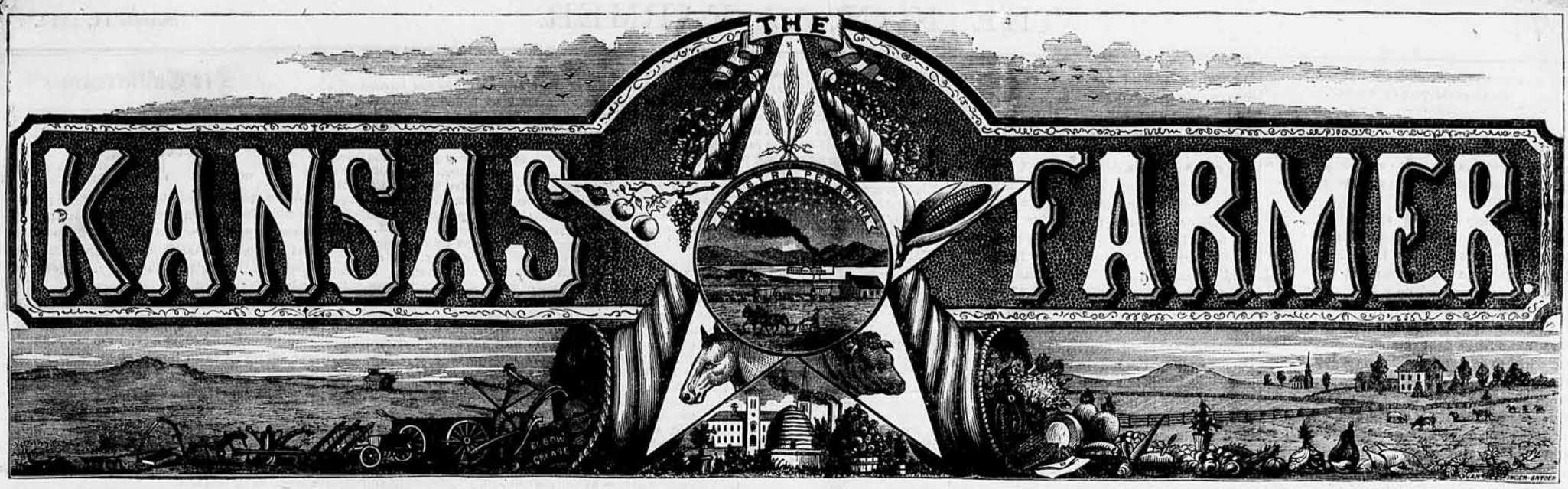

ESTABLISHED, 1863. TOPEKA, KANSAS, MARCH 11, 1874. VOL. XII, NO. 10.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

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OVERSEER—Wm Sims, Topeka.
LECTURER—John Boyd, Independence.
STEWARD—E. D. Smith, Jewell City.
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POMONA—Amanda C. Rippy.
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W. P. Popenoe, Topeka.

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C. D. Brodbent, Wellington, Sumner Co.
S. J. Carter, Coffey County.
Mayor Crowell, Cherokee County.
J. O. Savage, Republic County.
Levi Wilson, Leavenworth County.
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S. T. Kelsey, Hutchinson.
George Noble, Lawrence.
Thos. A. Osborn, *Governor*, } *Ex officio.*
W. H. Smallwood, *Sec. of State*, }

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VICE PRESIDENT—J. D. Meador.
SECRETARY—M. Cameron. Lawrence.
ASST. SEC.—O. Badders.

Northern Kansas District Fair Association:—

PRESIDENT—Geo. W. Glick.
SECRETARY—John A. Martin, Atchison.
Comprising Atchison, Brown and Doniphan counties.

Kansas Agricult'l and Mech'l Association:—

PRESIDENT—Levi Wilson, Leavenworth.
SECRETARY—C. W. Chapin, Leavenworth.
Comprising Leavenworth and part of Jefferson counties.

Kansas and Missouri Fair Association:—

PRESIDENT—B. F. Helper.
SECRETARY—J. B. Campbell, Fort Scott.
Comprising Bourbon and Crawford counties, Kansas, and Barton county, Missouri.

Officers of Kansas State Stock Growers' Association.

PRESIDENT—R. W. Jenkins, Vienna, Pottawatomie co.
VICE PRESIDENTS—O. W. Bill, Manhattan Riley co.
Fred E. Miller, Manhattan, Riley co.
SECRETARY—Jason Yurann, Blue Rapids Marshall co.
TREASURER—J. F. Wyatt, Pavillion, Wabaunsee co.
EXT. COM—James P. Shannon, Otter Lake, Pottawatomie.
Wm. Mitchell, Wabaunsee, Wabaunsee co.
J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Shawnee co.
A. L. Stephens, Circleville, Jackson co.
The President and Secretary *ex-officio.*

Horticulture.

For the Kansas Farmer.

TREELESS PLAINS. NO. III.

BY B. W. JOHNSON.

Because it has been found that in those regions where there is the most rainfall, there are found the largest forests, yielding the largest and most valuable timber, it is not perhaps to be greatly wondered that many persons of excellent information have been led to think that the timber covered the abundance of moisture, rather that the abundance of moisture is a condition precedent to the growth of timber.

The basin of the St. Lawrence river is the region of country which receives the most water in a year of any in the United States, unless, perhaps some portions of the Pacific coast from Sitka to the mouth of the Columbia river, rival or exceed it in this respect; within this basin, large bodies of water are collected in those vast lakes which find their outlet through this river. The area of this basin is 480,000 square miles, of which 98,800 or about one-fifth of the whole, is under water, and distributed in a way to send its vapors over the largest area. The approximate mean volume of water issuing from the mouth of the St. Lawrence, I have not found given in any work at hand, but that it is large is apparent from the width and depth of its mouth. Within the basin of the St. Lawrence is found the most extensive forests of the continent; and here the largest and most valuable timbers are found. The forests of Maine are excellent and the timber of valuable kinds in ship building, and its rainfall is large. The rainfall at Portland is less than at Baton Rogue, La., being 43 inches at the former and 60 at the latter. And yet Maine is more heavily timbered than Louisiana. The difference is not in the rainfall but in the evaporation of summer. The rain of Loussiana falls in winter, while the rains of Maine fall in summer, and the east and southeast winds carry fogs over Maine to the coast of Washington territory and British Columbia. The rain charged atmosphere, sent by the warm Pacific along those coasts, has reared magnificient forests on the Pacific slope.

Let us now institute a comparison between the western plains and the upper Mississippi, and the Ohio regions. The basin of the Missouri contains 51,000 square miles, its mean annual water discharge through the river, is 120,000 cubic feet per second.

The basin of the Arkansas, is 180,000 square miles, its mean flow per second is 63,000 cubic feet.

The basin of the Red river is 97,000 square miles, its mean flow per second is 57,000 cubic feet.

The basin of the upper Mississippi is 169,000 square miles, and its mean discharge 105,000 cubic feet per second.

The basin of the Ohio is 214,000 square miles, and its mean discharge is 158,000 cubic feet per second.

As for the purpose of more direct comparison we express decimally the mean flowage to each square mile, we find the results as follows:

The Missouri discharges 23 of cubic inches, of water to each square mile, the Arkansas 35 the Red 58, the upper Mississippi 62 and the Ohio 74.

We see by these figures, that the Ohto and upper Mississippi discharge three times as much water from a square mile as the Missouri; and we may further note, that the more near the Gulf a stream is the more water falls to the square mile.

It will strike our observant readers that the distribution of timber within these several basins, bear to each other a similar proportion, though the lack of definite data, precludes exact statements.

While I have called attention, so far, to the general fact, that the absence of timber on our plains, results as a necessary consequence, of the dryness of our atmosphere, I think it may not be amiss to call the attention to some of the details of the laws and processes which bring about this result. In doing this, I can but lament that the study of meteorological phenomena, is so greatly neglected, that the data for precise statements are not at hand. If this most important branch of learning received its just share of investigation, a few years would place it at our disposal facts which would enable us to foretell the time ot the coming of total and positive drouhts, in time to know how to be prepared for them, with the same average certainty, we may of a coming eclipse, If we would organize meteorological bureaus and corps, send out exploring expeditions to observe meteorological phenomena, as we send them out to observe the transit of Venus, we should not have long to wait. If our associated press dispatches came to us with accounts of the weather, the course and velocity of the winds, the temperature, humidity and pressure of the atmosphere, they would do much towards hastening this result; and the news be just as valuable, and more saleable, as the present accounts of murders, executions, embezzlements, petty fires and petty small talk of still more petty politicians. To-day, if we knew, what the advancing sun is doing in the way of lifting water for the upper currents of air, what degree of precipitation was going on south of the Red river, the depth and bounadries of the snowfields which lie along the upper plains, far away to the north and west of us, I could predict with an accuracy corresponding to the accuracy, and definitness of the data, the general features of the rest of the meteorological year; and by the time of the vernal equinox, whether corn is a safe crop for the ensuing year.

The laws which determine our seasons, though not yet fully developed, are not nearly as complex as we are apt to believe.

The meteorological year begins with us, with the autumnal equinox, or perhaps, for fear of being misunderstood, I should say about that time. At that time our fall winds set in, the wind blows many days at a time, with a violence we can, if old plainsmen, well understand and verify from observation.

These winds are the upper return trades, brought by the retreating sun, so low that in our latitude, they blow a considerable portion of the time, as southwesterly surface winds. They attain their period of greatest regularity and constancy, near the middle of October, in this latitude, (40 north). At this time, the interference from north winds gains upon them, and by the middle of November, they are no longer able to overcome the "polars" sweeping down the plains. At a much earlier period at the foot of the Rocky Mountain ridges the polar wind have driven them back, or compelled them to go aloft, and so winter sets in much earlier nearer the mountain.

It is, I believe, a recognized fact of the upper plains, that the principal snowfalls upon those region occurs, either in the autumn or early in the spring. But the snowfall will not be great in either season, unless, these return trades come freighted with moisture They cannot be so freighted as to drop their wealth as snow on those plains, if, during the whole season of the flow, they are borne over dry-highly heated plains contiguous; but on the contrary, they pass over, and what should be our snows, are sent over the great northern divide, to find their final return to the sea of waters by the way of Hudson Bay and the Arctic ocean. If this calamity befalls us, as the result of the autumnal movements, what may we expect in the spring? If in the spring, when the south winds come on us again, the same causes exact a like result must follow; and what happens late in the season. There being no snow scarcely in the mountains, the multitude of streams which continue to pour their burdens into the Missouri, the Arkansas and Red are lightly laden. The surface of the ground on these uplands is dry, and the north winds which might else, condense rain, from moisture laden south winds, are so dry that the winged masses can retain the whole burden without precipitation. In such a case, the drouth would be extreme, extending in the case supposed through the whole meteorological year. It is an old saying of the oldest plainsmen, that if there is no flood in the Missouri, there will be no corn in Kansas. Let us follow now the converse supposition. If, with the the earliest setting in of the return trades on the Texas coast, they pour volumes of water upon the lower plains, and the fall sets in wet and continues so, and these snows and rains south of the northern divide is large, we may expect abundant rains in the spring. The Missouri and her tributaries have their June rise, redistributes and reprecipitates this water in abundant showers over the rejoicing earth; and if the area and depths of these upper snowfields have been considerable, these blessed results are continued into the summer, sufficiently far, that our corn silks, tassels and fills to bounteous fullness. The dry season of that year will be short, and little injury results from it. How like the law of harvests on the Nile; and yet how few have learned it, or profited by its teachings.

[Concluded next week.]

For the Kansas Farmer.]

"THE TREELESS PLAINS"

Reply to C. W. Johnson.

BY S. T. KELSEY, OF HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Mr. Johnson, article No. 1 on the "Treeless Plains," is well written and gotten up with a good deal of ingenuity, but he fails to prove *any theory.*

After "swinging clear round the circle," and showing us that our situation is such that we cannot hope for moisture from any source to bring us rain, he straightway admits thet "we have an annual rainfall sufficient for tree growth.

We get the rainfall notwithstanding "we have no hope of moisture from the Pacific," and "when we turn to the Atlantic for relief," we get but little there. Moisture can't come down from the north to help us out, and when it would come up from the Gulf "it flows off to the north east, while the polar currents hug along the Rocky Mountain slopes carrying drouth and cold," and thus cut off by *high mountain ranges* and *adverse winds* with no ray of hope that Mr. Johnson can discover. I feel when he informs us that the rain does really fall "sufficient for tree growth," like asking him to put up his "atlas" and joins us in hymns of praise to Him from whom all blessings flow.

But he says "does not fall at that season of the year when it is most available." Let us see about that.

The rainfall for the state of Kansas for the four growing months of May, June, July and August during the four years from 1867 to 1870, rnclusive, compares with the rainfall in the state of New York as follows:

Total rainfall for each month during the four years.

May—Kansas, 19·54 inches—New York, 18·17 inches.

June—Kansas, 18·57 inches—New York, 15·16 inches.

July—Kansas, 20·12 inches—New York, 14·23 inches.

August—Kansas, 23·73 inches—New York, 14·34 inches.

The total rain fall during the four growing months of each of the four years above named was as follows:

1867—Kansas, 19·01 inches—New York, 17·80 inches.

1868—Kansas, 21.21 inches—New York, 15·82 inches.

1869—Kansas, 24·16 inches—New York, 15·83 inches.

1870—Kansas, 17·64 inches—New York, 12·42.

The total rainfall during the four months for the four years was

Kansas, 82·02 inches—New York, 61·87 inches.

Excess of rainfall in Kansas over the rain in New York, 20·15 inches.

Now if this rain fall is not at the season of year when it is most available, will Mr. Johnson please tell us at what season of the year he would have it fall to make it most available.

I should remark here, that table the years above named, for comparison because I have not the reports of other years at hand, not being at home; but I think they are about a fair average of any number of years, and New York is selected as the very spot where they should be blessed with an abundance. The great lakes lie on the north and west. They can "turn to the Atlantic for relief," and are in the track of the Gulf currents that "flow off to the north east, scattering plenty in their course."

Having doubtless convinced himself that his rainfall theory don't work right, he takes a new turn and settles the whole question in a single sentence, as follows:

"Rainfall in *general* corresponds with the degree of moisture in the air but, it is the all absorbing qualities of our mild summer winds which has prevented our sylva from having an existence." Then it seems we are not ruled by the general law, but by a special law, which if I can guess at all, is intended to remain in full force and virtue, only until the little Colorado land grab and water steal bill, can be put through congress.

I never knew (until Mr. Johnson told us of this special arrangement, which has prevented our sylva from having an existence), why it is that trees grow on these poor rocky hillsides of the east, and only grass on our rich western prairies.

The annual burning of the thick mat of grass in a level country like this, and the destruction from millions of buffalo that have ranged over this country, "has been assigned as the cause of the difference.

"Where do find our timber? he asks. We reply, wherever the fire is kept out and the buffalo kept away. This article is written at Syracuse, Kansas, only 14 miles from the west line of the state, and here I find a fine healthy thrifty growth of young timber coming up in places.

Of course, "our heaviest timber is in the horse shoe bends of the streams," and other places where it is protected from the annual scorchings that the prairie fires subject it to in the exposed situations. Is it any wonder that the few trees that have escaped death from these annual burnings, should "hang piteously about these streams," with "dead and stunted limbs on the prairie side all leaning towards the moisture." "The burnt child dreads the fire," and so does the burnt tree and naturally leans to the water for protection. Keep out the fires and the timber growth *always* encroaches upon the prairie. Not a sickly stunted growth, but strong healthy trees which grow here more rapidly than in the timbered countries of the east. Kansas has been settled but a few years. Some forest groves and a great many orchards have been planted. Failures have occurred—as they do everywhere—from neglect, bad management and improper varaieties; but whenever the work has been well done and proper varieties planted, success has been the rule, and failure (if it has ever occured) a rare exception. And our trees have made a better growth, and our fruit is larger and fairer than the same varieties grown in the favored timbered lands of the east.

But he says "may one enquire where are the trees that were planted."

Certainly he may, for we rejoice to answer that they are scattered all over these prairies on our farms and around our homes, in thrifty groves, productive orchards, substantial hedges and beautiful ornamental trees, and if Mr. Johnson had spent a part of the time in planting and tending trees, that he has evidently devoted to looking at that "atlas," he need not now be crying "sour grapes."

The common excuses so "funny to hear," from those who have not the tree, is that they made a great mistake in not planting them when they settled on the farm, and I assure you that the time is shortly coming, when the people shall enquire "where is the man who told us that trees would not grow on these prairies? and the only answer shall be *non est inventus.*

Now, Mr. Editor, there is one point upon which I won't light. Mr. Johnson tells us that "while we are all wild with the hope of changing our climate by tree planting * * * I propose to maintain that the climate change must be wrought first." Is there not behind this little climatic change that must be wrought first, a little scheme for getting a few million acres of government lands (which certain parties are trying to prove just now are worthless) and to rob the *settlers* on the lower Platte and Arkansas of the *water* which belongs to them, by taking it away from its legitimate course and running it up into the country that lies just between, where a wealthy corporation may water these few million acres, making thereof fertile fields and green pastures and much money; while the poor settlers in the valleys below with their supply of water cut off, and exposed to the all absorbing influences of the summer winds may—if their argument is correct—begin harvest and have nothing. The whole thing is too thin, and you better stand from behind that sun.

If Mr. Johnson can prove in his article No. 2—which he promises—from the Flora of Kansas that trees won't grow on prairies, we propose to show from the trees themselves that they will grow.

For the Kansas Farmer.

PLANTING FRUIT TREES.

BY JOSIAH COPLEY.

As the season for this work is at hand, permit one who has had some experience and a good degree of success to say a few words on the subject.

In the spring of 1840 I settled on a good piece of land in western Pennsylvania. The original forest was still on it, so that the first thing to be done was to clear and fence. My operations commenced on a bluff upwards of one hundred feet above the river bottom.

The first thing I did that spring was to clear out a little field for an orchard. The trees had to be brought from New Jersey, and they were nearly forty days on the way. There were no railroads then. As soon as they arrived we commenced planting, and it was done with the utmost care; for I believed then, as I believe yet, that unless a tree is well planted no subsequent dressing can ever bring it right. We dug the ground four or five feet wide and eight to ten inches deep, threw out the subsoil and replaced it with top soil gathered around. Filling the hole partially up, we set the tree, carefully stretching out the roots, and filled up with the top soil and subsoil mixed together, with some water, and then trod down the ground gently. We were careful not to leave any empty spaces around the centre whence the roots radiated. To plant forty trees as these were planted was a good day's work for two men.

None of these trees died except one which was injured in taking it up from the nursery; and not only did they live, but they grew as I never saw trees grow in that country. In due time they began to bear abundantly, and it was universally conceded that there was no fruit in that country equal to what grew on those trees.

I pruned very moderately, and generally in the winter. In the summer I took care to nip off sprouts which ought not to grow. For two or three years I cultivated the ground in potatoes, pumpkins, and once in buckwheat, but never in winter grain or corn. Then I let the ground rest, and quickly it was covered with a luxuriant sward of blue grass. This was not good for the trees; so to kill it I hauled out late in the winter two sled loads of trodden straw from the barn and straw stack to each tree and spread it around as far as the branches extended. They were the large bearing trees. This smothered the blue grass and left the soil soft.

Thus I took care of these trees for a little over twenty years, and well did they pay for that care.

When I was last there—some thirty-three years after they were planted—I found them still flourishing, showing no signs of decay, and many of them of enormous size.

It is true that so much care is not needed in the deep, friable soil of Kansas. But still, too much care in planting can hardly be bestowed.

Where I now live I planted an orchard in the same way, and the growth of the trees is simply wonderful. From the observations I have made, I am satisfied that fruit-growing here will be a great success; and I am also of the opinion that no section of its age in our country ever made such progress in this important business as Kansas.

I have made one observation in the culture of fruit trees which I never saw noticed by writers on horticulture. It is that there is a correspondence between the shape of the fruit and the natural shape of the top of the tree upon which it grows. Thus conical or pear-shaped apples grow on trees the tops of which incline to tower up high. Round or globular fruit on trees the heads of which naturally grow in the same form. The trees on which broad or flat apples grow have low tops, and send out stray horizontal branches. A knowledge of this fact is of use in guiding the judgment in the operation of pruning. Indeed, I believe this law holds in regard to all fruit; or nearly all, especially pears and plums.

Perry, Jefferson co., Kansas.

"TREELESS PLAINS."

BURLINGAME, KAN., Feb. 16, 1374.

EDITOR FARMER:—In looking oven the FARMER of February 11, my attention was drawn to an article entitled "Treeless Plains, No. 1," written by C. W. Johnson. Mr. J. has without doubt, given the subject (theoretically) a good deal of thought, and if his theoretical conclusions will work a practical demonstration, he certainly will prove to many of us Kansas farmers a benefactor of no mean type, when he warns the farmers of Kansas not to sink much money in the ground in trees. We all know that there has been, already, enough money sunk in Kansas speculations, consequently do not feel called upon to pronounce every man a croaker who says disparaging things against the upbuilding of our ambitious state. Time will not permit me to follow Mr. J. through his theory of "trade winds" at present. At some future time I may take up his theory and expose the fallacy.

Mr. J. uses the following as a clinching argument, he says: "Look at the scanty timber growth that you have, where do you find it? Not upon the ridges and crests, but in the little valleys of streams which flow water through the entire season. Where do you find the heaviest tree growth, in horse shoe bends of these same streams and points of sharp southern bluffs, where by screening from these winds a little atmosphere of moisture may hover, during the hot dry time when no dew falls on our uplands." The above facts, which seem to have acted as the riveting argument to Mr. J.'s theory, have proved the opening link to my action.

In looking upon our streams, skirted with timber, prove to my mind that if this vast, boundless prairie of the west was not at one time covered with a dense forest, it was, at least, designed it should be. It seems to me, that it must be apparent to every mind, that our treeless highlands are directly owing to that fearful igneous element that even at this late day cannot be stayed by the industrious hand of man, but is continually making its destructive inroads, over vast tracts of country, destroying large quantities of young forests, placed there by our "mania" brethren—these very trees that Mr. J. inquires after. The reason for finding "the heaviest tree growth in horse-shoe bends is, nature has thrown a successful barrier in the way of these annual prairie fires. No doubt, at an early day, when the deer, elk and buffalo had undisputed sway over this country, they did much to protect the more exposed parts by frequenting these streams as watering places, and in the winter found there a favorable resort from storms as well as a good supply of nutritious food found along its banks, the disposing of which rendered a most successful fire-break. While Mr. J. has, and continues to look through nature's glass and sees "green" we expect to continue right on in our chosen course—planting forest trees and fruit trees—strong in the faith that in due time, our exertions will be realized.

If Mr. J. persists in paying tribute to Missouri for all the fruit he consumes, that is his loookout. That Mr. J.'s position is not tenable I can prove in a very few words. If he will call upon me, I will show him a maple grove that I planted seven years ago, from mere twigs, and this day's measurement shows them to be 32 inches in circumference. Cottonwood that sprung up in my plowing, eight years ago, now measure 39 inches in circumference. Apple trees that I planted eight years ago are sufficiently large to bear many bushels of apples and the past season, did produce apples which for shape, size and flavor would rank No. 1, in any market. T.

Farm Stock.

For the Kansas Farmer.]

ABOUT SOME PIGS.

BY F. DWIGHT COLMAN.

Apropos of my article on "The coming Hog," I send you the facts concerning four pigs raised by my neighbors M. E. K. Topping. (I will say by the way, that E. K. claims no relationship whatever with the "senator from Maine," but is a modest gentleman and one of the proprietors of the Pomona flouring mills, where was manufactured that famous first premium flour).

They were ⅞ Berkshire and ⅛ Poland-China, and pigged the 20th of last April; were weaned at eight weeks old, from which time up to Dec. 1st, they were fed on corn meal mixed with half its weight of wheat bran and all soured in a barrel with milk, soap-suds and other similiar slops from the kitchen. Of this they were fed two or three times per day, all they could eat up clean. After Dec. 1st, they were given what corn they could eat after it had been shelled and soaked thoroughly in slops from the kitchen as above, until Janurary 1st, when the feed was changed to dry shelled corn, upon which they were kept until February 7th inst., when they were sold, and grossed just 287½ lbs., each, total, 1,150 lbs.—this remember for pigs only nine months and a half old, that had been well cared for but not *forced*, and kept a part of the time in a pen with about a dozen head of other hogs.

Respecting these pigs, Mr. Topping's observations are, that by taking a little extra pains he could have made them weigh 300 lbs., each at the same age. That the dash of Poland-China in them made them better feeders, and more growthy. That they made an unprecedented growth while fed on soaked corn; and that from January 1st to February 7th—the period of their feeding on dry corn—the gain in weight was but slight, in fact scarcely perceptible. That it would have been quite possible to have made them weigh the 1,150 pounds by January 1st—say in eight months.

Now, gentle reader, here is an item or two of practical experience, given without any desire to boast or get cheap advertising for anybody's pigs, but simply to elicit further and more profitable experience on the same important subject, what have you to add to the fund of information?

Furthermore, Mr. Editor, there are a couple of chaps up your way—J. K. Hudson and Alfred Gray by name—who are capable of giving a sight of information on this very subject, and W. W. Tipton down at Burlington, I think could enlighten us somewhat too,

Tune up gentlemen and let's hear from you.

Pomona, Franklin Co., Feb. 20th 1874,

SHEEP HUSBANDRY IN KANSAS.

The following excellent paper on Sheep Husbandry in Kansas we take from the Transactions of the State Board of Agriculture for 1874. The author, Mr. Smith, has the advantage of being practically acquainted with the subject he writes upon:

VICTORIA, ELLIS CO., KAN, Dec. 28, 1873.

ALFRED GRAY, ESQ., *Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture—Dear Sir*: Sheep husbandry, under favorable circumstances and proper management, is the most lucrative pursuit a farmer can engage in. It gives a quicker return for money invested than the cattle trade, and can be conducted with very little hired labor—an overwhelming item to the arable farmer, especially in a virgin State like Kansas, where that article is both scarce and dear at the time it is most required. An impression that this State is not peculiarly adapted for sheep has been rapidly gaining ground of late years among a certain class of men who have watched the dispersion of several small flocks by experimenters, without investigating the causes of their attempt at sheep-craft proving a partial, and in some instances a total failure.

I have proved this matter thoroughly in the western part of the State, and found that in every unsuccessful effort of sheep raising, the fault lay in negligent and injudicious management. The sheep were allowed to roam unrestrainedly over the prairie, and only collected and counted once a fortnight, or when an unusually large number were observed to be missing; and I have known one part of a flock to be found forty miles west and the other part twenty miles east of their grazing grounds. A fence-board corral, open on all sides, and without any covering over-head, has generally been the only shelter erected to protect them from wolves and the inclemency of the weather. Under such circumstances even the most sanguine flockmaster could not anticipate satisfactory results.

Satistical returns report a large decrease in the numbers since 1870, but these returns can hardly have been accurately collected, as there has been a considerable influx into the western part of the State, and only an infinitessimal number sold out of it. Any intelligent and practical farmer, experienced in this industry, can only pronounce one verdict on Western Kansas as a sheep-raising territory, and that a most favorable one. The short, succulent buffalo grass as a summer pasture is unsurpassed, and the blue-joint when cut early and made into hay, is equally beneficial as winter forage in cases of emergency. While corn, at its present price, will pay better to feed the wethers and be converted into mutton and wool, than hauled to the nearest market town and there traded, in lieu of cash, for articles charged in many instances twenty-five per cent. over cash prices. If a few acres of millet or Hungarian grass are grown, and distributed amongst the poorest and oldest broken-mouthed ewes in spring, before an early bite of grass comes, a number of lives will be saved, milk secreted, and the crop of lambs will come healthy and strong, instead of the puny, weakly offspring that mothers too often leave to die when and where they were dropped.

The flock of sheep under my care is owned by George Grant Esq. of Victoria, Ellis county, Kansas, and consists of two thousand herd of Missouri ewes, purchased this summer in various lots, included, as is generally the case in founding a flock of that size, a considerable number of broken-mouthed ones, a flock of pure-bred Cotswold ewes, and two small lots of Lincoln and Leicester ewes. The rams, consisting over fifty head of Cotswolds, Lincolns, Oxford Downs and Leicester, were all imported, and were purchased out of flocks possesing the purest strain of blood in their respective breeds that England can produce. As a guarantee that there is no falsity in this assertion, I may mention that the Cotswold rams, the breed of sheep that has hitherto received the greatest share of the patronage of all long-wools, were purchased of Messrs. Russell Swanwick, of the Royal Agriculture College of England Farm, Barton of Fyfield, Gillett of Kilkenny, Lane of Broadfield, and other breeders whose names are all familiar to the "ramocracy" of the world. The Oxford Downs were imported from Mr. Charles Hobbs, Maisey Ampton, Ewencester, a noted breeder of this class; and the Lincolns are from the famous Biscatharpe flock. The advccation of ram-craft is a science at Biscathrope, and has been conducted with great success for many years. At the annual sale this late season, after a number of rams had been selected, the remaining seventy realized, under the auctionee's hammer, the handsome average of £35.18, or close upon $200 each—a high average, even in these days of sensational prices for blooded stock, and a fair test of the estimation in which this improved breed of Lincoln sheep is held. This strain of blood is distributed all over the pasture ground of Australia, Africa, America, and the known world, wherever improved flocks of sheep exist.

The selection of blooded sires was a *sine qua non* with Mr. Grant in laying the foundation of the flock, and to obtain this object he spent his money unsparingly. The aim he had in view in using rams of undoubted excellence was to progress rapidly in wool, impart to the meat a finer texture, and obtain a greater quantity of fat in the tissues of the animal.

It may be interesting to know how the imported rams have become acclimated on the plains, and the mode of treatment they have received. I left Cardiff with them on the 4th of April last, and only reached Victoria on the 26th of May. They were immediately turned loose on the range, and subsisted entirely on buffalo grass all summer. Six of them were exibited at the Kansas City Exposition and the Kansas State Fair, without having received any artificial food, and carried off the premiums against all comers, both fine and long wools, and were in a condition to justify the assertion that buffalo grass is rich, natural food, and well adapted for sheep. The Cotswold sheep stands unrivaled in the opinion of many flock owners, as the most valuable long-wooled sheep, either for crossing purpose or used as a pure-bred, possessing true from the quality, fleeces heavy enough to satisfy any glutton for wool.

The Oxford Down, a breed of comparatively recent origin, is now attracting much physiological observation, and judicious crossing, it has acquired a distinct type and uniform character, inheriting to a high degree the many sterling qualities of its primogenitors, *i. e.*, the Coltswold and Southdown. Mr. Grant exhibited two rams of this breed at the above-named fairs, and the committee were for a time undecided about awarding one of them the blue ribbon as the best ram exhibited. He is a grand-looking shearling of decided merit, possessing a beautiful uniformly tinted head with a good top-knot, a strait back with well-sprung ribs, is good through the heart, with oblique shoulders, and good loins. His legs are clean and well apart, showing off to advantage whether walking or standing, his handsome proportions, full of symmetry and quality. This breed of sheep is gaining favor, and becoming more widely spread and highly prized. Possessing a hardy constitution, they are suitable for a large and varied range of soils, and can bear close folding remarkably well. The ewes are good mothers and very prolific, producing 40 per cent. of doubles. The staple of wool is fine and close, and it is no uncommon event for a flock of Oxford Downs to shear fom 6 to 8 pounds a fleece.

Owing to inefficient fireguards along the Kansas Pacific Railway (a matter that is recieving the prompt attention of Mr. Dorrance, the highly esteemed superintendent of that section of the road), a prairie fire burned off a considerable tract of country, valuable for winterage, and destroyed a portion of hay that was partially secured. Under these circumstances, Mr. Grant considered it prudent to winter this season where a greater part of the ewes were purchased, some distance east of the future sheep range, and drive them west in the spring. On this account, the corrals I have erected are only temporary, and not so substantial as those to be erected at Victoria. Still, every individual sheep has ample room to rest under cover, without crowding, and are sheltered in all directions from storms. A never-failing supply of water runs through one of the corrals, and is of essential advantage to the flocks. This water issues from a spring immediately above the corral, at a temperature of fifty-six degrees, and has never been known to freeze over one quarter of a mile below the fountain-head, during the hardest winter. We have at this date, the 27th of December, less than one per cent. of deaths since August, and, from their present appearance, I am in hopes of carrying them through the winter with not more than two per cent of loss. We have had only five natural deaths, having lost seven by overcrowding in a railway car and four by wolves before we had erected sufficient protection.

Sixty-four ewes have lambed, and fifty-two lambs are living, and look strong enough to withstand the rigor of winter. This lambing during the winter months is another great cause of failure among speculators who purchase a lot of run-down Missouri ewes in autumn, with the idea of farming them over one year, and without possessing the tenacity of holding on and building up a half and three parts bred flock from them. I kept the rams separate from the ewes until the 1st of December, so that the half-bred lambs will begin coming about the 25th of April; the greater part of them are likely to drop about the middle of May, after a young bite of grass has started.

In a variable climate, such as we experience in the western part of Kansas, the separation of the bucks from the ewes until the proper time arrives, is a most important detail in the management of a sheep flock, and one that deserves the strictest attention; and I can name one flockmaster who lost 700 lambs from inattention to this matter three years ago. I visited his ranche lately; he has profited by his experience, and as already made sheep husbandry on the plains a brilliant succcss.

Mr. Grant, during his present visit to Europe intends purchasing and bringing out with him to Victoria in spring a number of Shropshire rams—another breed of sheep attracting much attention in England, and rapidly ranking as the most important coarse-wool breed of the present day. Messrs. Hoyt and Pierce, of California, selected 126 of them from the most eminent breeders last November, and imported them to that State—a meritorious step in the right direction.

Messrs. Brooks and Church have a well-appointed and well-managed sheep ranche on Wolf creek, about 25 miles northeast of Victoria. They are crossing Mexican ewes with pure blooded Merino bucks, and now own about 4,000 sheep. The results have been highly satisfactory, and a visit to inspect their covered-in sheds and mode of management, will amply repay any one intending to engage in sheep raising.

I am convinced from this short experience that the whole western region lying alongside the Kansas Pacific railway, is one vast sheep range, and admirably suited for this industry in every respect, always providing that sufficient protection is erected to shelter the flock in severe weather. And the day is rapidly nearing when thousands of flocks will dot the surface of what has hitherto been the Great American Desert. Vast herds of Texas cattle have hitherto monopolized those rich grazing regions, but it only requires to prove to capitalists by one or two successful efforts that the golden ball is rolling at their feet in the shape of wool and mutton, and once this fact is proved beyond cavil, as Mr. George Grant is on the eve of doing, these moneyed men will throw their energies to catch it in the direction of this western territory. Should any reader of this imperfect account of Mr. Grant's start at sheep farming embolden them to engage in it in a cautious manner at first, I will be glad to show them our small winter ranche Wakefield, Clay county, where we are wintering 600 native ewes and a bunch of the most level compact and symmetrical Cotswold ewes America can boast of; and also lay before them the cost of corral, cost of feed, herding, etc., and allow them to form their own opinion of sheep husbandry in Kansas. Mr. Grant has already made arrangements to increase his flock to gigantic proportions in spring and early summer. One party has already commenced with 600 ewes on Victoria, and other two gentlemen having determined to enter into the business here with 2,000 each. This augurs well for the future development of this industry in Ellis county. Their intention is to procure the best ewes that can be purchased, use only pure-blooded sires, erect sufficient shelter, and pay strict attention to the herding and management of their flocks in order insure success.

J. D. SMITH.

Report of the Cheese Factory.

H. W. Parker has furnished us with the following report of the past season's operations of the Western Reserve Cheese Factory of this place:

The factory commenced receiving milk and manufacturing cheese on the 7th day of May, the season continuing until Oct. 5, when the factory was closed. Number of days which the factory was in operation was 151; number of pounds of milk received, 700,410; amount of cheese manufactured, 64,482 pounds; amount of butter manufactured, 2,000 lbs; total of butter and cheese, 66,482 pounds, averaging one pound of cured cheese to 10½ pounds of milk. The average number of cows from which milk was received was 300. The value 64,482 pounds of cheese at 10c per pound is $6,448 20. The value of 2,000 pounds of butter at 20c per pound is $400.00—total value of butter and cheese $6,848.20. The average earnings per cow during the season was $22 80. Mr. Parker says: "We will again open the factory for business on the 13th of April next, and continue in operation 200 days. We propose to buy the milk instead of manufacturing it for the farmers. We trust the farmers will give this due notice and be prepared to furnish double the amount of milk they have done during the past season, and thus make the business a perfect success.—*Osage County Chronicle.*

Bee Culture.

For the Kansas Farmer.

BEE CULTURE.

WHO SHOULD KEEP BEES.

A few queen breeders and venders of patent hives advise all men, women and children of whatever profession or calling to keep bees; that any one can do it as easy as rolling off a log, but the contrary has been proven in practice to the cost of many a person.

While I will admit that keeping and caring for a few colonies of bees requires no great expenditure of time or money, I am not of those who advise all to go into the business, for if they do, five of every six will fail. Let no man or woman ever throw away money enough te pay for a stand of bees unless the buyer have courage and patience enough to open a hive in any weather and handle the combs the same as they would open a stable door and clean off a horse or milk a cow.

Niether should any one buy bees expecting them to take care of themselves, for they need care now and then or they soon dwindle away and are gone.

PROTECTION OF THE PERSON.

Every one—no matter whether he lead what is called a charmed life or not—requires the person protected while at work among his bees.

To those who are commencing, and until familiarity causes the loss of fear, a pair of good gauntlet gloves and a veil are necessary but after the fear and trembling occasioned by the thought of opening a hive full of bees has ceased to have its horrors, all protection except the veil will be dispensed with.

A good bee veil is made by taking a yaad of black netting—costing usually about 20 cents—and sewing the ends together thus making a bag open at top and bottom. Then with a half yard of good strong rubber cord, run through the meshes at the ends, you have a veil which will slip on over the crown of an old hat, and by drawing up and tying at the neck, you have all the protection required, for if properly made and adjusted no bee can touch your face or neck, consequently there need be no fear of stings, and besides it is light and one can see through it nearly as well as if not worn.

With the above named requisites one can make up his mind to buy some bees and try his luck—and that word "luck" requires an explanation right here. Luck in bee keeping is simply knowing how to take care of bees and attending to their wants, whenever they require attention—just the same as luck in raising cattle, horses, hogs or any other kind of stock—no work and no bees.

HOW TO BUY BEES.

Always, if possible, buy in the spring. At that time the hives have the best honey in the combs, and the risk of wintering has passed.

If you buy from a man who makes bee keeping a business you will, in nine cases out of ten, do best, for no man wishes to permit a second class stock to go out of his apiary who has his interests at stake.

It is necessary that the hive be pretty well filled with straight combs, and that there be a fair number of bees in the hive—dark combs are no objection. In moving to your house, if in a box hive, turn bottom up. If in a movable frame hive, if not already fixed so they are stationary, have them made so and then ventilate with some wire cloth and carry either in a good spring wagon or pack plenty of hay or straw under and around the hive to prevent sudden jars from breaking the combs. A warm day should be taken for the purpose, because if very cold many are last in wandering about the hive away from the cluster.

One who has never had any experience should not buy more than three or four colonies to begin with and even a less number will generally be better until the few can be successfully managed.

PROTECTION REQUIRED.

Every hive needs protection from sun and rain. A few short boards laid on top loosely with a cross piece under to give an air space is all that is necessary. Confine the boards by laying on top a heavy stone—which, by the way, in this windy country, is of service to keep the hive from blowing over.

Always point your hives to the east, that the morning sun may prevent those which fly early from chilling. With your bees bought, safely home and adjusted in their summer and we will in future numbers follow the subject so that beginners can work as well with them as any one.

How Animals Treat their Weaklings.

Audubon observes that, with the wild-turkey the old males, on their marches, frequently destroy, by picking the head, those which are immature, but it does not appear that full grown and vigorous birds are attacked. The old, sick, and disabled are left continually left to their fate by moving herds of the American bison, and are fed upon by by wolves. That they are expelled by violence is probable, but, so far as we know, there is no positive proof of the fact. It is known that wolves, if wounded, are attacked and killed by their comrades; and the arctic fox, if disabled, is sometimes not only destroyed, but eaten by its companions. One of a school of porpoises at play around a vessel, as we once witnessed, was injured by a pole hurled at it, when it was instantly pursued by dozens of others with a celerity of movement that was astonishing.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Patrons of Husbandry.

To Deputies.

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

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

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

G. W. SPURGEON,
Topeka, Jan. 14, 1874. *Sec. State Grange.*

RECOMMENDED FORM OF CONSTITUTION, By-Laws, Rules of Order, Order of Business, Etc., for District or County Granges.

For the convenience of new District Granges that are forming within the state, and to promote uniformity, as much as possible, the Executive Committee of the State Grange submit the following, and recommend its adoption by the District Granges of the state:

ARTICLE I.

This association shall be known as the DISTRICT OR COUNTY GRANGE OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY OF THE COUNTY OF ....., AND STATE OF KANSAS.

ARTICLE II.

The object of this Grange is to aid Patrons in buying supplies, in selling, in marketing and shipping their surplus products; and for mutual consultation and action of all members upon matters that affect their financial interests, and relate to the good of the Order.

ARTICLE III.

This Grange shall be composed of Masters and Past Masters of Subordinate Granges, and their wives who are Matrons, and such Fourth Degree members (not to exceed three from each Subordinate Grange), as may be elected thereto by the Subordinate Granges of ..... county and others adjacent thereto, as follows: one to every forty members or fraction equal to twenty, who shall be elected by the Subordinate Granges at their last regular meeting in January of each year.

ARTICLE IV.

The officers of this Grange shall be the usual officers of a Subordinate Grange and an Executive Committee of five, two of whom shall be the Master and Overseer. The Executive Committee shall have power to appoint a Grange Agent, subject to the approval of the Council. The Grange Agent shall be the Assistant State Agent within his Grange district, and shall give suitable bonds to the Executive Committee of the Grange for the faithful performance of duty. The officers shall be elected by ballot at the first regular meeting after the meeting of the State Grange in each year.

ARTICLE V.

This Grange shall hold its regular meetings on the .... day of each month, at ....., at ..... o'clock, ... M. ..... members shall constitute a quorum for doing business.

ARTICLE VI.

The Executive Committee shall have the general supervision of the affairs of the Grange; any three of whom shall constitute a quorum for doing business, and shall have power at any time to remove the Grange Agent and appoint some one in his place.

ARTICLE VII.

It shall be the duty of the Grange Agent to receive, collect and forward all orders for goods, under the seal of the State Agency and upon their arrival to see that the same are properly distributed to the parties ordering. He shall levy such per cent. upon goods purchased, and upon products sold through this Agency as the Executive Committee of the Grange shall direct, and at the end of each quarter report the total cash value of such purchases and sales to the office of the Central State Agency. He shall keep a correct cash account of all money received and paid out by him as Grange Agent, and keep his books open to inspection, at all times, by the Executive Committee, and under their direction make arrangements with the retail dealers and business houses of his district for supplying goods to members of the Order. He shall open a stock record, keep prices current from different localities that are deemed of importance. attend to the business correspondence of the Grange, and perform such other duties as the Grange or Executive Committee may from time to time direct; and receive such compensation for his services as the Executive Committee may designate, subject to the approval of the Grange.

ARTICLE VIII.

Any article of this Constitution may be amended or repealed at any regular meeting of the Grange, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, provided notice of such change was given at some preceding meeting of the Grange.

BY-LAWS OF DISTRICT GRANGE.

SECTION 1. Each Subordinate Grange represented in the District Grange shall pay the Treasurer of the District Grange the annual due of ten cents for each member, payable in advance. *Provided*, no Grange shall be compelled to pay over its ten cents due until collected from its own members, and no member shall be entitled to an annual trading ticket the annual due of ten cents is paid therefor.

SEC. 2. Trading tickets shall in no case be transferable, but all members of the Order shall be entitled to one upon payment of ten cents to the Secretary of his or her Grange. All tickets to be stamped with the seal of the State Agency, kept in possession of each Grange Agent, and when so stamped shall be good in ang part of the state. One person is not to be permitted to do business on another's ticket, but each individual entitled shall procure a ticket, of his or her own, which shall be good for the balance of the calendar year for which issued.

SEC. 3. The Rules of Order of the Kansas State Grange, as passed at the session held July 30, 1873, and found in the first article of the By-Laws. shall be the Rules of Order of this Grange.

SEC. 4. The Order of Business of this Grange shall be as follows:

1. Opening the Grange.
2. Calling roll and reading minutes.
3. Report from the Grange Agent.
4. Reports of standing committees.
5. Reports of special committees.
6. Unfinished business.
7. New business.
8. Suggestions for the financial prosperity of the Grange, and the good of the Order.

SEC. 5. The following standing committees shall be appointed by the Master of the Grange:

1. A committee on Crop Reports, and the best methods of marketing products on hand.
2. Committee on Warehouses, Mills, Factories, etc.
3. Committee on Banks, Currency and Insurance companies.
4. Committee on Taxation, Transportation and needed legislation.

SEC. 6. Any of these By-Laws may be amended or repealed at any regular meeting, by a majority vote of all the delegates present.

For the Kansas Farmer.

CHATS WITH PATRONS AND REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BY W. P. POPENOE.

C. W. Reno Co—You ask, can a candidate receive more than one degree on the same evening? Answer. He cannot.

2. Can we give more than one degree at the same meeting?

The Master has ruled that you can, but not on the same person.

3. Can we change the center of our jurisdiction? You *cannot*.

Frank C. Cowley Co—You ask, when can we get Constitution and By-Laws of State and National Grange?

The KANSAS FARMER will issue in a few days, a little work with Constitution and By-Laws of National State and Subordinate Granges, with rules of order and decisions of the Master, which will be just what you want.

2. How do you we take in a person on dimit?

The *dimit* is the petition, on receiving it, appoint your committee and ballot as usual in any other case.

In regard to visitors, they must work their way in regular, no one has a right to vouch for a member of another Grange.

To J. W. Osage Co—Please don't ask to answer a question through the FARMER, when the same is answered two weeks ago. If you have read the FARMER carefully, you will find the same question there. I expect the Editor will think we write for the fun of it sometimes, from the fact that he finds the same questions and answers repeated, as to how the delegates are to be paid.

Let each delegate collect off of his Grange, and the Granges he represented, the amount due him, and receipt to any and all Granges that pay him anything for that purpose; that receipt will be taken by the State Grange in payment of dues. When a Grange sends their Master, and has the funds, let them pay him in full, and send up his receipt instead of cash. If one Grange cannot conveniently pay him, let adjoining Granges assist and deduct, as stated above. We have endeavered to make this plain, as it is a matter of much importance, and not well understood. Any delegate not being able to make this arrangement, will correspond with W. P. Popenoe, Topeka, Secretary of Executive Committee of State Grange.

Geo. W., Lyon—If a Grange has taken members out of your jurisdiction, as you say, your Grange is entitled to their initiation fee, but let the party remain where they are; not strike their names off of the roll. A little care will save dissatisfaction. This Grange organization is a big thing, you must recollect, and some little irregularities will creep in, all of which can be remedied by a little care and forbearance, and remembering the Golden Rule.

A. R., Bourbon Co—Let us have a plain understanding in regard to pay of delegate to the State Grange. The Constitution as amended says, they shall receive five cents per mile for necessary travel, and two dollars per day. So on making your settlement with your Grange, be governed by this, all resolutions to the contrary not binding.

For the Kansas Farmer.

OPPOSITION TO THE GRANGE.

A full fledged member of the grange said to me a few days ago, that he believed it was the policy of the politicians, middlemen and monopolists, to grease the Order of Patrons well and then swallow them—they certainly would have a huge load should they be successful. We cannot but help smiling at the amount of secret hostility which exists in the bosoms of those who are opposed to the farmers and their proposed new departure, or perhaps, the already new departure. Whether the political coyotes are mad because they have not been consulted, or whether at the fundamental principles which underlie this structure, is more than we have as yet been able to fathom. In a prominent daily paper we see that it "pities" the poor farmer, because he was so honest as to believe all others were the same; and flings a few shovels of dirt at those who have voted with us. Could any of these talented members of the quill inform us how to obtain our desired ends only by and through the ballot. We would, for one, be obliged to them if they would labor as zealously to have some of the representative men of their party work for reform for the whole people, as they are to try and pull the scum from our eyes, they perhaps would save a few useless words and perhaps be of some use to us. We believe firmly that the ballot does the freeman's will, as lightning does the will of God; and the only permanent relief must come through legislation, and while the Granges cannot enter into the political arena, we believe they, as farmers, can. We believe it is the wish of those who seek our destruction, to thrust politics into the Order, and thereby hope to see the downfall of the movement.

We have gained a foot hold in nearly every county in the state, and as the spring elections are near at hand, we would advise to draw the lines close as to the meanings of farmers, and anti-farmers and elect our own men to various offices.

BENTON.

THE National Grange circular for January shows a total of 10,862 granges, as against 9,296 in December, an increase of 1,566 granges, Total membership estimated at 780,000. The only States in which there is no granges are Connecticut, Delaware and Rhode Island. The following shows the number of granges in each State; Alabama, 424: Arkansas, 164; California, 129; Colorado Territory, 2; Dacota Territory, 39; Florida, 20; Georgia, 437; Indiana, 862; Illinois, 821; Iowa, 2,000; Kansas, 779; Kentucky, 172; Louisiana, 50; Maryland, 10; Mississippi, 561; Missouri, 1,500; Minnesota, 406; Michigan, 169; Maine, 1; Massachusetts, 19; North Carolina, 139; Nebraska, 370; New Hampshire, 17; New York, 29; New Jersey, 30; Oregon, 558; Ohio, 293; Pennsylvania, 56; South Carolina, 206; Tennessee, 302; Texas, 51; Virginia, 18; Vermont, 42; West Virginia, 27; Washington Territory, 6; Wisconsin, 378.

Topics of the Day.

For the Kansas Farmer.]

REPLY TO MR. JOHN DAVIS, ON TAXATION.

BY P. G. LOWE.

Your issue of the 11th of February, contains what purports to be a reply from Mr. John Davis to my communications published in the FARMER of January 21, and 28; but which in his mad flight takes him on a tour to Europe, and lands him nowhere, as usual. Should he ever become a member of Congress we may expect to see him hurrying away round to the other side of the globe in search of something he "don't want to find," just as he is now as a co-operative farmer in Kansas; instead of trying to alleviate our immediate distresses at home by coming down on the evils existing in our state and county governments, he is all the time time trying to hunt some issues outside. I hardly touched in my letters, anything mentioned in his of February 11. I advocated nothing antagonistic to the poor or in favor of the rich. But Mr. Davis has sense enough to see that he cannot answer the points on which I took issue with him, and so soars away on some other tack—all to attract attention from the main issue. He talks about argument! I here confess that I have neither the time or ability to discuss the national politics of my own country, much less that of foreign one's nor did I refer to anything outside of my own state. I have not half as much interest in the troubles and "marble palaces" of New York as I have in my inability to support my family and pay taxes on my farm in Kansas, and instead of giving a plan of National Government, as Mr. Davis asks me to, will refer him to what I have already said concerning home matters, and suggest that he and all others interested, give their special attention to the reduction of state and county taxes in Kansas, and an honest administration of all our local affairs. But this don't seem to be Mr. Davis' business. He don't want to reduce taxes but has a special spite against taxable property. He despises an accumulation of wealth in any shape. The manufacturing interests of the state get no encouragement from him. They might build up monopolies! No matter how many men they employ or how many families they support—he can't see anything in that. He don't see how an increase of taxable property improves business and the markets, and reduces all our burdens.

And now, comes Mr. Cameron. I didn't say anything about people "mortgaging their property." I don't intend to mortgage mine; and so long as the homestead law holds good the only way anybody can get it from me will be to sell it for taxes. That is the only thing that I fear now. I did't talk about giving anything for manufactures, but did intimate, and will here do so again, that they are a good thing to have, and that it may be advisable to encourage them by such an economical administration of our affairs as will keep taxes low enough so that capitalists can afford to seek investments in our state. Capital is always timid, and seldom changes location without an inducement, and will never come here in any shape with the encouragement that Messrs Davis and Cameron hold out. I think Mr. Cameron did not read what I said, or he would not attribute to me what he does. How he goes off on interest! Why, don't he know that no money is coming to Kansas for investment at six per cent. when the taxes average that throughout the state? Why don't he commence at the foundation and build up, and say to the state, county and township authorities, "be careful and economical and keep down our taxes so people will settle amongst us and go into different branches of business, so as to lighten our burdens and improve our society?" But in the next breath, he promptly acknowledges that he don't want any capital to come into the state. He sees in it monopolies and the oppression of the poor. Now, I don't own any manufacturing stock, bank stock or any other kind of stock, except cattle, hogs, horses and chickens, and not much of that; and have no money to invest, but am simple enough to wish that all the land in my neighborhood may be well cultivated, and that markets may be so good as to make our business profitable; and I know such things are not brought about without the growth of towns and manufactories. I am speaking in the interest of the farmer—the cultivator of the soil—as one raising a family of children in a new country, with no hope before them but agriculture. I am not discussing the troubles and sufferings of the poor of New York, or the non property owners in any place—TAXATION is the question, and it is with the necessities and best interests of the farmers of Kansas that we have to deal—those owning or striving by honest industry to own and maintain homes for their wives and children; and I take the broad ground that any honorable business that employs men, that clothes, feeds and educates the populace and adds to the taxable value of property, reduces our prorata of taxation, and is therefore desirable; and while I would rather see one hundred families settle on as many quarter sections of land with $1,000 each, than to see one man occupy all of that land and invest his $100,000, yet I should not feel badly scared or stand much in awe of the great "land quaker," and would welcome him and his money into the state with pleasure. It is the man that owns the land and don't come here, and don't add to the wealth of the state that I object to, in other words we want all the wealth we can get, and all talk to the contrary is mere twaddle.

Now, since this discussion has taken rather an unpleasant turn, I suggest that, in my opinion, it is no longer profitable to your readers, and ought not to continue to fill your columns to the exclusion of matter of more interest to the general farmer. I am always glad to read what Mr. Cameron says about bees. He is at home on that subject, and his opinions are very sound. Mr. Davis might give us something on nurseries—I believe that is his business, though he keeps very quiet about it, don't like it perhaps. And I may, after spring work is over, tell you what I know of timothy, clover, blue grass, orchard grass, etc., that is in my line. And so, I think, we can all three be useful, even if we don't hammer away at the political anvil all the time. Let us talk about something good to eat if we can't do any better.

For the Kansas Farmer.

WHAT DO WE NEED?

BY S. R. KOKANOUR.

That there is a "loose screw" somewhere is universally believed in rural communities. It is this, whatever it may be, that is taking away much of the profit and pleasure of farming. The remedy is sought in many ways. *Reform* is the watch-word of the day. Many of the reforms sought, if accomplished will no doubt bring much relief. Cheap transportation would prove a long step in the right direction, but it will not be the *panacea* for the evils under which we groan. Quick and cheap means for the transportation of commodities between one section and another of the country, are indispensible necessities to civilization, human progress, and state and national prosperity. Hence the nation and communities are justifiable in aiding the railroad and shipping interests of our common country. But the mistake heretofore, has been in giving too much aid to the railroad companies, the consequence is that in many parts they have become strong monopolies and oppressive hinderances to progress, rather than their promoters of comfort and prosperity they were designed to be. If only one-half of the aid extended to them had been bestowed, and the other half had been given to manufactories and machine shops, the really necessary railroads would have been built, while the productive branches of industry—manufacturers, the consumers of the breadstuff, and raw materials of farmers—would have been built up and distributed more evenly among the frontier farming communities, and much of the present shipping and re-shipping of raw and crude materials would have been avoided.

The problem to be solved is how to get out of the unwelcome dilemma in which we at present find ourselves. While we do everything that we can do legally and consistently to restrict existing monopolies, and prevent the creation of future ones, let us legislate and assist to the greatest extent of our means, to encourage the mechanic and manufacturer in our midst and by so doing bring the consumers of our produce among us, so that we may deal directly with them, and reduce the present very large non-producing army of middlemen. This means will add another source of pleasure and profit to the farmer's vocation.

For the Kansas Farmer.]

RETRENCHMENT.

"A small leak will sink a great ship," says Poor Richard, and judging from the expense of keeping the Ship of State afloat, there mus tbe not only one leak but many and some of them not of the smallest kind. People groan under the burden of taxation, but taxation means demand for money, and demand means expenditure, so high taxes means great expenses. A wise and frugal man, shrewd in his business, to avoid paying heavy bills constantly maturing against him, sees that such bills are not made. To find relief from the burden of excessive taxation, the causes must be removed which makes such taxation necessary. These causes must be found in the condition of things legislative and executive, in state, county and township matters.

First, then our state is burdened with too much legislation. Our laws are made and revised and amended and supplemented till one needs to be an astute lawyer in constant study of them to know what law is according to Kansas statutes. But this could be tolerated if it did not have attendant expense. Thinking one thing is required by law and finding another demanded by some grave exponent of legal authority, sometimes takes a hard earned dollar or two, but the big bill to be met is in the shape of a tax to the amount of a hundred thousand dollars or more annually to pay for this very necessary legislative consideration of the laws, their amending, supplementing, printing, binding, etc.

Now, figures reveal facts, but facts are not always appreciated without illustrations, Let us make a little calculation then:

The population of our state, in round numbers, is 600,000. Allowing five to every family, which is about the average, there are about 120,000 families in the state. Of these, one family in four are not on the assessment rolls, not having sufficient of this world's goods to give them a place there. This leaves 90,000 families, or over a dollar a piece for each tax paying family, as the expense of every session of the legislature. Now, I venture to say not one family in ten, if asked, would willingly pay the dollar to secure the annual session of the legislature, if that was the only way that it could be convened. And judging from the venal character of past legislatures in our state, and the dishonor they have been to us, once in a decade would be sufficiently often for such an assembly.

But our legislature is crowded with business at every session. So it might be if they assembled semi-annually or quarterly or continued in session from January to December, for there are dissatisfied people enough in the state to urge on local bills, to be read, referred or rejected each with its concomitant of a speech or two more or less "windy," and these with "buncome resolutions," personal altercations and occasionally an effort at suitable and necessary legislation can consume any amount of time. It is not by the amount of work done at a session of the legislature but by the amount of benefit that the people may therefrom obtain, that the assembling of the legislature should be considered necessary.

For the state, then, I consider biennial sessions of the legislature abundantly sufficient. Other states have adopted the biennial order and found it wise. Let us profit by their example and save expense.

L. A. S.

IMPRESSIONS OF KANSAS.

EDITOR FARMER. Having missed the train connection at this point and looking up something to assist in passing a few hours of waiting, I have had placed in my hands a copy of your paper. It has proved "a friend in need;" and I feel moved to tell you of the fact, and to say, moreover, that as soon as our location and Post Office is fixed (as yet uncertain, but somewhere upon the plains of S. W. Kansas) we will take steps to make the "FARMER" our weekly guest.

Our impressions of Kansas, so far upon the route, are quite up to previous expectation; yet I hope it will be considered no imputation upon the good people along our way, to say, that several articles and suggestions of the paper referred to, if adopted, would have proved of value greater than the cost of the paper, in several instances. Interior Kansas is, it is true, a *new state*. Her soil is virgin; her *finish* is yet a thing of her future. Yet we have seen, along our course, to-day and yesterday, places said to be from ten to fifteen years old—old enough to blossom as the rose with beautiful flowers and flourish like the garden of Eden, in shrubbery and tree-clump and hedge. But, also, there exists no sign of either

I am no novice in the matter of frontier life; but have assisted in starting a new home often enough to know that nine-tenths of the average delay in changing a claim or a new purchase from its bare and unsightly state to one of cheerful beauty, results from carelessness and not of necessity.

It is true that in many cases the large majority, perhaps, bread is, perforce, the first thing needed and wrought for. But it is also true that there is not one man in five hundred, who cannot, the *first year* find and save odd moments enough to *start* moreshrubbery and ornamental plants about his yard and adjoining premises, than we actually see started in some whole neighborhoods.

I do not want to *scold*; and don't mean to *once*, while on Kansas soil. But I do feel *in earnest*; and many an old resident here would excuse me for it, could he feel afresh what there is no doubt he *did* feel, when he first cast eye over western claims and improvements and thought "what a paradise this will be in seven years from now, if each new comer does his little to make it so!" And even now I feel constrained to repeat the cry. Imagine these bare door-yards provided, this spring, with, here the results of a half hours walk among the brilliance and beauty of your willing eastern neighbors, before your momentous start "West," there a few steps from the foliaged shrubs of another over that trellis, uncostly but gorgeous festoons of Thunbergia, Phaseolus, of Maurandia and Clematis; while in place of that unsightly line of rails and poles the garden plat might be surrounded by the handsome foliage, the brilliant blossoms and, in its season, the crimson fruit, of the Barberry best and brightest and *softest* of the hedge tribe. Indeed, the clean close, neat and efficient ranks of this plant (Berberis Vulgaris) ought, in a few years, to line and check these western prairies from side to side, the beauty and protection there that it already is in those portions of the Union where its excellence has become known.

But enough. Let me not forget that I am as yet a stranger, and must not do all the talking. You shall hear from us, with a greenback, as soon as we know *where we are*.

MRS E. LYNCH.

Junction, Kansas. Feb. 4 1874.

Would Like to Know.

EDITOR FARMER: I have several inquires to make. What is done with the hundreds of thousands of volumes of reports printed by order of congress. I have tried for several years and have not succeeded in getting one or having heard of any one else getting any.

Has anything been done towards grinding the gypsum of these immense gypsum beds on the Kaw river. How will I get a copy of Patent Laws.

KAW HILLS.

"Wood Lice" in frames or in pots may be trapped with a piece of apple or potato as bait loosely incased in dry moss; but a correspondent tells *The Garden* that no plan has worked so successfully with him as the expeditious and easy one of pouring boiling water close round the inside of the frame, taking care not to let it reach any portion of the plant.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

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One Copy, Weekly, for six months,	1 00
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"OLD CENTRE," "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER GIRL," W. P. POPENOE, ALFRED GRAY, PROF. SNOW, PROF. KEDZIE, PROF. MUDGE, and host of other valuable contributors, who will assist in giving the farmers of Kansas a paper not equalled in the country for originality and merit.

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

Specimen copies will be sent free to any address.

THE RAILROAD PREFERRED STOCK BILL.

We publish in another column the new railroad law. It provides for the "issue of *preferred* stock to any amount not greater than one third of the aggregate capital stock of the company, provided that in no case shall such company issue an amount greater than the accrued or accruing interest on their bonded debt for a period not exceeding three years, and existing indebtedness." To do this requires a vote of two thirds of the stockholders, who shall have twenty days notice of such meeting. No person shall be allowed to cast a vote as a proxy, without written authority certified to by some officer having authority to take acknowledgements.

The special plea made for the passage of this bill, was that it was necessary to save some of the companies in the state from foreclosure, that the roads would pass into the hands of other parties than those now operating them, to the detriment of the state, and that this measure would relieve them and permit them to successfully to carry forward their business.

Appeals of this kind placing men upon the record for public spirit, and state pride, etc., were made to secure its passage. A skillful lobby of good railroad attorneys and business men carried through a bill at the last end of the session, which upon its face bears the evidence of bad faith to a large portion of its bond holders and makes the presence of foreigners holding stock impossible at these twenty day meetings. One argument used to allay the fears of men who had some regard for the rights of others, was that no money would be taken from the people.

It is impossible at this time to imagine the probable scope of this measure. To what extent companies will water their securities, or what influence this law will have upon the railroad securities held in foreign countries. We believe it will be considered as an act, to say the least, of bad faith, and so nearly dishonest as to materially injure our credit abroad. It seems to open a wide door for excessive watering of stock by this issuing of preferred stock. The guards thrown around this right given to railroad companies, are of so slight and technical a character, that when compared to the license given a portion of the stockholders, that we are led to believe that companies taking advantage of this law will be entirely guided in their issues of preferred stock by their necessities. The rights of the minority will go to the wall, and we cannot but predict for our railroad securities a rapid decline, at least of such roads as are forced to accept the relief offered by this law. It occurs to most fair minded men that if companies give securities for the payment of debts, these securities should never be impaired by special legislation, and the holders of these securities defrauded, in the interest of those giving them. This would be the reasoning applied to an individual, and just why it is not right and proper to apply the same to a railroad company we cannot see. It was a matter of astonishment to see members of the legislature voting through this swindling scheme, the last days of the session without giving the subject the consideration it demanded. It was the most scientifically lobbied bill of the session and like all questionable measures was held until nearly the close, when members were tired out and anxious to get home, and by the help of experienced lobbyists in and out of the legislature, it was rushed through under suspensions of rules and parliamentary tricks while everybody was asking what it meant.

The movement was inaugurated by a neat champagne supper and the victory of the bill upon its final passage, commemorated by a high toned railroad drunk.

Having watched the course of this bill with some care, we think there is justification in saying that no law passed by the present legislature will meet so hearty a disapproval from honest men, as this.

There is work yet to do in Kansas to awaken a public sentiment against swindling special legislation, and while the reform movement in the state has done much towards this end, it is yet possible for railroads companies to drive a coach and four through a Kansas legislature and receive the plaudits of even the rural members.

THE LEGISLATURE OF 1874.

We believe the records of the Legislature just adjourned will prove that it has been one of the best that has ever set in Kansas. We are aware that it seems to be popular in some directions to ridicule the work accomplished as the deficiencies of a reform legislature. There is not a shadow of a doubt that the present reform movement in the state has had a wholesome effect upon the legislation of the past session not only influencing the members elected as reformers, but upon those who have affected a contempt for the present movement. It has been popular to pass threadbare jokes upon the "hayseeders" and in the absence of other material for witticisms the amusement has served a purpose and been innocent of any harm to the reform movement. It has, however, been a source of some satisfaction to see those who have been so anxious to cast ridicule upon the earnest efforts of the farmers of the state to help themselves, trimming their sails and voting with great care in accordance with the supposed new popular sentiment. The reform movement in Kansas although as yet but partially organized, has been instrumental in giving to the people the most economical legislature that has been known in Kansas. We shall present the facts and figures next week in support of this proposition.

LEGISLATION.

To follow bills up and down a calendar, through the committees, through the discussions of both houses and watch their final disposition, the mind of a candid man is disabused of the old fashioned idea that public measures are passed upon their merits. Merit has very little to do with it. Legislation is trading. Good business dickering talent wins in legislation. The shrewd, energetic persistent trader secures his measures every time, while the dignified "gentleman of the old school" will go home sadly disappointed in the failure of his bills. Of the sharp parliamentary tricks to head off or with which to choke down an opponent, of the smotherings of bills in committees, of pushing down on the calendar of the many other measures used to prevent or secure the passage of laws, all of which mean in the aggregate legislation, we leave for some member to rise and explain. If, however, you want to be a legislator turn your attention to trading; a thorough knowledge of this science is a necessity to assure future success. Learn to say something on every conceivable subject so you may "rise in your place" and occupy a few minutes in making a record. A record is the dearest thing in this world to the average legislator. It is the stepping-stone to future promotion. The subject is a fruitful one and when we issue our book on "The Legislator of the Period," these various topics will be much amplified, in the meantime, if you are patriotic and wish to serve your country as a statesman, learn first to dicker, second how to make a "record," and success will surely follow.

"KAW HILLS" asks what is done with the hundreds of thousands of reports issued by Congress. Well, "Kaw Hills," we are surprised at your rural simplicity. Why, bless your soul, they are printed for congressmen, who flatter earnest supporters with a liberal supply, to be used for kindling. There is a custom, not supported by any general law, we believe, that these reports are to be sent to those who have the least use for them. The agricultural reports are sent to the cities and the reports on commercial relations sent to the country. We have known of two or three instances, the past few years, where some of those little packages of foreign seed put up expressly for our national seed store, found their way by accident, to men who planted them.

COL. COBB'S SPEECH—THE OTHER SIDE.

We mentioned last week that our Congressman Col. Cobb, made a gallant defence in congress of the Grange movement. The extracts we read just before going to press more than pleased us. A careful perusal of the entire speech, however, decides us not to publish it as we first intended to do. We give below an extract found in one of our exchanges, which is not very flattering to our representative.

We clip the following edifying item from the Washington correspondent of a New England paper:

The house to-day was disgraced partly by Cobb, of Kansas, and partly by two or three scores of members who laughed at him. He read a chapter of the New Testment, and drew blasphemous comparisons, and members around him laughed, as if at a farce. The whole thing was infamous and degrading, and never was equalled before except by some similar attempts by Gen. Butler to create ridicule by quoting Scripture. To the credit of the house a majority showed their disgust very plainly. Mr. Cobb addressed his courseness to Mr. Phelps, of New Jersey, and when he had finished, received at the hands of this gentleman one of the most dignified, sarcastic and severe rebukes which any of the bushwhackers of the house have received in a long time.

Possibly the people of Kansas and especially of this district need to have the eastern papers tell them what kind of a man they have in congress. But if they do, they must be suffering from a stupidity that nothing can enlighten. Mr. Cobb's notorious canvass in the southwest in the fall of 1872, his vulgar speech at commencement dinner last June, his demagogic speeches and his empty head ought to be better indication of the shyster, or the "bushwhacker," than any foreign testimony through the columns of eastern journals. We find nothing in this extract we were not prepared to expect, and hence the fresh shame it brings to us, is simply that others must see our disgrace. It may be well to vote such a man out of the state, but it is too bad to do it by giving him a chance to drag our fame in the dirt of so conspicious an arena as the National Congress.—*Lawrence Standard.*

The editor of the *Commonwealth* is *not* "prohibited from incorporating this item" in "*the largest and best in the state.*"

THE PATRONS' HANDBOOK.

Orders are coming in from all parts of the state for the above pamphlet soon to be issued from this office. In order to make it not only thoroughly reliable but so comprehensive in its scope as to include everything of interest concerning the Grange, we delay publication a few days waiting for the official list of Granges from the Secretary of the State Grange, who has kindly consented to turnish this for our publication. Our friends ordering may rest assured that their orders will be filled the first day the book is ready for mailing, and further, that we shall give them more in it than has heretofore been promised. Our object is to make it an absolute necessity to every Patron in the state. Send in your orders.

THE "KANSAS FARMER" SERIES OF GRANGE BLANKS.

The printers are at work on the blanks and we shall soon be enabled to send samples to Granges desiring to see them before ordering. There will be more system and business convenience in them as well as being finely printed on good paper than any blanks yet presented the Granges. Price list and samples will be ready to mail in a few days.

A correspondent, from Abilene, wants to know where he can obtain a small quantity of cotton seed and how it should be managed. Can any subscriber let us know?

DEATH OF EX PRESIDENT FILMORE.

Washington, March 9.—The following was issued this morning:

Executive Mansion, Washington, March 9.—It is with deep regret that the president announces to the public of the United States, the death of Millard Filmore, one of his honored predecessors, who died at Buffalo, New York, yesterday evening, March 8th. The long continued public services and eminent purity of character of the deceased ex-president will be remembered beyond the days of mourning, in which the nation will be thrown by the event which is thus announced. As a mark of respect to his memory, it is ordered that the executive mansion and all of the executive department at Washington be draped in mourning until the close of the day on which the funeral shall take place, and that business be suspended on the day of the funeral. It is furthermore ordered that the war and navy departments cause suitable military and naval honors to be paid on the occasion, in memory of the eminent man whose life is now closed.

Signed by Hamilton Fish, secretary of state and U. S. Grant, president.

The U. S. supreme court, after announcing several opinions, adjourned at at early hour today out of respect to the memory of ex President Fillmore.

BUREAU OF CROP NEWS.

Washington March 9.—The executive committee of the national grange of patrons of husbandry are maturing a plan for the formation of a statistical bureau, in connection with the national grange, for the collection and dissemination of information in regard to the condition of crops throughout the country. The new bureau will be located at Washington D. C., and be in charge of D. W. Aiken, secretary of the state grange of South Carolina. Subordinate granges will report direct to the state grange all information of interest relating to crops, and different state granges will report by telegraph to the statistical bureau of the order. The Washington bureau will summarize these reports into a monthly report of crops in all sections of the country and will simultaneously transmit the report by telegraph, monthly, to all state granges, which in turn will furnish it to every subordinate grange within their jurisdiction. This information will not be furnished to the press for publication.

BY AUTHORITY.

[Published Wednesday, March 11, 1874.]

AN ACT

Authorizing Railroad Companies to issue Preferred Stock.

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

SECTION 1. Any railroad company organized under the General Laws of the State of Kansas or any special laws of the Territory of Kansas, may issue preferred stock to any amount not greater than one third of the aggregate amount of the capital stock of such company. *Provided*, That in no case shall such company issue an amount greater than the accrued or accruing interest on their bonded debt for a period not exceeding three years, and existing indebtness. *Provided further*, That such stock shall not be sold for less than eighty cents on the dollar.

SEC. 2. Before any of such preferred stock shall be issued the question of the issuing of the same shall be submitted to the stockholders of such company at a meeting of the same when at least two thirds of all the stock in such company shall be represented and consent to such issue, but notice of such meeting shall be served at least twenty days before the same is held upon the clerk of any county, city or township, holding stock in such companies, of such meeting and of the object thereof. No person shall be permitted to cast any vote as a proxy for the owners of any share or shares of stock without he shall produce written authority signed by the owners thereof and duly acknowledged before some officer having authority to take acknowledgements of deeds and a record of such authority showing the name of the owner and the name of the stock and the name of the person casting such vote in his behalf, shall be entered upon the records of the company in a book to be kept for that purpose. *And it is further provided*, That when a dividend of ten per cent. per annum shall have been declared upon the preferred stock of any railroad company, issued in pursuance of this act then all other dividends shall be declared and distributed pro rata after the dividends on the common stock shall equal the dividends on the preferred stock among all the stockholders of such company, *And provided further*, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to give the holders of the preferred stock herein provided for, any other or greater power in the contracts and management of any railroad company or in the election of the officers thereof than is exercised by the owners of the original common stock of such company. *And provided further*, That any county, city, incorporated town or city holding stock in any railroad company shall be allowed to surrender and exchange an amount of the common stock held by them, for preferred stock in proportion to what the preferred stock bears to the original or common stock of such company. *And provided further*, That no part or share of such preferred stock (except such as may be issued to counties, cities or municipal townships) shall be issued or disposed of for any purpose except to pay off the bona fide indebtedness of such corporation existing at the date of the passage of this act together with the subsequent accruing interest on such indebtedness and *Provided further*, That no part or share of such preferred stock shall be used sold exchanged or otherwise disposed for or in exchange or payment of any debt claim or demand of any kind except for monies advanced, due or to become due to any officer or owner of common stock in such corporation except to counties, cities or municipal townships in exchange for common stock held by such counties, cities or municipal townships, and except that such officer or owner of common stock, if he, she, or they be the owner of the bonds of such corporation of the character hereinbefore described may become the purchaser of such preferred stock upon the same terms and in the same manner as other creditors of such corporation and *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to affect any action suit or proceeding now pending against any public corporation or corporations in any court whatever. But such action, suit or proceeding shall be conducted to a final determination in all respects as if this act had not been passed, including the enforcement of the judgments, orders or decrees, that may be rendered in such actions suits or proceedings.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the *Weekly Kansas Farmer.*

Approved March 9, 1874.

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

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the great seal of state, Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 10th day of March, A. D. 1874.

[SEAL.]

W. H. SMALLWOOD,
Secretary of State.

[Published Wednesday, March 11, 1874]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the current expenses of the State Normal School for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1874.

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

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated out of any money not otherwise appropriated, to the state normal school at Emporia, for the purposes hereinafter named: For salaries of professors, preceptress, and assistant teachers, eight thousand and eight hundred dollars; for catalogues and printing, two hundred dollars; for library, one hundred and fifty dollars; for textbooks, three hundred dollars; for janitor and engineer, nine hundred dollars; for fuel and lights, six hundred dollars; for well, one hundred and fifty dollars; for grading and setting trees, one hundred and ninety-two dollars and ninety-six cents.

SEC. 2. The auditor of state is hereby required to draw his warrants on the treasurer of state for the purposes and amounts specified in the first section of this act, to liquidate all such accounts as may be presented to him: *Provided*, That no accounts shall be audited or allowed except salaries of officers fixed by law, unless an itemized account is furnished, verified by affidavit, showing that the funds appropriated were applied to the specific purpose only for which they were appropriated.

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

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication once in the *Kansas Farmer.*

Approved March 9th, 1874.

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

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the great seal of state. Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 10th day of March, A. D. 1874.

[SEAL.]

W. H. SMALLWOOD,
Secretary of State.

[Published Wednesday, March 11, 1874.]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the current expenses of the State Asylum for the Insane, for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1874.

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

SECTION 1. The following sums or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the state insane asylum for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1874: For maintenance of officers and employees, five thousand dollars; for maintenance of patients, fourteen thousand dollars; for wages of employes, nine thousand seven hundred dollars; for furniture and bedding, two thousand five hundred dollars; for repairs of building and farm, one thousand dollars; for lights, fuel, medicine and stationery, two thousand seven hundred dollars; for farm, garden and barn, one thousand two hundred dollars; for salary of superintendent, one thousand two hundred dollars; for salary of steward, eight hundred dollars; for salary of matron, five hundred dollars; for salary of six trustees, eight hundred dollars; for cooking range, five hundred dollars and sixty cents; for sewerage, one thousand five hundred dollars; for books and newspapers, one hundred and fifty dollars; *Provided*, if after furnishing all the furniture, bedding, etc., needed there shall be a surplus from the twenty-five hundred dollars appropriated for that purpose then it shall be lawful for the trustees to appropriate one hundred and fifty dollars of the fund in additional books, papers, etc.: *Provided further*, That after the first day of March 1874, no money shall be collected from any county for care and maintenance of patients.

SEC. 2. The auditor of state is hereby authorized to issue warrants on the treasurer of state for the purposes and amounts specified in the first section of this act, or so much thereof as may be necessary to liquidate all such accounts as may be presented to him.

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

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the *Kansas Farmer.*

Approved March 9, 1874.

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

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the great seal of state. Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 10th day of March, A. D. 1874.

[SEAL.]

W. H. SMALLWOOD,
Secretary of State.

[Published Wednesday, March 11, 1874.]

AN ACT

To establish the terms of the district court in Harper, Barbour and Comanche counties, and attaching the same to the Ninth Judicial District.

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

SECTION 1. The counties of Harper, Barbour and Comanche are hereby detached from the county of Reno, for judicial purposes, and are hereby attached to and made a part of the ninth judicial district.

SEC. 2. Terms of court shall be held in the county of Harper on the second Tuesday of July and November of each year. In the county of Barbour, on the third Tuesday of July and November of each year; and in the county of Comanche, on the first Tuesday of July and December of each year.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force on and after its publication in the *Kansas Farmer.*

Approved March 9, 1874.

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

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the great seal of state. Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 10th day of March, A. D. 1874.

[SEAL.]

W. H. SMALLWOOD,
Secretary of State.

[Published Wednesday, March 11, 1874.]

AN ACT

Making an appropriation for the benefit of the State Agricultural College.

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

SECTION 1. That the following sums be and are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be used under the direction of the board of regents of the state agricultural college for the purposes hereinafter mentioned. The sum of sixteen thousand two hundred thirty-eight dollars and forty-eight cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of existing indebtedness already due. The sum of five thousand eight hundred forty-four dollars and seventy-five cents to pay the indebtedness during the year 1874. For tools, seeds, shelter for swine and poultry repairs and improvements in the farm department, one thousand and five hundred dollars. For tools additional nursery stock and improvements in the Horticultural department one thousand dollars. For material apparatus and improvements in the mechanical department fifteen hundred dollars, for material apparatus and improvement in the chemical department, five hundred dollars. For material apparatus and improvements in the Philosophical department two hundred and fifty dollars. For material apparatus and improvements in the Botanical department two hundred and fifty dollars. For material apparatus and improvements in the Entomological department two hundred and fifty dollars. For material apparatus and improvements in the Geological department two hundred and fifty dollars. For material apparatus and improvement in the Mathematical department two hundred and fifty dollars. For addition to Library two hundred and fifty dollars. *Provided*, that no account shall be allowed or audited unless itemized and verified by affidavits showing that the funds appropriated were applied for the purposes only for which they were appropriated.

SEC. 2. The auditor of state is hereby required to draw his warrants on the state treasurer to the amount and for the purposes named in the first section of this act, or so much thereof as may be necessary to liquidate all such amounts.

SEC 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the *Kansas Farmer.*

Approved March 9, 1874

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

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the great seal of state. Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 10th day of March, A. D. 1874,

[SEAL.]

W. H. SMALLWOOD,
Secretary of State.

[Published Wednesday, March 11, 1874.]

AN ACT

To legalize the official acts of the several Township Assessors in Norton county.

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

SECTION 1. That all the official acts done by the township assessors in and for the several townships in Norton, (formerly Billings), county, during the month of June, 1873, be and the same are hereby declared legal and valid in all respects, as if said acts had been done at the time prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the *Kansas Weekly Farmer.*

Approved March 4, 1874.

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

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my hand and affixed the great seal of state. Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 10th day of March, A. D. 1874.

[SEAL.]

W. H. SMALLWOOD.
Secretary of State.

[Published Wednesday, March 11, 1874.]

AN ACT

To determine and provide what Animals shall not be permitted to run at large in the several counties of this State.

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

SECTION 1. Whenever two-thirds of the legal voters of any county shall by petition ask the board of county commissioners of their county to make an order that all neat cattle, horses, mules, asses, swine and sheep or any one or more of said classes of animals shall be prohibited from running at large in such county, said board of commissioners shall within ten days from the presentation of such petition make such order, specifying the class or classes of animals, as designated in such petition: *Provided*, That before such petition shall be presented to the board of county commissioners, notice of the presentation of the same shall be given by publication in some newspaper in the county for at least thirty

days previous to the presentation of said petition. Said order shall be signed by said board, or by a majority of them, shall be dated, and shall be entered at length on the records of their proceedings, and the county clerk shall thereupon, and without delay, make and certify a copy of such order, and cause the same to be published for three successive weeks in some newspaper in said county, or if no newspaper be published in the county, then by printed notices posted in three of the most conspicuous places in every township in the county, and said order shall go into effect in thirty days from the day on which said order is made, and such order shall continue in force according to the terms thereof, until the same shall be vacated or modified by the board of commissioners, upon the petition of a majority of the legal voters of such county. For the purposes of this act the requisite number of petitioners shall be determined by the whole number of votes polled at the general election held in such county next preceeding the presentation of such petition.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall, in violation of any order made pursuant the provisions of the foregoing section, permit or allow any of the cattle or animals designated in such order, owned by him or under his control, to run at large in such county shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be prosecuted therefor before any justice of the peace of said county, or before the district court, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by fine for every animal he shall permit or allow to run at large in a sum not less than one dollar nor more than ten dollars for each day said animal shall be shown to have so run at large. Such action shall be prosecuted in the name of the state, and upon the complaint of any person having knowledge or who may be advised of the violation of said order, and the pendency of any such action shall not prevent nor prejudice the bringing of another action against the same party for a violation of such order, committed after the commencement of such pending action.

SEC. 3. The owners of animals permitted or allowed to run at large in violation of any order made in accordance with the provisions of the first section of this act, shall be liable to any person who shall suffer damage from the depredations or trespasses of such animals, without regard to the condition of his or her fence; and the person so damaged shall have a lien upon said animals for the amount of damage done, and the cost of the proceedings to recover the same. Said damages may be recovered by civil action before any court of competent jurisdiction, and no such civil action shall be defeated or affected by reason of any criminal action commenced or prosecuted against the same party under the provisions of section two of this act.

SEC. 4. This act shall not be held or construed as repealing or as in anywise impairing any of the provisions of Chapter one hundred and ninety-three of the laws of 1872, and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the *Kansas Farmer*.

Approved, March 7, 1874.

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

In testimony whereof I have hereunto sub-
[SEAL.] scribed my name and affixed the great seal of state. Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 9th day of March, A. D. 1874.

W. H. SMALLWOOD,
Secretary of State.

[Published Wednesday March 11, 1874.]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the State Penitentiary, for the year ending November 30th, 1874.

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

SECTION 1. That the sum of seventy-three thousand two hundred sixty-one dollars and six cents is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the state penitentiary for the fiscal year of 1874, which sum, together with the earnings of convict labor, shall be expended for salaries of officers, wages of employes, for supplies, for maintenance and for materials for buildings and improvements: and that the sum of twelve hundred dollars be appropriated for per diem and mileage of directors: *And provided*, No cells shall be constructed in the proposed south wing of said building containing less than forty square feet of floor: *And provided*, That the chaplain shall devote his entire time to the intellectual and moral improvement of the convicts: *And provided further*, That it shall be a part of his duty to secure employment for all discharged convicts as far as he may be able.

SEC. 2. The auditor of state is hereby authorized to issue warrants on the treasurer of state for the amount and purposes specified in the first section of this act, or so much thereof as may be necessary to liquidate all such accounts as may be presented to him and duly approved and in accordance with section seventeen of "An act in relation to the state penitentiary." approved March, 1868.

SEC. 3. This act shall be in force from and after the publication once in the *Kansas Weekly Farmer*.

Approved March 4, 1874.

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

In testimony whereof I have hereunto sub-
[SEAL.] scribed my name and affixed the great seal of state. Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 10th day of March, A. D. 1874.

W. H. SMALLWOOD,
Secretary of State.

[Published Wednesday, March 11, 1874.]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of the Blind Asylum.

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

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the blind asylum for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1874 For provisions and medical attendance, four thousand dollars. For teachers, fourteen hundred and twenty dollars. For employes, eleven hundred and twenty dollars. For superintendent, eight hundred dollars. For matron, four hundred dollars. For furniture and finishing, four hundred dollars. For sewing machines, seventy-five dollars. For fuel and lights, five hundred dollars. For pupils' clothing, one hundred dollars. For cattle shed, fifty-seven dollars. For school furniture, fifty dollars. For books, papers and postage, four hundred dollars. For painting and repairs, one hundred dollars.

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

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

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the *Kansas Farmer*.

Approved March 4, 1874.

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

In testimony whereof I have hereunto sub-
[SEAL.] scribed my name and affixed the great seal of state. Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 10th day of March, A. D. 1874.

W. H. SMALLWOOD,
Secretary of State.

[Published Wednesday, March 11, 1874.]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the State University for the fiscal year ending November 30. 1874.

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

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated out of any money not otherwise appropriated, to the state university for the purposes hereinafter named: For salaries of regular and special instructors, fifteen thousand dollars. For salary of secretary of board of regents, one hundred dollars. For salary of treasurer of board of regents, one hundred dollars. For salary of engineer and superintendent of building, nine hundred dollars. For salary of two janitors (new and old building) eight hundaed dollars. For fuel and lights, fifteen hunered dollars. For catalogues for 1874, two hundred dollars. For advertisements, one hundred and fifty dollars. For unpaid building accounts, seven thousand four hundred and forty-four dollars and eighty-one cents. For addition to library, fifteen hundred dollars. For moth-proof cases for zoological specimens, one thousand dollars. For paper for mounting botanical specimens, one hundred dollars. For additions to cabinet collections, two hundred dollars. For telegraphic determination of longitude of university, two hundred and fifty dollars.

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

SEC. 3. That in all cases in which, by the provisions of this act, appropriations are made for specific purposes named or cause stated, the officer or person having charge of such appropriation shall in no case, by any contract, act or proceeding, obligate the state of Kansas at any time to pay a larger sum than heretofore specifically appropriated.

SEC. 4 This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the *Kansas Weekly Farmer*.

Approved March 4, 1874.

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

In testimony whereof I have hereunto sub-
[SEAL.] scribed my name and affixed the great seal of state. Done at Topeka, Kansas this 10th day of March, A. D. 1874.

W. H. SMALLWOOD,
Secretary of State.

[Published Wednesday, March 11, 1874.]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the current expenses for the State Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1874.

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

SECTION 1. That the sum of sixteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and is hereby appropriated out of any money not otherwise appropriated, to the state asylum for the deaf and dumb. For the care and maintenance of pupils, repairs and bedding, fuel, lights and medical attendance, salaries of principal and teachers, employes, clothing indigent pupils, library and school apparatus, feed for stock, furnishing new building, and finishing basement story of new building.

SEC. 3. The auditor of state is hereby authorized to draw his warrants on the treasurer of state for the purposes and amounts specified in the first section of this act, or so much thereof as may be necessary to liquidate all such accounts as may be presented: *Provided*. That no account shall be allowed or audited except salaries fixed by law, unless upon estimates itemized and verified by affidavits, showing that the funds appropriated were applied for the purposes only for which they were appropriated.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the *Kansas Farmer*.

Approved March 7, 1874.

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

In testimony whereof I have hereunto sub-
[SEAL.] scribed my name and affixed the great seal of state. Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 10th day of March, A. D. 1874.

W. H. SMALLWOOD,
Secretary of State.

[Published Wednesday, March 11, 1874.]

AN ACT

To Prevent and Punish the Adulteration of Milk and Cheese.

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

SECTION 1. That whoever shall knowingly sell to any person or persons, or sell, deliver or bring to be manufactured to any cheese or butter manufactory in this state, any milk diluted with water or in any way adulterated or milk from which any cream has been taken, or milk commonly known as skimmed milk, or shall keep back any part of milk known as strippings with intent to defraud, or shall knowingly sell milk the product of a diseased animal or animals, or shall knowingly use any poisonous or deleterious material in the manufacture of cheese or butter, shall upon conviction theteof be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and liable in double the amount of damages to the person or persons, firm, association or corporation upon whom such fraud shall be committed.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the *Kansas Farmer*.

Approved March 4, 1874.

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

In testimony whereof I have hereunto sub-
[SEAL.] scribed my name and affixed the great seal of state. Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 10th day of March, A. D. 1874.

W. H. SMALLWOOD,
Secretary of State.

[Published Wednesday, March 11, 1874.]

AN ACT

To enable School Districts in the State of Kansas to issue additional Bonds in certain cases.

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

SECTION 1. That any school district in this state which may have heretofore issued, or may hereafter issue its bonds for the purpose of building or purchasing a school house or houses for the use of said district, the amount of such bonds being less than the amount which such district was legally entitled to issue under the provisions of the statutes authorizing school districts to issue bonds, may, at such time as they shall see fit, issue and sell additional bonds for the purpose of raising money to pay its bonds previously issued, or any part thereof: *Provided*, That the second issue of bonds provided for as above, shall not exceed in amount the sum really necessary for such purpose: *And provided further*, that the sum of *both* issues shall not exceed the amount which such district is legally authorized to issue under the statutes enabling school districts to issue bonds: *And provided further*, That the additional issue herein authorized shall be made in accordance with the same general provisions of the statutes in such cases made and provided, as governed the first issue in the same district. *And provided further*, That no school district in this state shall create a bonded indebtedness to an amount greater than five per cent. upon the whole amount of the taxable property of such district including all bonds of every kind heretofore issued by such district, *Provided*, That this limitation shall not be so construed as to prevent the issue of bonds in excess of five per cent. of the taxable property of such district, for the purpose of funding or redeeming the present outstanding bonds of such district.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the *Kansas Farmer*.

Approved, March 4. 1874.

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

In testimony whereof I have hereunto sub-
[SEAL.] scribed my name and affixed the great seal of state. Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 10th day of March, A. D. 1874.

W. H. SMALLWOOD,
Secretary of State.

[Published Wednesday, March 11, 1874.]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the State University for the fiscal year ending November 30. 1874.

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

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated out of any money not otherwise appropriated, to the state university for the purposes hereinafter named: For salaries of regular and special instructors, fifteen thousand dollars. For salary of secretary of board of regents, one hundred dollars. For salary of treasurer of board of regents, one hundred dollars. For salary of engineer and superintendent of building, nine hundred dollars. For salary of two janitors (new and old building) eight hundaed dollars. For fuel and lights, fifteen hunered dollars. For catalogues for 1874, two hundred dollars. For advertisements, one hundred and fifty dollars. For unpaid building accounts, seven thousand four hundred and forty-four dollars and eighty-one cents. For addition to library, fifteen hundred dollars. For moth-proof cases for zoological specimens, one thousand dollars. For paper for mounting botanical specimens, one hundred dollars. For additions to cabinet collections, two hundred dollars. For telegraphic determination of longitude of university, two hundred and fifty dollars.

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

SEC. 3. That in all cases in which, by the provisions of this act, appropriations are made for specific purposes named or cause stated, the officer or person having charge of such appropriation shall in no case, by any contract, act or proceeding, obligate the state of Kansas at any time to pay a larger sum than heretofore specifically appropriated.

SEC. 4 This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the *Kansas Weekly Farmer*.

Approved March 4, 1874.

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

In testimony whereof I have hereunto sub-
[SEAL.] scribed my name and affixed the great seal of state. Done at Topeka, Kansas this 10th day of March, A. D. 1874.

W. H. SMALLWOOD,
Secretary of State.

Business Notices.

Imported Jersey Cattle,

A Few head of Young Bulls and Heifers are offered at Eastern prices. Also, Imported Cows, and an Imported Bull for sale. This stock is of warranted purity, all being herd book animals.

Correspondence solicited. E. A. SMITH.
Lawrence, Kan.

The Gem and Eureka Organs

CANNOT be surpassed, in quality of tone, perfection of mechanism or beauty of design and finish, by any instrument manufactured. Warranted for six years. Just the thing for the Grange. See "Patrons Price List." Address C. SPALDING & SON, Box 593, Topeka, Kan.

Cheese Maker Wanted.

A first class workman can hear of a good opportunity to engage in cheese making in this state by addressing Editor of this paper.

Chickens for Sale.

PURE Black Spanish Chickens for sale in lots to suit purchasers. Address
Wyandotte. Kan. B. GRAFTON.

TEN YEARS TIME.

LOCATED in Central Kansas, near market and railroads. **Improved Farms,** An abundance of TIMBER and WATER. Stocked with Cattle, Hogs, Horses and Implements. All on above time. Address

J. N. LIMBOCKER, Manhattan, Kan.

GRANGER PRICES.

WE will sell, for the next sixty days, our large stock of Seeds and Implements to Grangers or any parties favoring us with orders accompanied with cash, at our regular wholesale price list. Parties wishing Brown's Corn Planters, Garden City and Moline Plows, Skinner Breakers, Gang Plows and other articles in our line, will find it greatly to their advantase to send us their orders. Send for special price list.

GRANT, MABBETT & CO.
Leavenworth, Kan., Feb. 10, 1874.

GRANGE STORE.

196 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas, keep on hand a large stock of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, Carpets Oil Cloths, Mattings, Window Shades and Grangers' Supplies. Specialty orders from any part of the State, will receive prompt attention.

First door south of the Post Office.
KEITH & BILLINGSLEY.

10,000,000
HEDGE PLANTS!

80 ACRES on new land—Best in the West—One year old. I assort and make first and second class plants. I give plenty of roots, and bind with annealed wire in bunches of 200, and claim to give satisfaction with plants, and did last year. I can ship in 7 bu. burlap sacks to nearest railroad stations, wholesale and retail. Also, Granges and Farmers' Clubs supplied. Samples of plants and prices given. For sale very low. Address ROBT. WATSON, Propr. Lee's Summit, Jackson co., Mo.

CENTAUR LINIMENT.

THE Great Discovery of the Age. There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling which it will not subdue, and no lameness which it will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. It is no humbug; the recipe is printed around each bottle. A circular containing certificates of wonderful cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lockjaw, sprains, swellings, burns, scalds, caked breasts, poisonous bites, frozen feet, gout, salt rheum, ear-ache, &c., and the recipe of the Liniment will be sent gratis to any one. It is the most wonderful healing and pain-relieving agent the world has ever produced. It sells as no article ever before did sell, and it sells because it does just what it pretends to do. One bottle of the Centaur Liniment for animals (yellow wrapper) is worth a hundred dollars for spavined, strained or galled horses and mules, and for screw-worm in sheep. No family or stock-holder can afford to be without Centaur Liniment. Price, 50 cents; large bottles, $1.00. J. B. ROSE & Co., 53 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is sure to regulate the bowels, cure wind colic and produce natural sleep. It is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may sleep. 10-19-1y

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER,
TOPEKA, KAN. Mar. 11 1873.

Topeka Money Market.

BONDS.

	Offer.	Ask.
Kansas Pacific Gold Sevens, May and Nov.	55	
Kansas Pacific Gold 7s, L'd Gr. Jan'y, June	60	80
Kansas Pacific Gold Sixes, June and Dec.	58	
Kansas Pacific Gold Sixes, Feb. and August	61	
Kansas Pacific Income Sevens, No. 11,		
Kansas Pacific Income Sevens, No. 16,		
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe First Mortg'e	75	
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe L'd G't Bonds	80@85	

LOCAL SECURITIES.

Kansas 7 per cent Bonds	98	City Script	85
Kansas 6 per cent Bonds	90	Dist. School Bonds	80@85
State Warrants,	par	Money on ap'd sec. per month	1½
County Warrants	par	County 10 per cent Improvem't B'ds,	92½
County 7 per cent railroad Bonds	50		

GRAIN MARKET.

WHEAT—Fall No. 2, $1 75; No. 3, $1 15@1 20 No. 4, $1 00@$1 00. Spring, Red, No. 2, 85c.
CORN—White, No. 1, 50c in bulk; Yellow and Mixed, 45.
OATS—No. 1, 30c in bulk.
RYE—50c.
BARLEY—90c@$1 00.
FLOUR—Wholesale Millers' rates—No. 1 Fall, $3 85; No. 2, $3 35; No. 3, $3 00; Low Grades, $2 50.
CORN MEAL—Bolted, in sacks, $1 35; Bulk, $1 25.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

APPLES—Green Michigan, per barrel, $6 50; Native, per bushel, $200 @2 50.
BEANS—White Navy, hand picked, extra choice, $3 25 Medium, $3 00; Common, $2 00; Castor, $1 40@1 50.
BEESWAX—Nominal at 25c.
BUTTER—Choice 30c; Common Table, 22c; Medium, 18@20c; Common, 8@10c.
EGGS—Fresh, 20c; Pickled, 15@18c.
GAME—Prairie Chickens, der doz;, 40@75c; Quails, per doz., 50@75c; Rabbits, per doz., 50@75; Squirrels, per doz., 50@60c; Buffalo, per pound, 3@5c; Antelope, per pound, 5c; Venison Saddle, per pound, 10c—Carcass, 5@7c.
HOMINY—$4 75@5 25 per barrel—200 pounds net.
LARD—Kettle rendered, tierce, 9¼c; tin cases, 9¾@10¼; tin pails, 11c. Country, 8@9c.
ONIONS—$2 50@3 00 per bushel.
POTATOES—Early Rose, $1 50@1 75 per bushel; Peachblows $1 50@1 75.
POULTRY—Chickens, $1 50 per doz.—Dressed 6@7 per pound; Turkeys, $5 00@7 00 per doz.—Dressed, 6@8c per pound; Geese, $4 00@5 00 per doz.—Dressed, 5@6c per lb.
PROVISIONS—Bacon, Clear Sides, 9½c; Shoulders, 8c; Hams, sugar-cured, plain. 12c; Pork, Clear, $16 00, Mess, $15 00; Bacon, sugar-cured breakfast, 11c.
SEEDS—Hemp, $1 00; Blue Grass, $1 60; Timothy, prime $3 50; common, $3 00; Clover, $6 00@7 00.
TALLOW—5@5½c.
VINEGAR—18@25c per gallon.

Leavenworth Market.

LEAVENWORTH, March 11

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

BARLEY—No. 1, $1 00; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 85c.
CORN—Shelled, 54c; Yellow, 55c; Ear, 55c.
RYE—No. 1, 60c; No. 2, 55c.
WHEAT—No. 2 Fall, $1 35; No. 3, $1 20; No. 4, $1 15; Rejected, $1 00; Spring, 70@80c.
FLOUR—Choice Family, per sack, $3 75; XXXX, $3 50; XXX, $3 25; XX, $2 90; X, $1 70. Rye, $2 25 per cwt, Buckwheat, $5 25@5 50 per cwt.
CORN MEAL—$1 20 per cwt.
BRAN—100c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CATTLE—Supply limited and demand good for fat cattle. Native Steers, 3¾@4c; Cows, 3c; Texas Steers, 3@3½c.
HOGS—Receipts light and demand good at extreme range Live Hogs, $4 00@4 75. Dressed—Good to Ceoice, 5@5¼; Light, 4½@4¾.

PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Choice, 23c; Firkin, 30c; Cooking, 14c
EGGS—22c.
BEANS—White Navy, $2 50.
POTATOES—Early Rose, $1 40; Peachblows, $1 50.

Kansas City Market.

KANSAS CITY, March 11.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

FLOUR—XXXX, per sack, $1 00@1 25; XXX, $3 25@3 5 XX, $2 50, Rye, per cwt, $2 25@3 00.
APPLES—Mixed, per barrel, $5 00@7 00; Choice, $4@5.
BUTTER—Choice, 30c; Good, 20c; Common, 15@18c.
BEANS—Choice Navy, $2 50—3 00; Medium, $1 50@2 50; Common, $1 50. Castor, $1 50@1 60.
BROOM CORN—$40@100 per ton.
CORN MEAL—Bolted, in sacks, $1 50 per cwt; Kiln dried per barrel, $2 90@3 00.
EGGS—16@17c.
WHEAT—Fall, No. 2, $1 40@1 42; No. 3, $1 25@1 28; No 4, $1 12. Spring, No. 1 white, $1 25; No. 2 red, $1 12.
CORN—Yellow and Mixed, 57c; White, 57c.
OATS—Mixed, No. 2, 42c; Rejected, 33c.
RYE—No. 2, 65c.
HAY—Baled, $7 50 per ton.
PROVISIONS—Hams, canvassed, 11c; uncanvassed, 10c. Breakfast Bacon, 11c; Clear Rib, 8c; Clear Sides, 8½c; Country Sides, 7c; City Shoulders, 6@6½c; Country Shoulders, 5½c.
FLAXSEED—$1 40@1 45.

CATTLE AND HOGS.

CATTLE—Native Steers, $4 50@5. Fat Oxen $4 25@4 50 Texas Steers ane Cows mixed, $3 45,
HOGS—$4 80@5 00.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.

WHEAT—Spring No. 2, $1 20@1 25½; Fall No. 3, $1 43@1 49; No. 2, $1 65@1 67.
CORN—No. 2 mixed, 62@63c.
OATS—No. 2 mixed, 47@48c.
BARLEY—Kansas, $ 95.
RYE—No. 2, 90@93c.
PORK—$14 75@15 00.
HOGS—$4 70@5 10; Light Shipping, $5 40@5 60.
CATTLE—Good to Choice Native, $4 50@5 50 Good to Prime Texan and Indian, $150@4 50.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 11.

LAND WARRANTS.

Land Warrants, 160 acres,	Buying $160	Selling $180
Land Warrants, 120 acres,	Buying 125	Selling 140
Land Warranss, 80 acres,	Buying 90	Selling 98
Land Warrants, 40 acres,	Buying 40	Selling 48
Agricultural College Script	Buying	Selling 178

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT—No. 1 Spring, $1 20; No. 2, $1 17@1 25 No. 3, $1 15.
CORN—No. 2, mixed, 58@59c
OATS—No. 2, 43c
RYE—No. 2, 80@82c.
BARLEY—No. 2, $1 68@2 00· No. 3, $1 53@1 70.
WHISKY—93½@97c.
PORK—$14 25@14 50;
BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 5½@6; Short Rib, 7½c, loose.
GREEN MEATS—Shoulders, 7½c; Short Rib, 7c.
HAMS—8½@9½c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 11.

FLOUR—Superfine, $5 70@6 20; Common to Good, $6 30 @6 60; Good to Choice, $6 80@6 95; White Wheat Extra $6 95@7 50.
WHEAT—No, 2 Chicago Spring, $1 49@1 52; Iowa Spring $1 54@1 57; Northwest Spring, $1 68,
BARLEY—Western, $1 45.
CORN—Western mixed, 85c; New mixed, 88@89c·
OATS—Western mixed, 63@64c.
PORK—New Mess, $15 75@16 65; Prime Mess: $15 00; Extra Prime, $16 62½@17 50.
LARD—Prime Steamed, 9¼c.

Atchison Market.

ATCHISON. March 11

CORN—40@45c.
WHEAT—Spring, $0 95@1 00; Fall, $1 15@1 40;
RYE—55c.
BARLEY—$0 90@1 00.
OATS—32@35c.
PORK—Dry salt meats, shoulders, 5@6c; clear sides, loose, 9¾@10½c; bacon, shoulders, 7@8c; clear sides, 10c; plain hams, 12c; sugar cured, 12½c.
LARD—Choice winter, in tierces, 8½c; 40 lb cans, 8c; 20 lb cans, 9½c.
FLOUR—Best XXX, $3 25; best XXXX fall, $3 75; No. 1 spring, $2 50; superfine, $2 50; Rye, $2 50@2 60; Graham, $3 00: Corn Meal, 60c; Bran, 75c.
BUTTER—per pound, 20@25c.
CHICKENS—Per dozen, $1 50@1 75.
EGGS—Per dozen. 17½@20.

Junction City Market.

JUNCTION CITY, March 11

WHEAT—Spring, 90@98c; Fall, $1 00@1 26.
CORN—35@40c.
OATS—27@30c.
RYE—50@55c.
BARLEY—65@90c.
HAY—Per ton, $4 00@4 50
POTATOES—$1 25@1 50
FLOUR—Spring wheat, $2 75@350; Fall wheat, $3 25@4 50.
CORN MEAL—Per cwt, $1 25@1 50 bolted.
BULTER—Per lb, 22@25c.
EGGS—Per dozen, 20@22c.
LARD—Per lb, 8@10c.
HOGS—Gross, 3½@4c; dressed, 4½c.
HIDES—Green, 6@6½c; green salted, 7@8c; dry flint, 15c; dry salted, 12c. These prices are for strictly first-class hides; grubby, cut or damaged hides, 25 to 50 per cent. lower.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

20,000 TWO years old Concord Grape Vines Cheap. Also Concord cuttings at Three Dollars per thousand and cost of boxing.
Address J. L. PRITCHARD, Quindaro, Kansas.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
IMPORTED HORSES

I WILL sell at Public Auction, at Milford Centre, Ohio, on Friday, March 27th,

FOUR IMPORTED STALLIONS;

Two Clydesdales, One French, and the Thorough-bred Horse "Brigadier"—by "Monarque," etc.; also one three-fourths blooded French Horse.

TERMS.—Twelve months, with eight per cent. interest. For catalogue address A. H. THOMPSON,
Milford Centre, Union county, Ohio.

Sweet Potatoes.

YELLOW Nansemond and Early Bermuda. Price $3 00 per bushel. Also, Sweet Potato Plants, Cabbage, Tomato, etc., for sale by
C. H. CUSHING, Leavenworth, Kan.

Sweet Potatoes.

IMMENSE stock—best varieties—lowest rates. Address ABNER ALLEN,
St. George, Kan.

THIS is the famous "VIBRATOR" THRESHER which has created such a revolution in the trade, and become so fully established as the leading Thresher of this day and generation. More than seven thousand purchasers and ninety thousand grain raisers pronounce these machines Entirely Unequalled for grain saving, time saving and money making.

Four sizes made, viz: 24-inch, 28-inch, 32-inch and 36-inch Cylinders, with 6, 8, 10 and 12 horse "Mounted" Powers. Also, Separators "alone" expressly for Steam Power, and Improved PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for Steam Machines,

All persons intending to buy Threshing Machines or Separators "alone," or Horse Powers "alone," as well as Grain Raisers and Farmers who want their grain threshed, saved and cleaned to the best advantage, are invited to send for our new forty page Illustrated Pamphlet and Circulars (sent free) giving full particulars about these Improved Machines and other information valuable to farmers and threshermen. Address
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

Eggs for Hatching.

FROM pure bred and carefully selected stock of the following well known breeds: Buff and Partridge Cochins and Dark Brahmas, at $3 a dozen carefully packed for shipping. WM. F. WEHRMANN.
West Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"HOUSEKEEPER" OF HEALTH.

The liver being the great depurating or blood cleansing organ of the system—set this great "housekeeper of our health" at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood, and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled, from the system. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery with very small daily doses of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their persevering and protracted use the most tainted systems may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of these great resolvents.

DOCTORS COULDN'T HELP HIM.

MEIGSVILLE, Morgan Co., O., March 24, 1872.
Dear Dr. PIERCE:

When I was 12 or 15 years of age I took what is called King's Evil, and by constant doctoring it would heal in one place and break out in another. It also broke out in my left ear. I first found your name in the *Christian Advocate*, and sent 10 miles for the first bottle, which did me more good than all other medicines I ever used. I am 28 years old and doctored with five doctors, and not one of them helped me so much as your bottle of Discovery. I have got well and able to do a good day's work.

JOHN A. WILSON.

Sweet Potatoes.

WE have a large stock of Seed Sweet Potatoes of the leading varieties at market prices. Quality unsurpassed. Plants of all varieties in proper season. Send for descriptive circular. Contracts for large quantities of plants can be made now. Address
WILLIAMSON BRO'S,
Box 211 Kansas City, Mo.

Kansas Loan and Trust Co.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

CAPITAL, - - $100,000.

Loans made upon unincumbered real estate in Kansas and Missouri, in amounts of $500 and upward, running from one to five yeas

Parties applying should write full particulars, and be sure their title is unclouded.

Money on hand for Loans in sums of $1,000 to $5,000, upon Improved Farms in well settled Counties, provided the land is worth at least three times the amount of Loan desired.

READ. READ.

PEACH STOCKS,

FOR budding next fall, one year, one foot high, $2 00 per 1,000 Peach Trees, seedlings, 3 to 4 feet. $8.00 per 1 000; one year Apple. Ben Davis, 6 to 12 inches, $8.00 per 1,000. No charge for boxes. One-third cash remainder C.O.D. FOOT BRO'S, Flora, Ill.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

For the Kansas Farmer.

WHAT DO THE WILD WINDS SAY?

BY JUNEBERRY.

What do the wild winds say to-night,
Ne'er pausing in their weary flight?
With a fierce, resistless motion,
Like the surging of the ocean:
Do they mourn the woes that be, life's wasted hopes and tears to see?

What do the wild winds say to-night,
Ne'er pausing in their weary flight?
With their unearthly, wierd refrain,
So like the cry of human pain:
Doth earth's breaking hearts sad moaning underlie their fitful toning?

What do the wild winds say to-night,
Ne'er pausing in their weary flight?
Filling me with a dread and fear
As of some presence drawing near:
O, are they spirits that return to tell us of th'untrodden bourne?

What do the wild winds say to-night,
Ne'er pausing in their weary flight?
Through the forest, o'er the hill,
Ever calling, calling still:
Do they seek the vanished years, untouched by care, undimmed by tears?

What do the wild winds say to-night,
Ne'er pausing in their weary flight?
Hinting at a myriad things
That chill the heart and rend the strings:
Do they tell us of a morrow black as night with wasting sorrow?

What do the wild winds say to-night,
Ne'er pausing in their weary flight?
O, throbbing heart, be still, I pray,
And wait the dawn of crimson day:
My soul is tortured with the load of what the wailing winds forbode.

Big Knife Lodge, Kan.

RECOMPENSE.

BY ROSE GERANIUM.

"It has faded forever," she sadly said,
As she tenderly laid it down,
And heaped up the earth, like a tiny bed,
O'er the bulb of withered brown.

Yet every morn, as she came that way,
And every eve as she went,
She paused, and a tear fell on the clay,
While she kindly over it bent.

And the tears pressed down, and the germ awoke,
And, stirred by a restless power,
Through the earth and the clasping gloom it broke
And opened a tiny flower!

Then the heart of the toiler that came at morn
Burst forth in a happy strain:
"From the spring of my sorrow a joy is born,
And my labor was not in vain!"

A PLEASANT VOICE.

How much the happiness of a household depends upon its voice, particularly upon the mothers and father's, for from them the children take their lessons. The mother is their constant companion and adviser, and should bear in mind that she is sowing seed she may not live to see ripen. If she indulges in sharp hasty words, or complaining tones, she cannot censure her children if they fret and whine; they are so susceptible to influences of all kinds, that harsh tones must pain, and even depress them, more than we are aware; some one has said "they hear so much that we have forgotten to hear" that we cannot be too careful of our voices as well as our words.

There are few of us who do not know the worth of womanly cheerfulness, and many of us know that the light of our home would go out with the kind and gentle-spoken wife, mother or daughter. And the spirit which speaks with such a voice, is best shown on the dark back ground of real trouble; when poverty, sickness and care have entered in and made the home gloomy and sad, then morning, noon and night a pleasant voice is the medicine and light of a whole household.

Mothers often greatly err in undervaluing the little griefs and disappointments of childhood. The trifles which give them pain would be nothing to us, so we often thoughtlessly wound them with a harsh tone, when we should extend sympathy. Above all things avoid snubbing your children; it is very questionable if this kind of treatment is ever productive of good, and we believe that in many instances such harshness in infancy makes hard, passionate undutiful men and women.

The mother should learn to place herself at the child's mental standpoint in all her dealings with it; also should the father, he has no right to come home morose and so absorbed in outside affairs, that the whole task of entertaining and instructing the children falls upon the mother. We know of homes, where, as soon as the husband comes in it is "hush children, there comes father, don't disturb him with your noise;" how different from the ones, where every member, from the mother to the baby, look forward to father's coming, as to a flood of light and warmth; they listen for the strong, cheery voice, and with its sound all petty griefs and vexations melt away. Soft tones soothe and quiet and comfort, they cost but little and accomplish much; and they constitute a grace which will not fade, which we may carry with us as we grow old, and what more beautiful recollections have we than of the sweet-voiced grandmother. Let us learn to reverence and cherish every tender and loving thing in our children's nature; the world will harden them soon enough without aid from us. Remember

"How a gentle accent
Calms the troubled soul,

be steadfast and firm but still speak gently.

OLD DOG FAITHFUL.

BY MRS. M. STRATTON BEERS.

CHAPTER I.

Three times I had been with my husband to look at the house, and three times I had said, standing on the porch and looking down the seven stone steps that led up to it: "No, Fred, I can't make up my mind to it, do the best we can we cannot furnish half of this great castle, and just imagine me waiting until ten or eleven o'clock at night for you to come home, with only two children like Edith and Bess and an old woman like Hester for company, while half of these great rooms are unfurnished and full of rots and echos; it makes my blood curdle to think of it, and your Helen is such an arrant coward, you know."

"Yes? I do know it, dear," Fred said smiling at me, but I could see the disappointment lurking beneath the smile as he continued, "don't you know, my wife, that the dread of anything is always worse than the reality itself?"

"Of course, I know it is; and I have told myself this over and over, ever since you became so anxious to take this house; get the rooms once furnished, carpets down, and I know it will seem different, perhaps I will not feel so then at all, Fred, so take the house, if you like, it *is* a splendid old place!" glancing at the great elm trees, that stood like sentinels guarding the broad graveled walk of some hundred yards that led to the gate, we then went round on the porch to the side of the house from whence we could look out to the barn and out buildings.

"I am so glad, Helen, you have made up your mind to the place, everything is splendid and all in tolerable repair; strange such a property should be let upon such terms, I can't see into it, but suppose we may as well avail ourselves of the chance as any one."

We went all through the house again, and having fairly determined to take it, I now began, as what woman does not, to arrange my rather small allowance of furniture to the rooms I soon expected to occupy.

"This, Fred, shall be our living room, see what a splendid bay window for plants, so very deep, that it gets the whole benefit of the morning sun, and quite enough of the southern heat. I wish I *could* have that pretty brussels at Conrad's for this room—may I? indeed I won't ask for a single thing beside if you will only say 'yes'".

As Fred did not answer me immediately, I went on, knowing exactly, as wives generally do, his most vulnerable point.

"I take it all back, dear, after all, for I know you always get for my pleasure and comfort quite as much as your means will allow, and sometimes even more, please forget I was so naughty as to ask, will you; Fred? I know our old one will do nicely a long time yet,"

"Why, Nell, the fact is, I think we may afford to get that carpet: let's see just how many yards it will take," and drawing a pocket rule from some of the recesses of his apparel and dropping down on one knee, after the fashion of a man, he commenced taking the measure of the room.

How exultant I felt some of my readers may know. The carpet was a beauty and I had longed to possess it since the first time I had seen it in the store, and my joy in the prospect of soon seeing it on my own floor made me forget entirely my dread of the gloomy old house and I set out alone to select a room on which to put my old carpet.

The room next to the one selected for our living room was a large square one, well ventilated; in one end was a large closet or cupboard of about two feet in width, rising high to the ceiling, closing with heavy doors of black walnut timber. There was not a shelf or wardrobe hook, neither the least sign of there ever having been any use, whatever, made of the closet, but I thought, "Fred is so handy about every thing; and he can soon put a row of shelves in one end and fill the other, and the sides with hooks, and it will be just the thing to have in one's sleeping room, and here, opening a door into another smaller room beyond, "Hester and the children shall sleep close to us, and with this large airy closet opening out of their room large enough to contain the wardrobe of a whole family, unless they were much more extensive than ours."

My husband then joining me, I told him my plans, which he pronounced good, and together we went below to take another look at the kitchen, dining room and cellars; of the latter there were three, and the old feeling of ghostly horror came again as I stood looking into them, they were so large and dark, and I shivered as I said, "Oh, Fred! do let's nail two of these up tight, we never will need to half fill the first one for our small family."

"Well, we will, Nell," laughed he, "and I will order a whole gross or two of rat traps, with an indefinate amount of bran and cheese for bait; do see them scamper once! but rest assured, my little cowardly wife, those are all the ghosts that infest the lower regions of the house."

"I am not afraid of *ghosts*, sir! but I am afraid of robbers and midnight thieves, ugh! a whole regiment of them could hide in this immense house, rob the whole town and conceal their booty in these cellars. Do have a man come this very day and fasten these two doors up tight."

Well, to make a long tedious week's work short, we moved our "traps" as Fred called them, into the great house, and settled ourselves, Hester grumbling continually because we had rented a barn, and expressing her firm belief that we would rue it.

My husband's means were invested in a large manufacturing establishment, situated some four miles from town; the business proved not only lucrative but very confining, as he acted as the purchasing agent of the firm, and attended to all the outside business, which often took him for one or two nights at a time ond he seldom ever reached home before nine or ten in the evening.

Just the time we were fairly settled in our new home, we were surprised by a visit from my only brother who had been absent for years seeking his fortune among the gold mines of the west, and who having found his pile as he said, had at last come back to look for a wife, and to settle down to the sober realities of life; he had with him two of the largest dogs I ever saw, nearly black with long silky hair, St. Bernard and some other fine blooed crossed which I have forgotten. One of these he gave to me, bidding me take my choice as he had none.

"Those dogs cost me the sum well, I paid twenty dollars for each when they were only six weeks old, and I really believe I could not make you a much more valuable present than one of them; they are perfectly reliable and obedient even to a gesture."

I was a good deal at a loss to know which to choose but finally decided upon "Faithful" as I fancied he took more of a liking to me and the children than the other one did.

Fred laughingly suggested that if I had more provisions than I could store in cellar No. one, that there was still a No. two and a No. three which would be cheaper storage room than to accept such a huge animal for the purpose."

But "Faith" as we called him generally, became a fixture, a great favorite, so that in a few weeks even my husband would not have parted with him for treble the amount my brother paid for him. I could send him in town with a basket, and he would bring out meat eggs or groceries as I should direct on the card tied to the handle; he would romp with the children, lead Fred's horse by the halter to the pump as demurely as you please, knowing as well as he when they had finished their drinking; but the greatest comfort of all was neither Hester or I were afraid in the old house when Faith lay on his rug at the side of the sitting room door; by degrees all our nervousness vanished, the children ran over the empty rooms, and amused themselves by hours together with the echoes they could always find there to answer them when they called.

One morning when my husband was preparing to leave for his usual ride he said; "Nellie I may not return to night at all; I expect to meet some parties who have promised to be at the office at eleven, if they come as they agreed I shall be home at two or before, and shall have occasion to pay out this package of money, but if they disappoint me I shall be obliged to go on to C, and I cannot retire before noon to-morrow, in which case I suppose you will sleep better to know this money is safe under lock and key in the vault of the bank so dear, do not forget, if I am not here by two o'clock, take this to the National Bank do you fully understand?

"Yes your lordship! I quite comprehend the whole state of affairs, and assure you that unless you come by two o'clock, Faith, and I will make a quick trip to High St. wont we old fellow? patting the head of the dog who had come in the room laid his head on my knee for his usual morning cares.

"See here Faith" Fred said, taking the money package I want you to go with your mistress and take care of her while she puts this in the bank for safe keeping, will you?"

Faith turned his dear expressive face one side and then the other wagged his tail, went over to Fred, and smelt of the envelope containing the money, took it in his teeth and then walked over to me and whined.

I believe my soul the dog wants you to get ready to go now Nell, tell me dogs dont have commonsense, and a good deal of it."

"No! No! Faithful old fellow, wait a little, bring me the money; then. Now when your mistress gets ready to go you go with her:" and throwing the package in a drawer he closed it and locked it saying as he did so. "You must watch this good to-day will you?"

We then went out, and he away. The money matter had entirly escaped my mind, when some time in the forenoon I was started to hear a growl from Faithful, and a scream from Hester, coming from our room, going hastily to the door I met Hester who exclaimed "I believe the dog is gone *mad* ma'am; he will not allow me to go near the bureau, and here are Mr. Stone's all ironed ready to put away." Sure enough the dog was obeying his master and "watching the money good all day," and he would not permit any one to touch the bureau but me, to whom he offered no resistance. Some way after this the hours were unusually long, and I very nervous whenever I thought of the money; two o'clock came, and a guater past, and no husband, so I donned my cloak and hat, and with Faithful close at my side, I went to the Bank and deposited the money, feeling great relief when it was fairly out of my hands; the day was warmer and pleasanter than was common at that time of the year, (late in the fall) and with my mute companion I wandered round into the park belonging to the college grounds, and dreamed away an hour or so I believe before I return home.

[To be continued next week.]

For the Kansas Farmer.]

A KANSAN IN EUROPE.—No. 8.

BY RAMBLER.

The Royal Institute and National Gallery are situated on what is called the "Mound." It is really a fill that extends across the ravine which divides the town, and is about 400 feet wide. The sides of this fill or mound are beautifully terraced and full of flowers and shrubbery. The Edinburgh and Glasgow railroad passes immediately under the Gallery building through an arched tunnel.

The National Gallery is a fine large building of the Flemish order of architecture and was built in 1850-58 by the late Prince Albert, at a cost of £40,000. The interior consists of two ranges of galleries lighted entirely from the top, and is divided into two rooms by screens. In the east room the Royal Scottish Academy has its annual exhibitions of works of living artists. It is thronged with visitors and is considered one of the most fashionable lounges in Edinburgh.

The western room is assigned to the permanent collection of works of art. Red curtains, specimens of the 16th and 17th centuries, which to our uncultivated eye and taste, seem rather of an inferior order and far below our expectations.

The Royal Institute is a Grecian looking building with colonnades extending along its sides and columned porticoes at its north and south ends, with sphinxes on the top of them. Over its main entrance is a colossal sitting stateu of Her Majesty the Queen, in robes of state.

The interior is devoted to sculpture and Egyptian antiquities. It is a conglomerated mass of old Roman pottery and glass casts of Greek and Roman busts, Scotch wood carvings and Egyptian mummies. Several of them date back to the reign of Tiberius—hundreds of years before Christ.

South of the National Gallery, on Market street, stands the Bank of Scotland. This is the oldest banking establishment in Scotland, having been incorporated in 1695. It is in the Italian style and the top of tho building is ornamented with a handsome and graceful figure of Fame, cast in zinc and gilded.

This bank has a paid up capital of £1,000,000 sterling, it has 75 branches and over 1,300 partners.

Pass into High street we stand in front of St. Giles Cathedral. This is a large Gothic structure in the form of a cross with central square tower terminating in a spire. It is said to have been founded in the 9th century. John Knox was appointed pastor to this church in 1560, and here it was that he gave utterance to the boldest and most vehement harangues ever delivered to the Scottish people.

Back of St. Giles is the Old Parliament House. It is a quaint old building of no particular style. The top is ornamented with turrets, pinnacles and towers, and have no regularity whatever. Connecting these pinnacles and towers and around the whole top is a gilded balustrade evidently put on at a late day, and is in very poor taste, with the style of the structure. The building is now used as a city hall and court room.

On the west side of Parliament House in a corner of the square, is John Knox's grave. It is marked by a small head-stone on which is inscribed the words:

JOHN KNOX,
26TH NOV., 1572.
Here lies he who never feared
the face of man.

Our next visit is to Edinburgh Castle. This grim old fortress that has stood for centuries, is rich in historic lore. It stands on a rock 400 feet above the level of the sea and forms the most prominent feature in all views of the city. The only approach to the castle is from the east, by a steep narrow ridge about 100 or 120 yards wide. Passing over the drawbridge which spans a deop dry ravine we enter through the portcullis gateway and find it well guarded by a small flanking battery. A few yards further is the artificers workshops and armory which contains 30,000 stand of arms. Still ascending the rock by a winding pathway, we pass what is called the Governors House. This is a lofty pile of masonry, said to have been erected in the time of Queen Anne and is now used for barracks. Here also, is the State Prison, where many illustrious captives have been confined and executed.

Above this, further to the west is a half-moon battery of ten guns. They have a very ancient and cumbersome appearance and could hardly cope with the rifled guns now in use.

We now arrived at the top of the rock, and the first thing that meets our eyes is a large iron tank used to supply the garrison with water. On the south and west sides of the rock stands the Royal Palace, the stronghold which was for ages the dwelling place of the kings and queens of Scotland, and where a long line of sovereigns were born and lived and died, and where many a lawless deed was done.

In the southeast corner of the building on the ground floor, is the room in which Queen Mary gave birth to James I, of England.

The crown room is the next one visited. It is on the east side of the building and is where the ancient crown jewelry of Scotland is preserved. The crown is supposed to be as old as the day of Bruce and the last monarch crowned with it was Charles II.

The sceptre is of silver about four feet in length and mounted with an image of the Virgin.

The sword of state is an elegant piece of Italian workmanship, and was a present from Pope Julius II, to James IV. There is also a badge of the Order of the Garter set with rubies and diamonds, and a badge of the Order of the Thistle. This is composed entirely of diamonds, those in the centre of the flower are of a light straw color and the balance are beautifully shaded to the outside with stones of the first water. These jewels were locked up in an iron chest in this room and entirely forgotten from 1707 to 1818—111 years.

ON THE WRONG ROAD.

"You can get through that way if you have good luck, but you had better turn back and take the other road."

These words, were spoken to me a few weeks since, while making a trip through Franklin County, upon inquiring if the road we were traveling, led to the village of Lane, which was said to be a short distance ahead. I had left Ottawa at daylight, and was going to a point fifteen miles east of Garnett, and wanted to make the round trip, arriving at Garnett that night. I was anxious to make as good time as possible, hoping to have a few moments time to call on Judge Hanway, whose contributions from Lane, I have read in "the FARMER" with such real pleasure. But alas! Getting on the wrong road kept me wandering around so long, running over logs, brush, stumps, rocks and fallen trees, that when I arrived opposite Judge Hanway's residence, time would not permit me to stop. Subsequently, this advice would come to mind, and ring in my ears for hours. *You can get through that way if you have good luck, but you had best turn back and take the other road.* Since then I have thought upon these words often, and to-day, I am led to inquire, how many of us, are on the "wrong road." How many of us are allowing "fierce competition" to banish "friendly cooperation" from our midst? how many of us are paying exorbitant rates of interest? how many of us are allowing our Agricultural Implements to stand exposed to the weather thus hastening their decay? how many of us are keeping our stock through vigorous winters without adequate shelter? how many of us are waiting till next year, for the improvement of our grain and stock? how many of us are putting off the time of planting small fruits? how many of us are paying the price of a dozen or two good agricultural papers for tobacco? how many of us are putting off the time of making that friendly visit we have all promised our neighbors? how many of us as farmers, are conveying the impression, that our success depends upon a *war* with bankers, merchants mechanics and tradesmen?

To all this I would say; You *can* get through that way if you have good luck, but you had better turn back and take the *other* road."

J. N. I.

For the Kansas Farmer.

A REPLY TO BETTY BADGER.

PIONEER LELU.

IN reply to Betty Badger, I will try and answer two or three questions. Would be glad indeed if I was able to tell her just how to do all she asks to know

As to making yeast; my plan is to take say a good handfull of hops, (good ones) to one quart of water, boil until it is reduced to a pint, strain through a sieve or coarse cloth and pour over sufficient flour to make a pretty stiff batter, and add about 1 teaspoonful of salt, 1 tablespoonful of sugar, and half as much ginger. Let this cool just enough to prevent scalding the yeast, which is then to be added, Let this stand 24 hours, and then thicken with indian meal and flour, and make into cakes, or cut into squares and dry in the shade. In making your bread, be sure thickening the sponge, preparatory to making into loaves, save a small quantity of the sponge for the next baking, to be used instead of the yeast. During cold weather I frequently do this and I think it makes nice white bread.

To soften water. My kind husband procured a large barrel, and all winter I have had it in the cellar and kept full of water, and from time to time as it needs it, we throw in good wood ashes sufficient to soften the water. The ashes seem to settle to the bottom and charcoal is easily gathered from the top and that is given to the pigs confined in the pen, and they eat it with a relish. I think this a far better way than to be bothered with breaking the water just when it is to be used. I do not think water softened in this way, injures the clothes as much as some of the sodas used for the same purpose.

In knitting heels double, take off every other stitch without knitting it, in going the "very way," as we sometimes say, and in going back, knit as usual.

I like to see such questions asked in our valuable farm paper. They suggest ideas and create in us a desire to help one another.

Brookdale, Rice County Kansas,

Letter from Republican Co., Kansas.

Thinking a few lines from Republic county might be acceptable to the readers of the KANSAS FARMER, we attempt the task.

This being our first letter to the Literary and Domestic Department, we hope all errors will be kindly excused; perhaps in time we shall attain the proficiency of older writers.

Last summer we had quite pretty flower gardens, about forty varieties of annuals and a few perennials, but we hope to do a great deal better this year, and indeed, we may even aspire to an exhibition at the county fair. We should like to hear from other ladies who raise flowers.

In answer to "Betty Badger," the way we knit double sock heels, is to knit across plain, then in going backwards, knit one stitch and take off one, knit the next one and so on.

A good way to preserve woolens; is to wrap them up with bits of cedar or sprinkle the leaves among them some housekeepers use tobacco.

To soften hard water, boil ashes and water, let it settle, put as much in a boiler of water as is required to raise a skim; some water is harder; you must be governed by the skim.

For yeast take a quart of water and a handfull of hops, boil the hops in the water ten minutes, strain the water on some flour, let it cool, have some soft yeast and stir that in, let it raise, it is then ready for use as soft yeast, or can be mixed hard with corn meal cut into cakes and put away to dry in the shade; it must not be allowed to freeze, it will keep for a year by being put in a dry place.

Hoping that other readers of the FARMER will contribute, we will close.

J. E. & M. A. M.

EDITOR FARMER: Please give me through the FARMER a recipe or recipes for cooking ockra, as I do not know how to prepare it for the table.

M. L. H.

FOR WAKEFULNESS.—Physical exercise in the open air to the point of slight fatigue promotes sleep. A warm bath calms nervous irritability thus drawing away blood from the head. Putting the feet in water of the temperature of 100° Fahrenheit, will prove effectual, particularly in children. On the other hand, water of 32° Fahrenheit, applied directly to the scalp, is stated to have a good effect in those cases in which the individual is very strong, the heart beating with force and frequency, and the mental excitement great.

THE STRAY LAW.

STRAYS.

ARTICLE III.

SEC. 5. No person shall take up any unbroken animal as a stray, between the first day of April and the first day of November, unless the same be found within his lawful enclosure; nor shall any person, at any time, take up any stray, unless it be found upon his premises, except as in this chapter otherwise provided.

SEC. 6. No person shall take up any horse, mule, ass, ox, bull, sheep, swine or other animal, under the provisions of this article, unless he be a citizen and householder, and enters into bonds, with sufficient sureties, to the state of Kansas, for the use of the owner, in double the value of the property proposed to be taken up, to be ascertained by the justice before whom the person wishes to post such stray, which bond shall be filed and preserved by such justice.

SEC. 7. If any animal, liable to be taken up, shall come upon the premises of any person, and the owner of such premises fails to keep up such stray for more than ten days after being notified of the fact, any other citizen of the same county may proceed to take up such stray, and proceed with it as if taken up on his own premises.

SEC. 8. If any person take up any stray, he shall immediately advertise the same by posting up three printed or written notices, in as many public places in the township, which notices shall contain a full description of the stray.

SEC. 9. If such stray shall not be claimed and proved at the expiration of ten days after it was taken up and advertised, then the taker shall go before a justice of the peace of the county and file his affidavit, stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, and that he did not drive or cause it to be driven there; or that it was taken up on the premises of some other person, naming him, and that he gave such person ten days' notice, and that he has advertised such stray ten days, and that the marks or brands have not been altered since, to his knowledge.

SEC. 10. The justice shall issue a summons to three disinterested householders to appear and appraise such stray, which summons shall forthwith be served by the taker up of such stray; which service shall be without charge, if not demanded at the time of making the appraisement.

SEC. 11. The householders, or two of them, shall proceed to describe and appraise such stray, stating the sex, size, color, age, marks and brands, and value of the same, which description and appraisement they shall reduce to writing, to which they shall append their affidavit that the same is a true description, and a fair and impartial appraisement, which shall be filed by the justice, and recorded by him in a book to be kept for that purpose.

SEC. 12. The justice shall deliver to such taker-up a certified copy of the record upon his stray book, which he shall, within fifteen days after such appraisement, cause to be delivered to the county clerk.

SEC. 13. The clerk, immediately after receiving the certified copy from the justice, shall record the same in a book kept for that purpose; and whenever the appraised value of such stray or strays shall exceed ten dollars, said county clerk shall, within ten days after receiving such certified description and appraise (unless the animal shall have been previously reclaim by the owner), forward, by mail, a notice containing a complete description of said stray, the day at which it was taken up, its appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the *Kansas Farmer*, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice, which sum shall be in full payment for the publication of said notice in said *Kansas Farmer*, in three successive numbers. The publishes of said *Kansas Farmer*, for a failure to publish said notice, shall be liable in the same manner and to the same extent as is provided in this article in case of a failure of the county clerk, or justice of the peace, to perform the duties enjoined upon them; and it shall be the duty of the publisher of the *Kansas Farmer* to furnish the county clerk of each county in the state a copy of said paper, to be kept on file in his office.

SEC. 14. Any person may use a stray, lawfully taken up by him, with care and moderation, if he does not injure or abuse it.

SEC. 15. The owners of any stray swine may, within two months, and the owner of any other kind of stray stock, within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same before some justice of the peace of the county, having first notified the taker-up, in writing, of the time and place when and where, and the justice before whom such proof will be offered; and if such justice is satisfied from the evidence that the stray belongs to the claimant, he shall, upon payment of all costs and expenses of keeping, order it to be delivered to the owner, and the justice shall certify to the county clerk that such stray has been proved and restored to the proper owner within twenty days from time such proof is made.

SEC. 16. The clerk shall make an entry of the fact stated in such certificate in the margin of the county record, opposite the recorded certificate of the justice before whom such stray was appraised, which entry shall cancel all lien the county may have upon such stray.

SEC. 17. If the owner and taker-up cannot agree as to the amount of costs and expense of taking up, it shall be decided, on application of either party, by the justice of the peace before whom the proof of ownership was made, who may compel the attendance of witnesses, if necessary, and in making up his decision he shall take into consideration whatever service the taker-up may have had of such stray.

SEC. 18. If the owner of any swine, within two months, or of any other kind of stock, within twelve months, fails to comply with the provisions of this act after the time of taking up, and the taker-up shall have proceeded according to law, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up.

SEC. 19, In all cases where the title to any stray shall vest in the taker-up by the lapse of time, the taker-up shall pay into the county treasury, after deducting all costs of taking up and posting, one-half of the appraised value of such stray, to the use of the county school fund; and in default of such payment, the county shall hold a lien on such stray, to secure the payment of such moiety to the county.

SEC. 20. If any person shall sell or dispose of any stray, or take the same out of this state before the title shall have vested in him, he shall forfeit and pay to the county double the value of such stray, and may also be punished by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, and imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed thirty days.

SEC. 21. If any person unlawfully takes up any stray, and fails to comply with the provisions of this act, or uses or works such stray before advertising the same, or shall drive the same on his premises for the purpose of taking up the same, or shall keep the same out of the county more than five days at one time, before he acquires a title to it, he shall forfeit to the county not exceeding fifty dollars.

SEC. 22. The county commissioners of the several counties of the state, at some regular session of their respective boards, in each year, shall examine the certificates or other records of strays filed in the offices of the county clerks; and if, upon such examination, they shall find, by lapse of time, that such strays shall have become the property of the taker-up, the board shall issue their warrant, under the seal of the county, directed to the sheriff, commanding him to collect the amount due the county, according to the provisions of this article, from the goods and chattels, effects or credits, of every kind, of the taker-up, without exemption; and for the want thereof, to levy upon and sell the real estate of any description that may be liable to execution, belonging in any way to him, in the manner provided by law for the levy and sale of real estate on execution; and such stray shall in all cases be subject to the lien held by the county, as provided in this article, and the county commissioners may order the sheriff to seize and sell the same.

SEC. 23. Justices of the peace, in their respective counties, shall have jurisdiction and take cognizance of all actions for the violation of this article, and enforce all the penalties and fines against persons who may be guilty of such violations; and it shall be the duty of any county officer who knows of a violation of this article to report the same to the nearest justice of the peace of the county.

SEC. 24. Upon the affidavit of any citizen of the county wherein such strays may be held or so taken up being filed with any justice of the peace of the county, setting forth that any person, naming him, has disposed of any stray, or in any manner violated the provisions of this article, and describing the stray in full, said justice shall issue his summons and writ, as is provided in civil cases, commanding the officer to take the stray into his possession, and summons the person who may have thus violated this article to appear and answer, as is provided in cases of replevin.

SEC. 25. All trials before a justice of the peace, under this article, if demanded by the defendant, shall be by jury, of six competent men, to be selected as in civil cases, who shall, if they find the defendant guilty, assess the fine to be paid by him, or the imprisonment to be inflicted, subject to an appeal, as in civil cases.

SEC. 26. If, upon examination and hearing, it shall appear to said justice that this article has been violated, he shall assess the fine as herein provided, and shall order the officer to deliver the stray to any person who will give good and sufficient bond to the county to keep said stray until the expiration of the twelve months, at which time the title shall vest in him, as it would have done in the taker-up; and he shall be subject to the same liabilities and requirements as the taker-up.

SEC. 27. All the fines collected under the provisions of this article shall be paid into the county treasury, for the use of the common school fund.

SEC. 28. There shall be allowed for taking up strays the following rewards: For taking up every horse, mule or ass, fifty cents; for every head of neat cattle, twenty-five cents; for all other kinds of cattle, fifteen cents per head.

SEC. 29. The county clerk shall receive, for recording each certificate of strays, or forwarding a description of the same, as heretofore provided, thirty-five cents, whether such certificate contain a greater or less number of strays, and fifty cents additional for each animal described therein, to pay for the publication of the notice, as heretofore provided.

SEC. 30. The justice of the peace shall receive the sum of twenty-five cents for recording each certificate of appraisement, whether such certificate contains a greater or less number of animals, and twenty-five cents for each certified copy of the same; and for other services, such fees as are allowed by law for similar services, except that in no case shall he receive mileage.

SEC. 31. If any stray, lawfully taken up, gets away or dies, without the fault of the taker-up, he shall not be liable for the same.

SEC. 32. If any county clerk or justice of the peace fails to perform the duties enjoined upon him by this article, he shall forfeit and pay to the county not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, and pay to the party injured not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars.

THE STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1867, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds tendollars, the County Clerk isrequired, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to *"forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up,* to THE KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

Stray List for the Week ending March 11.

Chase County—S. A. Breese, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by W H Cox, Bazaar tp, Feb 26, one Cow, red and white spotted, branded on left side very dim, crop and two slits in the left ear, 6 years old. Appraised $13.

Crawford County—J. H. Waterman, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by T H Gabbert, Baker tp, one Mare, 14 hands high, about 16 years old, collar marks on shoulder. Appraised $15.

MARE—Also, one Mare, 14½ hands high, chestnut sorrel, blind in right eye. Appraised $20.

MARE—Also, one Mare, 13 hands high, bay, 9 years old, collar marks on top of neck, swelling on top of head. Appraised $20

Davis County—C. H. Trott, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Joseph Bland, Jackson tp, one yearling Heifer, legs white and white stripe on shoulder and left hip, white spot on forehead, right ear split. Appraised $12.

CALF—Also, one white steer Calf, tips of ears red, red about the mouth, left ear cropped and split. Appraised $8.00.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Welch, Monmouth tp, Feb 28, one white yearling Heifer, no marks or brands. Appraised $12.

HEIFER—Taken up by A L Eutsminger, Silver Lake tp, Feb 11, one roan Heifer, 2 years old past, white head, hole in left ear, no other marks or brands perceivable. Appraised $13.

Woodson County—J. N. Halloway, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W Johnson, Belmont tp, Jan 23, one roan Steer, underslip off both ears, branded 74 on the right side, 2 years old. Appraised $18.

STEER—Taken up by C Hershy, Everett tp, Jan 29, one red and white Steer, crop off right ear and slit in left ear, about 1 year old. Appraised $12.

Stray List for the Week ending March 4.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.

BULL—Taken up by J J Klepper, Robinson tp, Dec 24, 1873, one roan Bull, white spot in forehead, about 2 years old last spring, no other marks or brands perceivable, Appraised $16.

Chase County—S. A. Breese, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W P Martin, Toledo tp, Feb 23, one red Steer, 3 years old, some white in face, swallow fork in left ear, indistinct brand on the left side. Appraised $17.50

STEER—Also, one white Steer, 2 years old, has been branded on left hip, cannot tell what the brand is. Appraised $22.50.

Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by A T Gandy, Lowell tp, Feb 17, one sorrel Horse, ball faced, three white feet up to hock, white spot on right side, shod all around, left shoulder branded D B, Spanish brand on the left thigh. Appraised $—.

MARE—Also, one sorrel Mare, blaze in face, snip on the nose, saddle marks on back, some white in mane, 12 hands high. Appraised $—.

Linn County—F. J. Weatherbie, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J F Hackler, Lincoln tp, one 2 year old red Heifer, white back and belly, little nip off left horn, small crop off right ear, no other marks, brands Appraised $12.

MARE—Taken up by John McGee, Centreville tp, one dark bay Mare Mule, light colored about the nose and on the belly, scar on left side, supposed to be 1 year old. Appraised $18.

Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Joseph Berringer, Easton tp, Feb 12 one red Cow, with white face, branded figure 5 on left hip, no other marks or brands, 6 years old. Appraised $12.50.

Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J C Burris, Centre tp, Feb 8, one light bay Mare, black mane and tail, black legs, left hind foot white, tail cropped off, 2 years old, 14 hands and 3 inches high. Appraised $35.

Ottawa County—F. M. Sexton, Clerk.

AEIFER—Taken up by Robert Burns, Logan tp, Feb 11, one Texas Heifer, about 3 years old, red color, slit in left ear, branded W S on left hip, Appraised $12.

Wabaunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W T Aderhold, Alma tp, Feb 20, one bay horse Pony, about 4 years old, right hind foot white, small white star in forehead, black mane and tail. Appraised $25.

PONY—Also, one brown mare Pony, 3 years old next spring, star in forehead, no marks or brands. Appraised $20.

Washington County—G. W. Pasko, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Wm Sharp, Strawberry tp, one brown horse Colt, about 2 years old, 12½ hands high, no marks except a few white hairs in forehead. Appraised $35.

Stray List for the Week ending Feb. 25, 1874.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken us by H C Reppert, Reeder tp, Jan 24, one bay Filly, 3 years old, 16 hands high, white spot in forehead. Appraised $35.

FILLY—Taken up by J W Paul, Washington tp, Jan 20, one sorrel Filly, 15½ hands high, no marks or brands, 2 years old, Appraised $35.

FILLY Also, one black Filly, 1 year old past, 14 hands high, small star in forehead, no other marks or brands. Appraised $30.

Butler County—V. Brown, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by W Cornell, Union tp, Jan 25, one yellow roan Texas Cow, 4 years old, branded O on left hip, crop on left ear, Appraised $10.

Coffey County—A. Crocker, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J F Jones, California tp, Dec 25, 1873, one pale red Heifer, white tail, 1 year old, no marks or brands. Appraised $12.

FILLY—Taken up by Carl Sewutes, Ottawa tp, Jan 12, one bay Filly, 2 years old, white star in forehead, both lips white. Appraised $35.

STEER—Taken up by T Stockstill, Hampden tp, Jan 28, one white speckled Steer, crop off right ear, swallow fork in left ear. Appraised $11.

Howard County—M. B. Light, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by J C Pinney, Longton tp, Jan 3, one Texas Cow, yellow with white spots, branded G T on left side, underbit in each ear, no other marks or brands. Appraised $—

STEER—Also, one yearling Steer, white body, red neck no other marks or brands. Appraised $22,

STEER—Taken up by C W Potter, Longton tp, Feb 4, one yearling Steer, white with red neck. Appraised $12.

Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by W J Taylor, Rock Creek tp, Jan 26, one bay Horse, 16 hands high, about 9 years old, some white hairs on forehead, some white harness marks. Appraised $80.

HEIFER—Taken up by W N Davis, Grasshopper tp, one pale red heifer, about 2 years old, in the spring, with little white on belly, no marks or brands percievable. Appraised $12.

Johnson County—Joseph Martin, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Wm Volght, Shawnee tp, Jan 6, one Texas Steer, about 4 years old, legs and head white, body black, no other marks or brands percievable. Appraised $20.

MARE—Taken up by J R Daniels, Shawnee tp, one light sorrel mare, 6 or 8 years old, about 13 hands high, star in forehead, Indian or Spanish brand on left hip, no other marks or brands. Appraised $14.

STEER—Taken up by S W Brapfogle, Shawnee tp, Feb 12, one dark yellow Texas Steer, dark head and neck, 4 years old, crop and underbit in right ear, branded F B on right hip, no other marks or brands percievable. Appraised $16.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by L Caump, Jackson tp, one red Texas Steer, 3 years old, black, crop off left ear, underbit in right ear. Appraised $12.

Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J M Blue, Elmondaro tp, Nov 1, '73, one brown Mare, rope around neck, star in face 4, years old. Appraised $60.

COLT—Also, one bright bar yearling mare Colt, star in face, white on nose. Appraised $40.

COLT—Also, one bay yearling horse Colt, star in face, white on nose, white feet, no marks or brands. Appraised $30.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by D R Kilbourn, Dragoon tp, Jan 3, one black and white spotted Steer, 2 years old past, no brands. Appraised $15.

STEER—Taken up by W C Sweezey, Olivet to, Jan 19, one spotted red and white Steer, 2 years old, no brands. Appraised $17.

Sedgwick County—John Tucker, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Alex Garret, Rockford tp, one yellow Texas Heifer, 2 years old next spring, white in face left ear cropped over and underbit branded M on left hip, Appraised $5.

Shawnee County.—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by M S Harr, Auburn City, Feb 12, one red and white spotted Cow, red head and neck, crop off of right ear, left horn handing down, about 4 years old. Appraised $16.

COW—Taken up by R C Callahan, Topeka tp, Feb 14, one white Cow, supposed to be 5 or 6 years old, drooped horns, end of right one off, slit in left ear, large scab on left hip resembling a scald, no other marks or brands. Appraised $15.

STEER—Taken up by A Dickson, Auburn tp, Dec 29, one red Steer, some white on flank, crop off left ear, underbit on right ear, 1 year old, no other marks or brands. Appraised $11.

COLT—Taken up by A G Potter, Topeka tp, Jan 22, one bay mare pony Colt, heavy mane and tail, blaze face, 2 years old next spring, heavy made, no marks or brands. Appraised $20.

Sumner County—C. S. Brodbent, Clerk.

STEERS—Token up by James Turpin, Val Verdi tp, Jan the following Texas Steers:

One pale red, 4 years old, branded O O on right side, hole in right ear, smooth crop in left. Appraised $9.

One pale red, 4 years old, under crop in left ear, swallow fork in right ear, branded J U on left side, O on back. Appraised $7.

One pale red, 3 years old, swallow fork in right ear, JIV on left side. Appraised $6.

One white and black speckled, 3 years old, crop and underbit in right ear, and crop in left, no brands. Appraised $5.

One pale red, 3 years old, underbit in right ear, crop off left, branded D O on left hip, no other marks or brands. Appraised $6.

One line back, 4 years old, white under the belly, crop and underbit in the left ear, branded O N E in left side. Appraised $7.

One roan, 3 years old, crop off right ear, swallow fork and underbit in left, branded 102 on left side. Appraised $7.

One red and white spotted, 4 years old, crop and underbit in right ear, branded N on the right side. Appraised $9.

One light brown, 4 years old, crop on off each ear, brand ed L U U on left side. Appraised $10.

One brown, 3 years old, slope on both ears, branded I N on left side. Appraised $6.

One black and white spotted, 3 years old, two underbits in left ear, and a swallow fork the right ear. Appraised $8.

One black, 3 years old, crop off right ear, two underbits in left ear, branded U U L on the left side. Appraised $7.

One dark brown, with white face, 3 years old, both ears partly gone, branded 11 on the right hip. Appraised $10,

One roan, 3 years old, white face, white on flank, crop off left ear, slit in right, branded L C on right hip. Appraised $9.

Wilson County—G. E. Butin, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by A Edmiston, Fall River tp, Jan 15, one red and white Heifer, 1 year old last spring, some small red spots on forehead, no other marks or brands. Appraised $14.

KANSAS

State Agricultural College,

MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

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POLICY BOARD OF REGENTS.

Extract from Minutes of the Board of Regents, September 3, 1873.

For the purpose of defining the policy of the Board of Regents, and as a guide to the Faculty in preparing a new curriculum;

Resolved, 1. That the object of this Institution is to impart a liberal and practical education to those who desire to qualify themselves for the actual practice of agriculture, the mechanic trades, or industrial arts. Prominence shall be given to agriculture and these arts, in the proportion that they are severally followed in the State of Kansas. Prominence shall be given to the severel branches of learning which relate to agriculture and the mechanic arts, according to the directness and value of their relation.

2. Upon this basis, the Faculty are requested to submit to the Regents three courses of study, each requiring four years for its completion; the first to be especially designed for those who wish to become farmers; the second for those who desire to become mechanics, or industrial artisans; and the third chiefly for young ladies, that they may be prepared to earn an honorable self-support, and to adorn the highest stations of life.

3. Degrees shall only be given to graduates, yet the Faculty are requested to indicate what studies would, in their opinion, be best for pupils who can spend but one, two or three years in either of the above departments.

4. Thorough instruction shall be given in the English language, and neither Latin, German nor French will be required as a part of either the full or partial course, but shall be optional with the parent or pupil.

CALENDAR:

FALL TERM,—September 11,—December 24, 1873; 15 weeks.
WINTER TERM.—January 1—March 25, 1874: 12 weeks.
SPRING TERM.—April 2—June 24, 1874; 12 weeks.

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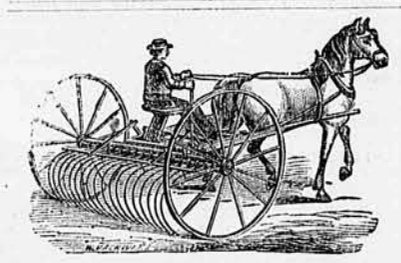

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