the transaction.

It don't suit the politician, the land shark and the money grabbers to have the farmers instructed in anything but agriculture, and although we acknowledge that to be in its infancy and the need of agricultural literature to be great, we have poor encouragement to improve our system of farming, while infamous laws and oppressive legislation is grinding us harder every year. We have allowed other interests to have it all their own way while we are left out in the cold, we want to know how to legislate; let us hear through the FARMER.

Yours, etc.

A. LEWIS.

Olathe, Johnson county, Kansas.

Summer County Kansas Jan. 30th 1875.

ED. FARMER:—Will some of your readers inform me where the seed of Alfalfa Clover can be obtained, and also at what price? What kind of soil is best adapted to its growth, also the time and best manner of sowing? If any one can answer the above questions through the FARMER, they will confer a favor upon several in this part of the country.

G. E. MEKKER.

From Douglas County.

As the winter lengthens out, and feed for stock becomes scarce, there are many in this part of the State who are about to the "jumping-off" place and do not know what they are going to do to meet the necessities of the near future. I presume such is the case in most of the eastern counties. That some additional aid, to any that is as yet contemplated by the Legislature, will have to be extended not only to the west, but to eastern counties is very evident, else man and beast will feel the bitings of hunger; and no doubt thousands of dollars worth of stock will die even in this part of the State unless some means can be devised to procure some grain to feed them. Our wealthier class of farmers are able to help themselves and no doubt will do so. But that class which has struggled with the adversities of life and come out "second best" with large families of dependent children and a few poorly fed horses and cattle as the only apparent capital with which to start life anew in the spring is the one which my observations, as a physician practicing extensively in the country, gives me unmistakable evidence is even now knocking loudly at the threshold of sympathetic humanity.

M. A. O.

Educational.

EDITED BY PROF. J. B. HOLBROOK.

UNWISE RETRENCHMENT.

Paraphrasing Mr. Greeley's theory of re-sumption, the way to retrench is to retrench. The present legislature is in the retrenching business. It is determined to retrench, though the heavens fall; though twenty thousand constituents starve and freeze and die; though the State go forth as a mendicant, begging at the kitchen door of sister States for a crust of bread; though its dependent children walk the streets of eastern cities, entreating the stranger with "Please, sir, give us just a penny, our Legislature is retrenching."

Retrenchment is wise and judicious; that is there is necessity for wise and judicious retrenchment. It is possible to conceive of extravagant retrenchment, however paradoxical the words may sound. The Legislature is in the extravagant retrenching business this winter. It has intrenched itself so far behind the breastworks of retrenchment as to be unable to distinguish friend from foe. If it sees a head, it hits it, no matter whether it is the head of Shamus O'Brien, Dr. Slop or Dr. Johnson.—No animal can see its own head. The Legislature now proposes to put a double head upon education. Education steps up to the Legislature with her hands full of good things with which to feed the minds of the retrenchers; she is discarded simultaneously by Senate and House. Without even noticing her sex, they level their blunderbusses, and fire. The Senate propose to cripple the State Superintendent, so that he will be compelled to remain in Topeka to do clerical labor. The House are prohibiting County Superintendents to visit schools.

Now the chief function of the State Superintendent, is to travel throughout the State, disseminating educational principles, presiding over institutes, gathering information from personal observation of the workings of the school system, so that he may understandingly and wisely make such recommendations as will be for the greatest good of the people.

We doubt if any member will dispute the importance of this function. Our State Superintendent is eminently qualified to perform this duty. No State in the union has an educational officer better endowed with heart and head to do a great and glorious work; and still the Senate proposes, for the sake of saving a few hundred dollars, to hide its educational light under a bushel, to debar this officer from performing the very duties which he was elected to perform; to deprive the State of the use of his learning, eloquence and administrative ability, by shutting him in a chamber of the Capitol to tabulate statistics, figure discounts and write letters. We ask the House to give this portion of the Senate retrenchment bill, calm consideration before they submit it to the Governor.

The House of Representatives propose to reduce the Salaries of County Superintendents, one half. To give its proposition the color of justice, it relieves the Superintendent from the duty of visitation; it would reduce the salary a half and the duties nine-tenths. The actual office work of the office ought to be done for two hundred dollars in any county in the State. The office work is the smallest part of the work; and, though important and necessary to education, it is no more so than the duty of visiting schools. This much of the retrenchment policy of the Legislature is a retrograde movement in education. It is a direct attempt of unthinking, harrassed and bewildered representatives to meet the economical pressure of the times. It is the indirect attempt of demagogues to ride into popular favor over the ruins of the most cherished institution of the people. We ask the Senate to consider well before they join the House in making this office a barren office, fit only to be cursed out of existence.

The salary bill of the Senate also reduce the salary of the State Superintendent to \$1,500. This, in concert with the cutting off of traveling expenses, belittles the office so that it will be unworthy the ambition of competent men.

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and, I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the Syllabus in each of the aforesaid entitled cases, as the same appears on file in my office.

Witness my hand and official seal hereto.

[SEAL] fixed at my office in Topeka, this 1st day of February, A. D. 1875. A. HAMMATT

The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year	\$2.00
One Copy, Weekly, for six months	1.00
Three Copies, Weekly, for one year	5.00
Five Copies, Weekly, for one year	8.00
Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year	15.00

ADVERTISING RATES:

One Insertion, 30 cents per line, nonparel type.
One Month, 15 cents per line, nonparel, each insertion.
Three Months, 15 cents per line, nonparel, each insertion.
One Year, 10 cents per line, nonparel, each insertion.
Special Notices, 25 cents per line. No advertisement taken for less than one dollar.

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS.

In the Breeder's, Nurseryman's and Seedmen's Directories we will print a card of three lines for one year, for \$3. This will give advertisement to the card of nearly 500,000 copies during the year, the best offer ever made by a first-class weekly paper.

The Distribution of Seed by the Department of Agriculture.

An appropriation of \$30,000 was made by Congress for the purchase of Seed, to be distributed by the Department of Agriculture in Kansas and Nebraska.

This Seed is now being sent out over the State in the usual small packages of the Department.

Secretary Gray, of the State Board of Agriculture has asked the Commissioner to turn over this Seed in bulk, to be distributed by him in such quantities as will be of practical utility to the farmers.

There has always been a great deal of humbug connected with this National Seed House, and at this time, to have corn and oats etc., sent to farmers who are entirely without seed, in quart packages, is too absurd and ridiculous to be amusing. The State Grange at the late session, asked our Congressmen and Senators to use their influence to have our great National Seed Bureau turn over to the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, in bulk, all Seed due to Kansas under the appropriation.

Just here, while upon this subject, we should like the privilege of rising in our place and asking just what practical benefit the Country derives from our Department of Agriculture? The Seeds distributed are no more reliable, or are they newer or of more value than those sent out by any of our large Seed-houses. The statistics are unreliable guess work of irresponsible correspondents and the agricultural items given in the monthly reports are little more than a rehash of the agricultural press of the country. Any system of crop statistics, to be of advantage to commerce and to agriculture, must be correct. To secure such, would require ponderous and expensive machinery in all the States, from State officials down to townships; and as this is out of the question, at least in our present financial condition, we are unable to determine just what important benefit is derived from our Department of Agriculture.

The Meeting of the National Grange.

The National Grange met at Charleston, South Carolina, Feb. 8d, and adjourned Feb. 16th, 1875. The following were the important acts of the session:

The Executive Committee was empowered to select a point, other than Washington, at which to establish the Headquarters of the National Grange, which will probably result in the selection of St. Louis. It was voted that the sum of two dollars and fifty cents be returned to the treasurers of the State Granges for each subordinate Grange in their States. This money was voted as a loan without interest, to be returned at the call of the National Grange. The dispensation and membership fees remain as heretofore which is undoubtedly in violation of the wishes of the members throughout the country. The ritual remains unchanged. District and County Granges are now recognized, in the constitution as amended. The National Grange will hereafter meet on the third Wednesday of November. Resolutions favoring Congressional support to Tom. Scott's Texas Pacific Rail Road scheme, is the most unaccountable action taken by the Grange. Resolutions were passed against granting extensions of patents also asking Congress to repeal all taxes on tobacco, and also to open the mouth of the Mississippi river for large sea-going vessels. A committee was appointed to consult with the managers of the Centennial Exhibition to be held in Philadelphia in 1876 and to make such arrangements with them as to give to agriculture a representation. Two additional members were added to the executive committee. The greatest harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout the session. The people of Charleston gave the delegates a most hospitable greeting and entertained them with that generous good cheer in the bestowing of which, none can excel the southern people.

The reports of the officers of the National Grange show the order throughout the Country to be in a most flourishing condition. The present growth of the order is at the rate of 400 new Granges per month. We had hoped to see a simplification of the ritual, the reduction of the dispensation fee to \$5.00 and membership fee to \$3.00. The abolition of all degrees beyond the fourth, and making eligible to any position in the Grange all fourth degree members. We yet hope to see these reforms, without special degrees or privileges being conferred upon any member who happens to be selected for master. Throughout the west the membership does not run so much

to ritualism as to business. The perpetuity of the order does not depend upon increasing the ceremonies and degrees but upon practically demonstrating the utility of the organization by developing its business features, its educational and social claims. We believe it the imperative duty of those who are called upon to fill the offices of the Grange whether State or Subordinate to address themselves more thoroughly than heretofore to the practical work for which the organization was created.

FARMERS AND LEGISLATION.

It has no doubt occurred to most observing men that the sharp jobs which are worked up in counties whereby in the past, bonds were voted, special privileges were obtained or profitable contracts secured for public work, in which a vote of the people was necessary that they are always managed by those who live in and around our little and big county seats and the expectations of success are based upon the well known apathy and lack of attention as well as ignorance of the farming community regarding their political affairs. Every important business interest is organized watching its rights and aggressive to demand legislation that will add to its profits. This is so of counties, and further up in State and National legislation it is all the more apparent. There is not a corrupt job, a dishonest senatorial election or rail road legislation in the interest of the companies, that the large element of farmers, to be found in every legislature especially in an agricultural State like Kansas, that is not made use of, to vote down their own interests at the beck and nod of leaders who laugh at their ignorance and stupidity. The wily demagogue with a sweet sugar plum for the "noble calling of agriculture," flattering the "honest yeomanry" thus secures the passage of measures that too late are found in direct opposition to the rights and interests of the laboring masses. Money is always able to employ skilled lobbyists and feed attorneys who with a sympathetic shake of the hand declare the one ambition of their life is to be a farmer. The great need of agriculture, indeed of all labor, is organization. Less than thorough, intelligent and determined organization for defense against unjust and for aggressive legislation will not secure needed reforms in the interest of labor. Until the farmers who yearly assemble at this State Capital as representatives organize for co-operative and united effort upon subjects which directly concern them they will be used to a greater or less extent in the interest of capital and the monopolies.

Uniform Text-books for Schools.

We had hoped to see some legislation this winter, making it obligatory upon School districts to select text books for their schools, which could not be changed for three or five years. The necessity for this law is apparent to all who have had to purchase every year for their children, some new series of text-books. Almost every teacher has his preference among the numerous readers, geographies, histories, arithmetics, etc., which are published as text-books, and in many instances, upon taking charge of a school, without consulting the convenience, wishes or lack of means of these sending children to school, orders a change of school books, in the interest of his favorite author. Sometimes this change is made in the interest of some school-book publisher. If the text-books were adopted for a term of years, and the school board empowered to purchase the books, they could be secured at wholesale rates and from twenty five to forty per cent, thus saved upon first cost. This law has been in operation with success in other States, and its adoption here would save to the people many thousands of dollars annually. We believe a law upon this subject would meet with general approval among our people.

THE CHEESE ARISTOCRACY BILL.

The *Atchison Champion* of Feb. 19th says: "The KANSAS FARMER denounces House bill No. 356 as a 'legal subterfuge with an agricultural title,' and says that it ought to be entitled 'An Act providing for a landed Aristocracy.' It is entitled 'an Act to encourage the manufacture of cheese and growth of stock.' The FARMER's objections to it seem to be well taken. We have read it and put it down as a fraud."

That the attempt should have been made to legislate special princely privileges to men who own 4,000 or 20,000 acres of land, is not at all surprising, when it is remembered that the whole tendency of legislation, national and State, has for years been to give subsidies and special and unjust privileges to money, to corporations representing large aggregate capital. We have no fight against capital, as such, but against the tendency, dangerous and wrong in principle, of special and class legislation, to give to capital special rights, we always have and always shall denounce as subversive of Republicanism. We acknowledge a call from Dr. Jno. Swinburne, and after a friendly discussion of an hour, upon the merits of the bill and our comments last week, we are frank to say, that while we believe Dr. Swinburne able to do a great deal of good for Kansas, with his large wealth, we are yet of the opinion that our estimate of the bill published last week was right and just.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

We have examined the report of our State Board of Agriculture, which was kindly forwarded to us by Secretary Gray, and we unhesitatingly pronounce it the most complete and valuable report of the kind ever issued by any State Board of Agriculture in this country. The report is entirely unlike the ordinary report, in its scope, and treatment of our products, resources and the possibilities of the State. The Statistical tables give evidence of an immense amount of labor, all beyond doubt the most accurate yet compiled in the State. The introduction of Township and County maps in connection with the description, is an original and valuable conception. This is the fullest, most reliable and in every way the most valuable work which can be placed in the hands of persons who contemplate emigrating to Kansas.

Minor Mention.

Regalia Journals etc.—The firm of Folger & Bain of Leavenworth have made further reductions in the price of the Regalia Jewels, seal presses, Badges ballot boxes, etc., etc. send for new list.

Knox Nurseries.—Vincennes Ind., J. B. Simpson, proprietor—wholesale price list received. This Nursery has been in successful operation for 25 years.

The Daily Pioneer & Sentinel.—The *Pioneer & Sentinel* of Fort Scott have consolidated. Bate & Sargent proprietors. Weekly, \$3 per year, Daily \$4 for cash. We wish you success gentlemen.

From The National Quarterly Review.—We take the following review of Clark's new method for the piano forte. Embracing all the improvements in the Technique of the Instrument; an Exhaustive Analysis of the scales and chords and a careful selected series of studies from the greatest masters. By Hugh A. Clark, large 4to., pp. 256, Philadelphia: Lee & Walker. Price, \$3.75.

"The title page here copied is highly laudatory, but we cheerfully admit that the work has abundant merits to justify even its author's enthusiastic estimate. Those of our musical friends who are best qualified to form an opinion on the subject, pronounce it greatly superior to the 'New Methods for the Piano,' heretofore in use. But the latter should now be rather called the 'Old Methods,' for it is proper to say that they are much behind the time in several essential particulars; although constantly advertised as 'New,' thereby deceiving many who cannot afford to lose the money."

The Kansas Democrat.—Messrs. Peacock & Sons, late of Independence, Kansas, have removed the *Kansas Democrat* to Topeka, where it is now published, weekly, at \$2.00 per year, cash in advance. The Democrat is the exponent of straight, old fashioned democracy, and as such, maintains its principles, in a manly and courageous style. We wish you success gentlemen. We have, however, no use at all, as far as we are personally concerned, for Bourbon-states-rights-democracy, but as long as men advocate honestly and conscientiously, their political principles, as we believe these gentlemen are doing, without becoming the organ of cliques and rings, their journal is an advantage to the people, and we heartily wish all such journals, of whatever political complexion, success.

THE attention of parties wanting Cane Seed is called to the advertisement of the Blymer Manufacturing Company, in another column.

MORSE not MOORE.—Captain O. E. Morse Representative from Linn county has been so persistently reported as Moore, since his election, that his friends have come to doubt his identity. Capt Morse's Tax bill is one of the most important measures introduced this session and will probably be the means of entirely reconstructing our present tax laws, which allow about one half of the property, by one subterfuge and another to slip through without being taxed.

Special Offer.—The KANSAS FARMER and the *Topeka Daily Blade*, will be forwarded one year, postage paid, for \$3.50. Specimen copies of the *Blade* may be had by addressing, J. CLARKE SWAYZE, Topeka, Kansas.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF TOPEKA.—The *Commonwealth* publishes the following dispatch: Washington, D. C., Feb. 10, 1875.

Bill passed Senate this morning locating the public buildings at Topeka and appropriating ten thousand dollars for the purchase of a site.

A fine opportunity for a young man to go into business, is offered in our advertising columns to-day. To a party desiring to sell good stock, and convert it into a pleasant and profitable business, a fine opportunity is offered. We know the parties are of the highest respectability.

The machinery for the manufacture of gas for the use of the State Insane Asylum is now arriving, and that institution will soon discard the use of kerosene and lamps, and use a great cause of constant watchfulness and anxiety to those having charge of the patients will be removed.—*Miami Republican*.

SPRING ELECTION ABOLISHED.—We publish elsewhere the law doing away with the spring election. There certainly never has existed a good reason why all township, county and State officers should not be elected at one general election. This measure was in-

troduced by Senator Maltby of Johnson county, and ably sustained by him.

GILMAN NURSERIES, GILMAN, ILLINOIS.—W. H. Mann & Co., proprietors have forwarded some Orange seed which is to be sold for the benefit of the Kansas relief fund. They have also placed several bushels of seed on sale with the *Prairie Farmer* Company for the same good purpose. This generous and public spirit merits the consideration of our people.

OFFICE OF F. H. DUMBAULD, chairman of executive committee, Jacksonville, Neosho county, Kansas, January 19, 1875.

American Oleograph, Co., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

DEAR SIRS:—Your copy of Grange picture has just come to hand, and I will say it is a good representation of the Grange in session, and it will make a desirable certificate for members of the Grange as well as a nice ornament for every parlor and Grange room.

Yours, F. H. DUMBAULD.

AN IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.—The executive committee of the State Grange will issue in a few days an important circular, giving full directions for shipping grain in bulk upon which they are now able to pay freights out of the recent appropriation of \$5,000. There is no time to be lost in securing and distributing the seed for spring planting. The time is almost at hand when this seed is needed.

A SPLENDID GIFT.—The enterprising seedman Mr. John Kern of St. Louis has tendered the Governor 30,000 packages of garden seeds to be distributed among our more needy citizens. This is a noble gift and will no doubt be greatly appreciated by our people. We hope it may prove to Mr. Kern as "bread cast upon the water."

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—We are sorry to say to many of our new club lists that we are unable to begin their subscriptions as they request with the beginning of the year, as the first four numbers are entirely exhausted. We began the year with a large edition expecting it would last as long as new subscribers would want back numbers. We have increased every issue and we are glad to say to our friends that the clubs are yet coming. We will send the back numbers as far as we have them. All subscribers will be entitled to one year of 32 numbers.

R. D. HAWLEY of Hartford Connecticut, has favored us with a copy of his beautiful price-list and catalogue of seeds and agricultural implements. Mr. Hawley's friends are increasing in Kansas, as they yearly become better acquainted with his seed. A specialty of this house is Onion seed which can be relied upon as true to name and FRESH. Send for the Catalogue.

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, KANSAS CITY, MO.—This enterprising firm are rapidly extending their trade in agricultural implements and seeds throughout the West. A newly printed catalogue and price list of 60 pages, illustrated with cuts of implements, and wagons of all kinds together with prices will be a great convenience. The catalogue also contains a full list of garden and field seeds, short directions for sowing and planting the same, and valuable table hints, etc.

RELIEF AGENT.—Mr. W. M. Chalfant having been properly commissioned relief agent for Barton county, passed through Topeka a few days ago on his way east to solicit aid for his county.

W. H. BANKS & CO., OF CHICAGO, ILL.—Is one of the largest agricultural, seed and implement houses in the whole country. They are large dealers in all kinds of machinery and Hardware, specialties. This firm is one of the old reliable houses to whom orders can be sent for anything in any quantity with an absolute certainty that they will be fairly and honorably dealt with. The Thomas Harrow advocated by them in this issue, is the best implement of the kind we have ever seen or used.

Mr. Adams, of Sumner county, in sending his subscription says: Please send me the KANSAS FARMER for one year as we think it the best Grange paper in the State.

Mr. Collins, of Labett county, has a two year old thoroughbred Short-horn bull raised in Kansas, weighing 1810.

Bellevue.—Mr. William Stewart, proprietor of Bellevue herd of Short-horns, near Franklin Grove, Lee Co., Ill., as was announced in our last issue, will dispose of his entire herd, consisting of about 90 head, at the Dixon Fair Grounds, Dixon, Lee Co., Ill.

We think it is commendable on the part of Mr. Stewart in taking his herd to this point, as it is so easy of access by two of the leading Railroads of the West, viz: Chicago and Northwestern, and the Illinois Central. Mr. Stewart is one of the most determined and enthusiastic breeders in the country, and his sale being the opening one of the season, and at a slack season, we expect to see a large concourse of breeders at the sale. We are not at this time able to give any of the details of the herd further than it contains some of Mr. Geo. M. Bedford's noted Duchess Louans, some of Mr. Murray's Miss Willys, or Ladies of Racine, as they are called, at Slausondale. Young Marys, Phyllisses, Strawberryberries, etc.

THE "Seed Annual" of D. M. FERRY & Co., Detroit, Mich., is advertised in our columns. This house ranks second to none in their trade, and our readers can rely on the Seeds they procure from their house. Write to them and get the "Annual" FREE.

SHALL THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BE SUSTAINED?

Since the grant by general government by which the Agricultural Colleges were brought into existence, the people have watched with interest the struggles of these schools towards a practical solution of the problem of industrial education. The old school educators believing that all things pertaining to education by some divine right belonged to them, at once undertook to give these institutions the routine drill and direction of all our classical schools. The result has been where the old school classical educators secured possession of their Agricultural Colleges they became simply ordinary institutions of learning with a slight dilution of optional agricultural studies. Many who saw much to hope for in the future of these schools, if practically directed believed in giving an entirely different direction from that to be seen in our ordinary scientific and classical schools and hence the most vigorous contests have been witnessed in every State between the classics and anti-classics. Here in Kansas it has resulted in the anti-old school classical element, securing control of the institution.

We have always had full faith in the ultimate success of these colleges. Their field of labor is wide and it must be remembered by the friends that to present a course of study where as yet there scarcely exists text books is a task of greater difficulty than it may at first appear to be. The curriculum presented by the Kansas State Agricultural College combines in a large degree the theoretical and practical.

The farmers of Kansas are interested in having this institution preserved and assisting in it becoming a successful school for agriculture and mechanic arts. We wish every farmer and mechanic in the State could read the excellent presentation of this whole subject in the Hand-book issued by the Board of Regents. It gives fully the scope, character and intention of the institution as understood by those now having this important trust in their hands.

COL. COBB'S CONGRESSIONAL RELIEF BILL.

We condense the following information upon the relief secured from Congress.

In this matter, Col. Cobb deserves credit for energetic and intelligent action.

Cobb's Relief Bill.

Below will be found a copy of the relief bill referred to in another article. It has passed both houses:

AN ACT to provide for the relief of persons suffering from the ravages of grasshoppers. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he hereby is authorized to direct the issue, through the proper officers of the army, temporarily, of supplies of food and disused army clothing, sufficient to prevent starvation and suffering and extreme want to any and all destitute and helpless persons living on the western frontier who have been rendered so helpless and destitute by the ravages of grasshoppers during the summer last past, and to report to Congress such issue of food and clothing; and the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry out provisions of this act.

SEC. 2nd. That this act shall expire on the last day of September, 1875.

A Letter from Congressman Cobb.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9th 1875.

To Captain Henry King. My Dear Sir—I went up and saw the president yesterday about the relief bill. It had not reached him when I was there, but he promised to do all he could to expedite matters to get food and clothing to our people on the plains. He will sign it at once and urge the very promptest action under it.

Then I went and saw the Secretary of War and he too promised to co-operate cordially in the very earliest action.

While in the office of the secretary, Gen. Ord, commander of the department of the Platte, came in on the same business. He is very earnest and active in behalf of the poor of Nebraska, and has won laurels in their behalf of little less lustre than those which he won as the patriot soldier in the field.

The suggestion you make as to division here is not practicable. You gentlemen engaged in this noble work in Kansas, must attend to this, and General Pope must help you.

I have done all I can, except to hurry forward the relief; but let me add, that all of our delegation are earnest in the matter.

The destitute in Nebraska, Gen. Ord reports as 13,000.

Yours truly,

STEPHEN A. COBB.

Reported expressly for the KANSAS FARMER.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

SENATE.

Topeka, February 15, 1875.

Mr. Peffer presented the protest of N. B. Blanton, against appropriating \$5,000 to the state grange executive committee, on account of its being a secret organization.

On motion of Mr. Gillette, the resolution relating to the condition of the State, was made a special order for Friday evening at 7 o'clock.

House resolution raising joint committee to enquire into the condition of the Price paid claims was read and concurred in, and Messrs. Peters, Finney and McKillan were appointed to the committee on the part of the Senate. A communication from the governor was read transmitting the statement of F. H. Dumbauld, state land agent, in response to the resolution relating to the 500,000 acres of school lands donated to the State under the act of 1853, divided the land among four railroad companies. Subsequently the grant to the railroads was repealed. But by that time the railroads had sold most of the lands to private individuals. Mr. Dumbauld became state land agent in March 1874. He has found out to the State only about 5,000 acres of the land, and of this it is doubtful if a portion of it has not been sold, and the money paid for it. He finds notes for the sale of these lands to the amount of about \$1,000, a portion of which are marked red, and others he seems to consider as of doubtful value. A great deal of confusion and doubt rests upon the entire business of the office of state land agent, as it appears to have been conducted prior to the appointment of the present incumbent.

The bill fixing the fees of sheriffs was considered and its

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

A FEW THOUGHTS ABOUT MUSIC.

The citizens of Topeka were treated last week to a musical entertainment by the Handel and Haydn Society of Lawrence and the Musical Union of Topeka. The exercises were conducted by an able professor and participated in by several others; the concert singers were in excellent training, the instrumental performances were exquisite and by some of the best musicians in the State. The encore after each performance on the programme was long and long; and the entertainment was a grand financial success—this much every one in attendance at the entertainment knows, and if we should close our comments here perhaps our readers would have a more exalted opinion of our musical attainments, but we must confess that we came home feeling very much disappointed; as if we had not heard what we went to hear, had not got what we were hungry for and what we had a right to expect, viz: music.

We had difficult performances, selections from the great masters, wonderful depth and height (if our musical friends will allow such an expression of their taste) of voice, which exhibited almost perfect control and a great deal of practice, but only twice did we hear the expressions, "how sweet" or "how beautiful," all the other pieces were "wonderful" or "splendid" or "that voice is well trained." That ours does not differ much from the popular taste, we are convinced by the fact that the few tenor and soprano solos on the programme were applauded far more than anything else, and repeated efforts were made to recall the singers, because their music more nearly approached simple melody than anything else that was offered. And melody is what the people want, something that we can understand without having spent three years in Germany under a scientific tutelage. There is a kind of music, and it is not the A B C's only that every one enjoys, a kind that lifts us up and out of physical life, that is as wine to the soul and balm to the heart, we had some of it at this entertainment but not enough.

Why can we not have a concert from home talent occasionally that will give us plain, understandable, good music, without so many quavers and trills and operatic variations, without so many "vocal antics" as a friend who sat near us expressed it.

If our musicians could once in a while resist the temptation to show us what wonderful things they can do, and consent to give us plain music they would be greeted as they never have. A simple ballad by a sweet voice, or a combination of a few harmonious voices, has enough more music in it than a chorus of fifty voices, almost all will agree; and instrumental music that expresses either pathos or excitement will touch the heart and exhilarate where nothing else can. Can we not have a concert of such music some time?

If our home talent would consent to try it as an experiment, we assure them on behalf of many who attended their entertainment last week that they would not regret it. The singer who will appear before such an audience and render "Down the Burn Davy, love," or "Kathleen Mavourneen" well, but without too many extras would be applauded to the echo.

When shall we have some music that common mortals can understand?

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN

On the evening of the 17th inst., Mrs. Kingsley of Olathe, lectured in the legislative hall of the Capitol, to a large and sympathetic audience, on the above subject. She exhibited a deep feeling in her work, and a great deal of thought and knowledge concerning the needs of women who are obliged to earn their own livelihood. Her plan for an industrial school for women includes all classes and requires no educational test from students; she desires to see a school opened to which any women, however poor, or, however ignorant, without regard to previous conditions of any kind, will be admitted and taught to work at something, whatever she may choose, or is adapted to and qualified for, that will earn her and those dependent upon her, an honorable living. That there is great and urgent need of just such an institution no reasonable person can deny and we would be glad to see our women's rights men and women, and our philanthropists take hold of the project and help Mrs. Kingsley along.

It is a noble one, and will be, we predict, an honor and blessing to any city which will carry it out.

Our Agricultural College offers a part of the advantages named by the lecturer, to women, but it requires that a good common english education be the condition of admission and that necessarily debars a large class which Mrs. K. desires to benefit, and besides as she graphically expresses it "we want a place where we can go and be miserable together without any body to make faces at us." When we can be brought to realize that our own children, daughters as well as sons may be thrown upon their own resources and the cold charities of the world, with perhaps a family of fatherless little ones to provide for, and to understand that a knowledge of how to make an honorable living is the best legacy we can leave them, the necessity for such a school will not exist, but at present the greatest need

of woman is to know how to work with profit to herself and her employer. Whether she be a housekeeper or a professor, let it be a part of her education to learn to do it right and then her services will always have a cash value. If she is privileged in after years, to dispense them to her own happy household, she is blessed, but we cannot all choose our spheres of usefulness and should be prepared to take the brunt of the battle.

For the Kansas Farmer.

SHOULD MOTHERS READ?

Have not Mothers plenty to do, without reading? Years ago when this was the border, I was talking with a lady, Mrs. D., a neighbor about the hardships and privations of frontier life. I said that more than all the rest was lack of reading matter; she answered, "that is the least of my troubles, I would not read if the house was full of books."

"If you do not read," said I, "what do you think about?"

"What do I think about?" she asked in astonishment, "what do I think about? why bless you; with my house and children I have plenty to think about, and so would you if you done your duty. For instance, how will you make your new dress, will you tuck the skirt, or make it plain? will you make it with a basque, or will you gather the waist? How about your quilt? will you have a fan or feather in the block, and will you make your rag carpet hit and miss or with a stripe? Oh I could find plenty to think about if I were in your place; and your time might be spent more profitably in working for your family than in reading."

I thought of what she said and concluded she was right. She was a model house-keeper; no knees or elbows peeped out at her house so soon were they threadbare than on went a patch; never a shoe went unloosed for want of a string.

She was older and had more experience than I, and I thought I would follow her advice. I had aspired to be a good wife and mother, and would not wrong husband and children by spending time on books which could be better spent on their jackets; so I denied myself time to read even what books I could get and thought I was advancing the best interest of my family.

One day I was visiting Mrs. D., it began to rain; one of the children asked:

"What makes it rain, mother?"

She answered, "God does."

"But how does he do it?" asked the child.

"Why does it rain sometimes and not always? I would like to know about it."

She answered a little impatiently, "run a way and don't bother me, I am busy."

Here was an opportunity to instruct the mind and lead the child to think; here thought I, is a greater omission of a mother's duty than allowing the knee to become even worse than threadbare.

Parents do not do their whole duty if they attend to the physical and neglect the mental and moral culture of their children. The young mind is like a vine, always casting out tendrils, and if it falls to find support, will fall to the ground; but, if a little timely aid is given, how rapidly it will climb and spread.

I heard one of Mrs. D.'s children ask her why the Missouri river was called Missouri.

"So it would have a name, you foolish child what did you suppose it was for?"

Said he, "I thought maybe it meant something."

And he left, no doubt feeling ashamed of his ignorance. Here was the vine reaching for support but falling to receive it. Had she told him that it was owing to a peculiarity of the river, and led him to think of the muddy water, and then went on to tell him of the rise, length and course of the river, what a lesson in geography she could have taught him, for like the parable of the sower, the soil was in right condition and would have brought forth "an hundred fold," and besides she would have led him to think and look for a deeper meaning in the thing around him. I would rather have my child open the door to see what made the music than to be content with the mere fact that the thing was so, without trying to find out why it was so.

I believe as a rule, that the children whose parents do not read and think, can be picked out in school. They can not comprehend or apply any rule they may be taught; they may commit to memory and answer by rote, but it will be like the boy who was required to draw a map of South America, and having done so and being asked by the teacher to explain it, all that he could say was that it was S. America.

He had copied it name and all, and it was well done, but that was all; he comprehended none of the Geography.

How much is often lost to us, because we see nothing but S. America in the map of life.

That a mother may be able to train the young ideas to shoot properly, she must herself be informed; otherwise it would be like the blind leading the blind.

The young mind is very active, it rests to great extent with parents, whether it shall run in the right channel or go aimlessly along.

Parents, by furnishing proper food for thought, can exert a great influence in unfolding the mind.

The adage that children should be seen and not heard, has dwarfed many an intellect; but

while they should be encouraged to ask questions, care should be taken to avoid their falling into the habit of chattering. It is easy for a discerning mother to distinguish between idle questions and earnest inquiry.

Few mothers fully realize their responsibility, and those who do, do not always discharge their duty to the best of their ability. A mother should make the training of her children paramount to all other duties.

Woman's grandest work is to guide the soul and mind aright. It should be her highest glory and ambition, that her son should be an honest man, (which is the noblest work of God,) and that her daughter should be virtuous. "For their price is above rubies."

Some day I will write an article on training children, drawn from my own experience.

Some of my children have reached the years of manhood; others are far down the ladder. I have received much assistance and encouragement from others, and if I can hold out a helping hand to a struggling sister, would I not gladly do so.

Highland, Kansas.

A MOTHER.

THE BATH AND HOW TO USE IT.

We see in one of our exchanges a compilation of facts relative to the use of the bath some of which we repeat for the benefit of our readers. It is certain that nothing subverts the public health better than a judicious use of water. Prudently used the bath is beneficial to all persons, braces the nerves, enlivens the mind, and invigorates the whole body. Used without judgment and caution it may be the cause of serious injury. The usual distinctive divisions of the bath are the cold, the warm and the hot. The effect of the cold is, usually, first, a shock and then a sensation of chilliness creeping over the whole body, the surface appears contracted and shrunken, the skin assumes a bluish tint, caused by the blood being driven away from the surface to the internal organs. In a short time, depending on the coldness of the water, and constitutional vigor of the bather, a reaction takes place the vigor and chilliness pass away, and a pleasant warmth spreads itself over the surface of the body accompanied by a buoyant feeling of lightness and vigor. This is the proper time to leave the bath. Then, with friction and drying with a coarse towel, a generous glow spreads over the surface, the color returns, the pulse becomes full and strong and the bather has a general feeling of comfort and vigor.

But if the bath be prolonged beyond this period of reaction, it becomes injurious. The surface of the body again becomes cold, rigors and trembling supervene, the pulse is smaller and less frequent, the breathing is oppressed and the whole body languid and powerless. From this stage reaction does not occur readily and with persons of weak vitality the results may be permanent and disastrous. Properly used the effects of a cold bath are tonic and bracing. It stimulates the skin, improves the appetite and renders the circulation more hardy and vigorous, hardening the system and rendering it less sensitive to cold or changes in temperature. A person should never take a bath when very much fatigued or exhausted or when very warm. When first used the cold bath should only be tried a very few moments until the bather has tested his ability to resist under it, and afterwards increased gradually. No person suffering under any organic disease should venture on any form of general bathing except under the advice of a judicious physician. The old and very young should commence with a moderately warm bath, decreasing the temperature daily until the cold bath is reached, and this should be done in a warm room. For cold feet there is nothing more effective than a daily plunge of the feet in cold water, with brisk rubbing with flannel after.

THE WARM BATH.

Contrary to that of the cold has a soothing effect immediately upon entering the water. It prompts normal action rather than excites it, and serves to equalize the circulation of the blood throughout the body, its ultimate action being to soothe and refresh the whole system. If one remains long in the warm bath, its soothing effect increases, there is a luxuriant feeling of repose followed by a disposition to sleep and the slight excitement passing away, the system is left relaxed and languid. In the heat of intense fevers, from any cause, there is no greater remedial agent than the warm sponge bath applied to the whole surface, repeating as often as the heat returns.

The temperature of the hot bath ranges from 95° to 120°. It is only as a remedial agent that it is resorted to, the sensations being uncomfortable and even painful.

Although an entire neglect of bathing is deleterious yet an excess in the use of water is even more so, its effects are that the functions of the internal organs are sure to be deranged, pallor, indicative of deteriorated blood, intense nervousness with irritability and sleeplessness follows terminating often in low nervous disease. These conditions are due to the fact that too many of the scales of the scarf skin are washed away leaving the terminal branches of the nerves of the body unprotected of their covering. The remedy lies in a diminution of the number of baths and anointing of the body, in the Indian fashion, with a sweet oil.

A happy medium in the use of the bath, as in all other things, is desirable, each person to study their own peculiar susceptibilities.

Cooking Rice.—Said an Alabama lady, Mrs. Nichols, "The yankees do not cook Rice like the southerners." "How do southerners cook it? It being a southern production, and a staple of southern tables, southern cookery should turn out a prime article," I replied.

"We would put into your oven, a pan with Rice and the requisite quantity of water or milk, and keep it cooking moderately till done—half an hour perhaps—then turn it, without stirring, into a dish for the table. The rich grain, feathery as snow flakes, will be whole, and the skin which forms over the mass in the commencement of cooking, and it can be stripped off before turning out the rice, prevents the escape of the delicate aroma of the rice, and you have a fine flavored food, in the place of the pasty, insipid result of boiling and stirring."

Some of our California friends write back to Kansas folks, telling them not to be in a hurry about coming there; that one is foolish to sell out here to go to California.—Oskaloosa Independent.

New Advertisements.

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

A Man of a Thousand.

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.—When death was hourly expected from Consumption, all remedies having failed, accident led to a discovery whereby Dr. H. James cured his only child with a preparation of Cannabis Indica. He now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of consumption that it does not dissipate: Night sweats, Irritation of the nerves, Difficult Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting of the Muscles. Address Craddock & Co., 1023 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., giving name of this paper.

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OUR NEW CATALOGUE, 150 pages, containing the greatest variety of Garden and Flower Seeds, and the best strains of home grown seeds for Market Gardeners, Family Gardens, Amateurs and Florists, sent free to all who apply. Hovey & Co., 55 No. Market St. Boston, Mass.

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Hosack Thornless Blackberry.
Quality and productiveness unequalled. Hardy. Never has winter-killed. One plant by mail, 50 cents. 5 plants, \$2.50; 15 plants, \$4.00. Full history, plate and testimonials free to all. Address FRANK FORD, Bayview, Ohio.
Discount to granges and dealers on large orders.

Allen's 1,000 Bus. Sweet **POTATOES,**
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We breed nothing but imported and standard fowls. Will sell for 1915, eggs from the following varieties: Popeye, F. H. Dumball, J. B. Shaffer, Executive Committee: A. W. Starnes, Treasurer; S. H. Downs, Secretary.

Light Brahmas.....G. Vitt's strain
Dark Brahmas.....McCabe's strain
Buff Cochins.....Skinner's strain
Partridge Cochins.....Gavitt's strain
White Cochins.....McCabe's strain
Black Spanish.....Hughes' strain
Brown Leghorns.....Staple's strain
White Leghorns.....Staple's strain
B. B. Red Games.....Blush's strain

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

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

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Energetic canvassing agents in every town and county west of the Missouri river to introduce one of the best selling articles ever invented. It is needed in every household. Business light and profitable. Exclusive territory given to good agents. Circulars free. Apply at once to
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Pure Bred Stock.
To reduce stock, we will sell at the following VERY LOW prices: Our stock has been carefully selected and bred from the best strains in the country:
Berkshire pigs, two to four months old, \$5 each; \$11 per pair.
Southdown Sheep (early lambs) rams or ewes, \$10 each.
Brown Leghorns, Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Sebright Bantams, B. B. R. Games, Rouen and Cayuga Ducks, \$5 per trio; single fowls \$3 each.
A few Bronze Turkeys and Embden Geese, \$5 per pair; \$9 per trio.
Two pairs of Pekin Ducks at \$10 per pair. Eggs in season.
Orders booked now and stock shipped at once, or when the weather will admit.

James B. Williams & Son,
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Office, 147 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.
Surveys made for Bridges, Water Power and for Water Supply. Plans, specifications and estimates prepared. Work superintended if required.

Good, Pure Garden Seeds,
grown by J. B. ROOT, Rockford, Ill.; also, for S. L. Allen's "Planet" Hand Seed Drills and Wheel Hoes, that took the First Premium at the Kansas State Fair in 1874.
Sample machines to be seen near the Times office, North Topeka, where orders will be received for them and all kinds of Garden, Flower or Field Seeds, at wholesale and retail rates.
Catalogues and price list on application. Prices and terms to suit the times. C. H. BARTON, Special Agt. Postoffice box 306, North Topeka, Kansas.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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1. What the student knows when received;
2. The time he will remain;
3. The use which is really made of a given science in his proposed occupation, the studies being so arranged that, at the close of each year, he will have gained that knowledge which is of most value in his business.

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

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which amount is paid in advance.

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A membership fee of..... \$1.00

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Total cash paid..... \$4.50

A policy is then issued for 8 years, and a premium note taken for the remaining 2 years..... \$5.00

Total cost of insurance for 8 years..... \$9.50

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

Membership fee..... \$1.00

Premium for first year..... \$3.75

Total cash payment..... \$4.75

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