


THE KANSAS FARMER



DEVOTED TO THE FARM THE SHOP AND THE FIRESIDE

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The Kansas Farmer

M. S. GRANT,
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AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Elsewhere we publish a letter written by JOHN DAVIS, of Junction City, to Gov. OSBORNE, and sent by the Governor to us for publication.

The ground taken by friend DAVIS, in this matter of Industrial Education, is the only position that farmers can occupy, viz: that these institutions should be controlled by farmers. We have advocated this from the start. We are glad to know that, in the appointment of the new Board of Regents, Gov. OSBORNE made his selection chiefly from this class.

An inference may be drawn from friend DAVIS's letter, however, that is not sustained by the facts, so far as our College is concerned, to-wit: that it is governed and controlled by sectarian influences. In the Faculty, as it now stands, there are, we believe, two Methodists, one Episcopalian, one Congregationalist, two not members of any church, and one that we do not know his religious status. So that it is plain that Mr. DAVIS's inference—for he does not make the charge direct—is incorrect.

We do not know that farmers have any right to complain, as far as the present condition of affairs is concerned. We have got a Board composed chiefly of practical farmers; and some of them, at least, are radical upon the subject of Industrial Education. We can ask no more, until they shall show, by their action, that they do not fully comprehend the situation. They have not got sufficient means at their command to produce the best results, but if they show a willing spirit, can we ask more?

The fact of the matter is, that farmers themselves have not appreciated the importance of an Agricultural College. We are not sure but that this system of Industrial Education is at least a half century in advance of the times. We hope not, but confess that it looks that way. Boys, more than anything else, are needed to make the Farmers' College a success.

GRASS FOR A LAWN.

A lady who signs herself "New Yorker," writes to ask if there is any grass that will make a close sward for a lawn out in Western Kansas. She says the "other half" says tame grasses won't do out there; but she, insisting on her right to the last word, thinks they will, and she writes to coax us to decide in her favor.

We are of the opinion that she is right. At any

rate, we would not give it up until after further trial. Our advice would be to get a small quantity each of timothy, orchard grass, white clover and blue grass. Prepare a good seed bed, and sow all together. About the third year we think you will have a good sod, which with proper care and attention will improve with each year.

COTTON SEED—AN EXPLANATION.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,
TOPEKA, KANSAS, April 8, 1873.

EDITOR FARMER: In a late number of THE FARMER it was stated, on the authority of the President of the State Board of Agriculture, that arrangements were being made by the State Board to furnish cotton seed free to all who desired to test its growth in Kansas this season. Dozens of letters have been received by the Secretary of the State Board, asking for not only cotton, but hemp, flax and tobacco seed; which it seems some of the papers in the State have added to the free list.

We cannot answer all, and take these means to explain. The facts are these: A letter was received by the Secretary from a Southern gentleman who had for three successive years cultivated cotton, with the most flattering results, in Sumner county, Kansas. The letter asked that the State Board purchase cotton seed sufficient to plant five hundred acres, and donate the same to farmers in the southern tier of counties—the only part of the State where cotton grows successfully. The letter was placed before the Board, and the members thereof, not feeling able to assume so great an expense, passed a resolution asking the Legislature, then in session, to appropriate funds for the purchase of cotton, hemp, flax and tobacco seed, to be distributed to the farmers of the State free. The matter was referred to the Agricultural Committee in the House. The said committee failed to take action on the resolution, and the matter dropped. Yours, respectfully, ALFRED GRAY.

ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus, of all vegetables, is the most delicate, and should be cultivated by every farmer. It is easily raised, and supplies a place upon the table in early Spring that no other vegetable can fill.

There are some things about its culture that will not do to follow the teachings of the books. For example, if you set out a plantation of roots, don't put them ten inches under ground, as the books say. Two or three inches of earth over them is enough. This plant needs an abundance of well rotted manure forked into the bed. If the seed is sown, it should be in drills, two and one-half feet apart. Give it good cultivation and plenty of manure. Cultivate with the plow and transplant at one year old in a bed two and one-half by three and one half feet apart. When three years old, they may be cut, but don't expect a full crop until the fourth year. When once established it is for all time. It is recommended to give this vegetable

a dressing of salt once each season, and although from force of habit we have followed it, we cannot say we ever derived any benefit from its application. We trust that every farmer who is not now growing it will start a plantation this Spring. Conover's Colossal is probably the best variety.

IN MEMORIAM.

BY O. BARKER.

EDITOR FARMER: At the last meeting of the North Liberty Farmers' Club, the following resolutions of respect were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased a wise Providence, who rules over us and whose mysterious dispensations are inscrutable and past finding out, to remove from our midst a brother and a co-worker in this Club: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the sudden and untimely death of our much esteemed brother, ALFRED H. GRASS, we lament most sincerely the loss to our Society and to the community of a deserving and faithful member; one ever cheerful and ready to perform whatever duty assigned him.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the family of our deceased brother in their bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, a copy be placed on the records of this Club, and a copy sent to each of the Independence papers and to THE KANSAS FARMER, for publication.

J. J. ANDERSON,
J. T. BROCK,
J. M. FERGUSON.

The last act of the deceased was to represent Liberty township, Montgomery county, in the State Farmers' Convention held at Topeka, the 26th ult. He was taken sick immediately on his return, and expired on the 31st of March.

Independence, Kansas, April 3, 1873.

[NOTE.—The above resolutions shock us exceedingly. We met Mr. GRASS at the late Convention, and became quite intimately acquainted with him. We found him to be a man of clear, well defined ideas, and we can truthfully say that he did as much towards shaping the action of the Convention as any man that was there. He was not a speaker, but a man of keen perceptions and firm as a rock in that which was right. We parted with him about midnight of the last night of the Convention, seemingly in good health, and with great hopes for the future of the Association. North Liberty Club has truly lost one of its most efficient members.—ED. FARMER.]

A PLASTER MILL.

Many parties are inquiring of us where they can get gypsum, and we have invariably told them, on the strength of statements made to us by prominent citizens of Blue Rapids, that the mills at that place were fixing to grind it at that point this Spring. What we want to know now is, if the good people of that live town are going back on us.

Almost within a stone's-throw of the mills, at that point, they have immense beds of the sulphate of lime, of a very superior quality; and they have a railroad connection, via the Central Branch, by which the plaster may be moved to market. The cost of grinding is slight, and the market is good, and will constantly improve. Will Blue Rapids furnish the West with plaster? That's the question.

The Kansas Farmer

IS IT POLITICS?

Some persons seem to be very much exercised for fear the present uprising of farmers will culminate in a political movement. We presume their fear is, that the farmers will cease to be made the tool of clique or party, and will act independently for their own interest. This would be the death knell to the hopes and ambitions of hundreds of shysters, who are now clinging to the old party organizations in the hope that the lightning of a senatorship, collectorship, postoffice, or other remunerative position, may strike them. Can farmers longer neglect their own interests, when the whole machinery of party is used to provide soft places for men too indolent or too ignorant to obtain a living at any honest calling?

We can put our fingers on men, to-day, who are drawing \$2,000 or \$2,500 salaries from the public treasury, who could not get a \$600 clerkship in any private walk in life. Farmers are as much to blame as any other class, and in fact, more so, from the fact that they have, as a rule, "voted the ticket," regardless of the men. It has been almost a part of their religion to do this; and while great and vital questions pertaining to the nation's welfare were to be decided, this was perhaps right. Now, however, all these questions have been settled, let us hope forever, and the best good of the whole people requires that our energies be directed to securing a just, honest and economical administration of our affairs, both State and national. To accomplish this, it seems to us to be our duty to vote for the best men, regardless of their past party affiliations.

As farmers, we have a duty to perform in addition to this. The very foundation of the success of the present farmers' movement lies in farmers' votes. If they fail to elect legislators who will act and vote in their interest, they will never succeed in reducing freights. If they fail to elect honest, capable and worthy men as judges, governors, senators and representatives, they cannot hope for reduced taxes and national legislation in their interest. We would not say that we should organize a party composed of farmers and producers, but rather that farmers should act as a balance wheel to compel organized parties to put forward none but good men and true, and to engraft into their platform such principles of public policy as the interest of farmers demands. Let political intriguers understand that farmers will bolt the ticket unless honest and competent men are put forward, and our word for it, the shysters will take back seats. In this sense, at least, the farmers' movement does mean politics.

THE COST OF GROWING.

Is it not about time that we, as farmers, should begin to estimate the cost of growing the different crops and kinds of stock? Have we not been guessing at these matters long enough? Other occupations put a value upon their goods in proportion to the cost. We, as farmers, do not, from the fact that we do not know how much our goods cost us. Set a dozen farmers to figuring upon the cost of a bushel of wheat, rye or oats: the cost of raising a horse, cow, hog or sheep; and you will get twelve different answers in each case. What is the cause of this? How can it be explained? Only upon the hypothesis that farmers do not do business. They make themselves the footballs of chance. They are at the mercy of all other occupations, because they cannot come into market knowing how much their goods cost them. A man that offers a bushel of onions or parsnips for sale, should know exactly what they cost him, and put his price upon them accordingly. As long as farmers are content to do business in the loose, slipshod way of their fathers, just so long will they fail to make money at farming.

Gentlemen, let us exercise more judgment in our affairs. Let us spice our calling with a little brains. Let us adopt known rules of making money, and apply them to our calling. Let our Farmers' Clubs take up this matter of the cost of our products, and discuss it.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Whether the present action of the farmers of our State is to result in good or not, remains to be seen. If it falls in accomplishing the ends sought, it will be from a lack of interest or intelligence, perhaps both, on the part of farmers. There are yet thousands of farmers in this State who are lying supinely upon their backs, permitting the intelligence and enthusiasm of a minority to carry them through this crisis. They are just so much dead weight, freighting down the movement, and if it fails, they will have to bear the responsibility of its failure.

In this matter of associated action on the part of farmers, we do not look for any immediate, grand, telling result. The benefits will only accrue after the lapse of time; but every farmer, every man who tills the soil, owes it to himself, owes it to his neighbor and to his family, to go into the movement. It is only by acting as a unit that farmers can make their power felt. Shall we have combined action, or shall we, by the indolence of a part, permit the movement to go down in ignominy and disgrace? It is for the farmers to decide.

One of the greatest benefits that we expect to derive from the organization of Clubs, Granges, Unions, &c., is a better and more thorough system of farming. They will act as powerful educators, particularly for the rising generation of farmers. For this, if for no other reason, every man who takes a pride in his calling should give them his countenance and support.

A FARMERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

Since the Chicago and Boston fires, many of the wealthiest insurance companies have put their rates up from fifteen to forty per cent., claiming that those fires had proved that safety to the insured justified this procedure. We are not prepared to dispute this claim, but we here wish to suggest to farmers, whose risks are not contingent upon adjoining property, that they can well afford to organize township insurance companies within themselves, rather than pay these increased rates of insurance. We do not believe that any man can afford to carry his own risk; but suppose one hundred farmers in a given township would come together, and agree that they will pay all losses by fire not exceeding two-thirds of the appraised value of the property, that may occur, say for two years. They appoint a board of appraisers, who fix a value upon the property of the one hundred stockholders, this value to be accepted by an executive committee, to be appointed by the association. Our plan would be to levy a *pro rata* per cent. upon the insured in the event of a loss, to be collected within sixty days after notice has been given. There would be no necessity, in this case, of levying a tax upon the stockholders to pay agents' salaries or commissions, no tax for office rent or fine furniture, no charges for traveling expenses, et cetera. Is it feasible?

CAULIFLOWER.

A farmer recently stepped into our office, and said, "I wish you would tell me how to raise cauliflowers. We told him to treat them just as he would cabbage. "But, will they grow?" Certainly, they will grow. No more trouble to make them grow than it is a cabbage. The only trouble with cauliflower is, that they do not always head well; but no farmer need be without this delicious vegetable, if he will but plant the seed.

Our friend said: "I supposed there was some secret in growing them, as they always sell high in market."

They sell high because, as we have said, they do

not all head well. It would never do to bring into market loose, straggling, half-formed heads, although these eat as well as any. Plant them, by all means.

It has always seemed strange to us that farmers should neglect such fine vegetables as cauliflower, celery, asparagus, egg plant, salsify, &c., when it required so little skill to raise them. The farmer's table, above all others, should be well supplied with these dainties.

For cauliflower, if extreme earliness be not desired, sow the seed in open ground in early Spring, in rich, well prepared ground, upon the north side of a fence or building, if possible. Our practice has been to drop five or six seeds in the hill where they were to stand, and afterwards thin out. The hills should be about three by two feet apart. Give them good cultivation, drawing the earth to the stalk as the season advances. When the heads are ripe, they are of a rich creamy yellow.

A MISTAKE.

An old and valued correspondent of THE FARMER writing us from Lyon county, says: "I can not help but think that THE FARMER overshoots its readers; I mean that there is too much matter in it that the average farmer does not understand. Scientific studies may be all right, but we are not posted."

It would be most too much of a compliment to the scientific attainments of THE FARMER to assume that the above was true. We think our friend under estimates the intelligence of the average reader, but we doubt if he would be willing that we should follow on in the old ruts without making an effort for a higher agricultural education. We have invited correspondence from men of scientific attainments from time to time, and the many letters we have received proves that they have been read with pleasure and profit by a portion of our readers.

For success in farming, it is essential that the farmer shall know the cost of every crop and animal raised, but it will do him no harm to know the botanical orders of the grasses and clovers. It is important to know the best breeds of hogs, but it is also profitable to know what elements are required to produce muscle, and what fat; what kind of manures are required for the stalk, and what for the grain. It is in this kind of information that most farmers are lacking, and the lack of this makes farming less profitable than it otherwise would be, and the tendency of the times is to obtain, if possible, more light in this direction.

WANTED—A WATER POWER.

J. H. MOYER, of Hiawatha, Kansas, writes to ask if we can direct him to a good water power in this State, not occupied, in some section where a grist mill would be likely to pay. Parties in Illinois are seeking such a one; and one of these parties, Mr. MOYER assures us, is a practical miller, for whose ability and integrity he can vouch.

We do not know, at this moment, of such a location; but there are many such in the State, doubtless, and we publish this for the particular benefit of those localities that want a mill and have the power. Short answers to this will be published in THE FARMER, or parties can correspond with the gentleman above named.

A BALANCE SHEET.

No farm can be said to be run on business principles unless its proprietor can show at the end of the year just what it has cost to run it; just what each bushel of grain, ton of grass and head of stock has cost. If he knows this, then he can strike his balance sheet and know without guessing whether he is making or losing, and in addition, may know what crops or what kinds of stock is the most profitable for him to raise.

J. J. MECHI, of Tipton, England, has recently furnished the *Mark Lane Express* with his balance sheet for some years past, up to and including

1872, and the sum total profits for the various years is interesting. Mr. MECHI's farm consists of 170 acres; about the size of our average farms, and yet the profits, even at the lowest (1872), are above those of the average American farmer. The list stands as follows: 1865, \$2,785; 1866, \$2,865; 1867, \$3,865; 1868, \$2,850; 1869, \$2,185; 1870, \$3,640; 1871, \$3,340; 1872, \$1,845.

We have no means of knowing what per cent. these sums represent on the capital invested.

Pyra-cantha.—CHAS. FRANKISH writes: "In THE FARMER for May 1st, 1873, mention was made of the *Pyra-cantha* as a hedge plant; and you stated that Rev. I. T. WILLIAMS had got some of the cuttings, and that you would give us the result of his experiment at a future day. You will oblige some of your readers if you will tell us what success Mr. WILLIAMS met with in trying to grow them, and also, if possible, where the cuttings can be had."

Mr. WILLIAMS put out a thousand cuttings last Spring. They were obtained, we believe, from Mississippi. They made a reasonable growth until about the middle of Summer, or a little later, when they seemed to come to a stand-still, making but little if any progress until early Fall, when they took another start, and made a good growth up to the time that Winter set in. We have not as yet ascertained how they stood the Winter; and this cannot be told certainly for some weeks yet. At the earliest moment we will inform our readers.

The plant is largely grown in Tennessee and Arkansas, but we have not the address of any dealers. Enclose a stamp to Mr. WILLIAMS, and he will, perhaps, inform you where the plants can be obtained; but the dealers should advertise.

COMBING WOOLS.

The distinction between these wools and the card or cloth wools, may be thus stated: Combing wools are those specially fitted for the process of combing by hand or machinery, which process consists in drawing out the fibers so that they may be straight and parallel; the shorter portions, called "noils," being removed by this operation. The fibers being rendered straight and parallel are twisted and spun, and the yarn is called worsted. The ends of the fiber being covered by the process of spinning, the yarns are smooth and lustrous.

An unprecedented demand for these wools has arisen in all manufacturing nations within the last ten or fifteen years, and the prices have more than doubled within that period. This is due, first, to the vast improvements in machinery for combing made within that period; and secondly, to the late scarcity of cotton, and to the discovery that by the use of these wools with cotton wraps, an admirable substitute is found for fabrics formerly made from the fiber of the alpaca.

The next practical question arising is: Where in this country shall combing wools be grown? The President of the National Wool Growers' Association asserts that the Cotswold and Leicester are well adapted to profitable breeding for mutton and wool combined, in situations where the land is rich, not subject to drouth, is adapted to root culture, and where good city markets are easily accessible. "They are great favorites" he says, "with dairy farmers and with grain growing farmers who wish to keep but few sheep."—*Stock Jour.*

MORE SHEEP WANTED.

[From the Prairie Farmer.]

Statistics show that there were in 1871 about 32,000,000 sheep in this country, yielding an average of four pounds of wool each, or 128,000,000 pounds in the aggregate. In addition to this product the annual importation of wool amounts to about 70,000,000 pounds, at a cost of nearly \$10,000,000. In addition to this importation the United States imports woolen goods to the amount of nearly \$44,000,000 per annum. There is room, therefore, for an increase of 17,000,000 more sheep in the country to supply the home demand for wool, and for about 12,000,000 to displace the importation of woolen goods.

General News.

CALICO was first known in England about the year 1731. It was named from the city of Calicut, in India, from which it was originally brought.

It is estimated by good judges that over ten thousand head of cattle have been fed in Miami county, Kansas, this Winter, and yet there is more corn on hand, and it is cheap.—*Exchange.*

MR. J. V. GRIGSBY, of Clarke County, Kentucky, has bought of Dr. Washington Miller his entire stock of Shorthorns (excepting his bull, General Airdrie), consisting of twenty-nine head, for the sum of \$8,500. This herd, added to Mr. Grigsby's former one of twenty-five head, makes one of the largest and finest in Clarke county.

KITTY WINK, formerly known as the Doyle mare, owned at Montgomery, Orange county, N. Y., was sold a few days ago to a gentleman residing at Easton, Penn., for \$2,500. Kitty Wink is five years old, and is very speedy. She is by Middletown, and out of a Star mare. She is expected to make her mark in the future.—*Turf, Field & Farm.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana, proposes to hold a National Cattle Show this Fall. The city has donated \$100,000 to be used by the State Board of Agriculture for that purpose. The premiums will be very large, and we warrant there will be "rare sport" in the way of competition. It is thought that some of England's best herds can be induced to come over and test their merits by the side of American herds. But if only American herds can be brought together it will be a grand affair. Let it go on.

AN IMPORTANT HORSE TROT.

The following items we get from the *Turf, Field & Farm*, and from the ring of the metal we judge that the parties mean business. The only chance we see for a break is in the fact that Mr. LOVELL only proposes mile heats, while Mr. BORST makes it a condition of the first race, that a second of two mile heats should be trotted, for a purse of the same size, and in the first race the forfeit is but one thousand dollars, while in the second it is play or pay. Suppose Mr. B. should pay the forfeit on the first, would that compel Mr. S. to stand to the second race? What say our horsemen?

NEW YORK, February 28, 1873.

EDITORS TURF, FIELD & FARM: I will match my bay mare, American Girl, against any horse in the world, to harness or wagon, mile heats, best three in five, over the Fleetwood or Prospect Park tracks, for twenty-five hundred dollars, one thousand and forfeit, on or before the 10th day of May, 1873. Goldsmith Maid or Lucy to have the preference.

WILLIAM LOVELL.

EDITORS TURF, FIELD & FARM: Having noticed a challenge in your paper of the 7th, in which Mr. LOVELL wishes to "trot American Girl against any horse in the world, to harness or wagon, mile heats, best three in five, over the Fleetwood or Prospect Park tracks, for twenty-five hundred dollars, one thousand and forfeit, on or before the 10th day of May, 1873." I beg to state, through your columns, that I will trot the horse, Jim Irving, two races against American Girl, one of mile heats, three best in five, to wagon or in harness; the other, two mile heats, to wagon or harness, \$2,500 a side each race, half forfeit on first race, the second to be play or pay. Mr. LOVELL to select whether they go to harness or wagon, but previous to the trotting of the first race all the money upon the second is to be paid up, which shall be play or pay. Or will trot Jim Irving the same races against any horse, mare or gelding in the world, for \$2,500 or \$5,000 a side each race, upon the same conditions; both races to be accepted by the parties accepting the challenge; to be trotted during the month of June next, upon such track or tracks as shall have been mutually agreed upon; half of the money to be put up on accepting the challenge.

W. H. BORST, 573 Seventh Avenue.

CORN.

The following timely hints, from the pen of J. K. HUDSON, upon our great cereal, we recommend to the attention of our readers. In the matter of selecting seed corn we have not exercised sufficient

care and caution. Upon our skill in this matter depends very much of our success in raising corn. Many farmers within our knowing think that they raise the very best crops of this grain possible; when, the fact is, their corn is costing them more than double what it costs their neighbor. Here is what Maj. HUDSON says:

Ordinarily what the farmer wants is the largest weight that can be produced from his acres, whether he plants three feet each way or more, or drills; whether one, two or more stalks to a hill, are also minor points, and yet important. In our own experiments with different varieties of corn, the common large field corn has given us the largest yield, when grown three-and-a-half by three-and-a-half feet, and thinned to two stalks in the hill. That the largest corn crops on record have been grown in drills, there is no doubt; but it requires more hand labor to keep clean, and produces more small ears.

In selecting seed, the first consideration, whether a white or yellow variety is determined on, is uniformity in the ears, in size, number of rows, character and depth of grain, solidity upon the cob, and even selecting the cobs of one color. Most of our corn is mixed, but not so much in color as, for example, in looking over a load of corn, there is no uniformity either in the grain or size, from the shallow dent grain to the long, sharp, gourd-shaped. To secure a long, large ear, with smooth, deep grains, with as little flint in its character as possible, which will ripen in a hundred days, bringing the weight up to a pound to the ear, or even heavier, so as to bring the bushel up to about sixty ears, is the standard to look up to. To add one other quality, which determines its great productiveness, viz: double-eared, we have corn from which it will be easy, in our rich, new soils, to secure one hundred bushels per acre.

Corn planted four feet apart, producing two ears to the hill, each sixty ears weighing a bushel, will produce ninety bushels per acre. If planted three feet each way, and producing one ear to the hill, weighing a pound, seventy bushels per acre would be grown, which is much above the average crop. One cause of the light yield in our corn crop, the writer believes to be the careless selection of seed, and the failure to thin the corn when young, growing nubbins instead of ears. Corn breeds back, even with the most careful selection, and several years will be required to give a distinct character to any cross or mixture introduced, or to improve the purity and quality of our white or yellow varieties.

As we go north the grain becomes smaller, more flinty, and contains more oil; while the corn of the south is larger in grain, softer, and contains more starch. The small varieties of our Northern States, such as King Philip, Dutton and Sanford's Premium Flint, and all other flint varieties, are useless in this latitude, where the largest Mexican varieties of soft corn have been judiciously mixed with the best flint varieties of our large corn, strong in oil and starch. Varieties and sub-varieties and mixed kinds in field, parching and field corn, are very numerous, representing every degree of earliness and quality. As corn degenerates so rapidly under neglect, and mixes so easily even when planted in fields a considerable distance apart, a determined and persistent effort in selection of seed, and improvement in thorough cultivation is our only remedy for the present very mixed condition of our great staple crop.

ALSIKE CLOVER.

Several persons have asked us what we knew about Alsike clover. Practically, but very little. From exchanges and correspondents we learn that it is being largely sown all over the country. A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, after having grown it four years, says of it:

I have tried Alsike by the side of red clover four successive years, seed sown at the same time and in the same field, and find that cattle, horses and sheep will not graze on the red clover so long as they can get a good bite on the Alsike. It will grow from one to two and a half tons of superior hay to the acre, according to the season.

I think I never had a greater growth of red clover than I raised four years ago, growing from three to five feet in length. Alsike has many more branches, leaves and blossoms from the main stalk than red clover; the hay is, therefore, much finer and far superior in quality. In fact, it is of the same nature as the common white clover, which all farmers will understand, except growing to much larger size. All farmers know, who have had experience, that common white clover pasture is far superior to any red clover; therefore, if it would grow large enough to mow, it would make much better hay than red clover. Alsike clover

blossoms furnish an abundance of honey for bees; they can work on them as well as on the common white clover, and can gather honey much faster.

STOCK ITEMS.

A BIG TURKEY.—Mr. John C. Davis, of Bow, killed last week a nine months' old turkey, which measured across the wings five feet two inches; from end of bill to end of toes, four feet; live weight, twenty-four pounds; dressed weight, nineteen pounds.

THE name of the stallion, Jay Gould, has been changed to Budd Doble. The *Herald* says the horse will not trot any faster by the change. The *Times* says, since the little misunderstanding between Smith and Gould, it became necessary to erase the latter's name from horse stock.

SALE OF SHETLAND PONIES.—Mr. L. Broadhead, agent of A. J. Alexander, Woodburn Stud Farm, sold March 1, to Mr. D. H. Carpenter, for a circus company, sixteen head of Shetland ponies, for \$3,500, or an average of over \$156 per head.—*Turf, Field & Farm.*

THE TURKEY TRADE IN VERMONT.—Plainfield, Vt., has fatted and sold six thousand turkeys during the past season. The average weight was ten pounds each, and they sold for twenty cents per pound, making a total of \$12,000.—*T., F. & F.*

POULTRY BREEDING.—Charles E. L. Hayward, a young farmer of Hancock county, Ill., is trying poultry as a specialty. He has between 300 and 400 hens of the White Leghorn and Brahma varieties, with the due proportion of cocks.—*Turf, Field & Farm.*

AND now the great little horse, Lyttleton, has been added to the list of Leamington breakdowns. It is not a merry dance as many may suppose, for Lynchburg, Enquirer, Longfellow and Lyttleton form a quartette of disabled performers that maketh the heart sad to contemplate. The legs of the Leamingtons seem to be favored by misfortune.—*Turf, man.*

ANOTHER LOT OF HORSES FROM CHICAGO.—Dan. Bailey has arrived at Nashua, N. H., with a new lot of horses from the stables of Wright Brothers, of Chicago, and they are for sale at the rear of the Pearl Street House. They are sixteen in number, and vary in weight from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds. They are drivers and pullers, and are said to be a superior lot. Mr. Bailey brings here the finest animals that come to our market, and our readers in city and country in want, had better call on him.

MR. SHEPARD F. KNAPP has sold his five-year-old stallion, Romulus, to S. W. Wheelock, of Moline, Illinois. The price was large. Romulus was bred by Charles Backman, at Stony Ford. He is a handsome bay, standing fifteen hands three inches, and is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Maggie Jones, by American Star, second dam by Mambrino Chief. He is full brother of Major Morton, a colt purchased by Mr. Robert Bonner when one year old, for \$3,500. He will be used for stock purposes in Illinois.

THE Louisville Courier-Journal says: "It is said that Budd Doble has offered \$80,000 for Gov. Latham's pair of black mares in San Francisco. If Doble offered \$80,000 for the mares, and Latham declined the offer, then the immediate field of Doble and Latham is the finest field for the fool-killer that we ever saw in the course of our lives."

DAIRY ITEMS.

THE first cheese factory in Vermont (and the second in the United States) was established in Chittenden county in 1858, by E. D. Mason, now President of the State Dairymen's Association. At present, there are sixty-seven factories, twenty-two of which are in Chittenden county.—*Mirror & Farmer.*

A VALUABLE COW.—The prize heifer Myrtle, 1,629 Aay, belonging to Mr. E. B. Lee, of Garrettsville, Ohio, gave six thousand pounds of milk in the one hundred days previous to her coming two

years old, and seems determined not to dry up. Her milk yields 18 per cent. of cream.

HON. HARRIS LEWIS, to whom was referred an inquiry about cows eating rubbish, at a dairy meeting in New York, replied that bone meal was needed. It might be fed to them in small quantities like salt, or if two hundred pounds per acre be spread on the pasture, it would furnish the cows with bone meal for a lifetime.

PARTIES most conversant with the cheese business think that factories taking the milk of 300 or 400 cows are most profitable to the patrons, while those taking milk from a greater number are more profitable to parties running factories on private account. The alleged reason is that the work is done better in the smaller factories.—*Mirror & Farmer.*

ADDRESS TO THE FARMERS OF KANSAS.

In ordering the publication, in pamphlet form, of the following Proceedings of the Farmers' Convention of the State of Kansas, the Executive Committee thought it wise to accompany the same with an address to their fellow citizens. They wished special attention called to what appeared to them to be the more important points in the discussions. They wished to counsel and encourage their fellow farmers and all good men, respecting the further prosecution of the great work so auspiciously begun. The very short time in which such an address must be matured and prepared, in order to accompany the publication of the Proceedings, on which the types were already clicking before the Convention was fairly closed, must render it rather hurried and incomplete. Furthermore, since there is neither time nor opportunity to submit it to the revision of the Committee, it is but fair that the writer shall be held responsible for anything unwise or imprudent it may contain.

The origin of the Convention is well stated in the Proceedings. Its objects were well and plainly developed during the sittings, and finally took definite and satisfactory shape in the Constitution of the Farmers' Co-operative Association of the State of Kansas. We expect this Association to be the organized medium of communication between its members and the outside world, making known our thoughts, deeds and aspirations. The farmer of America is no longer the serf or boor of the Middle Ages. He has, by contact with culture and enlightenment, become a man of thought and judgment. He wishes to make his influence known and recognized in the markets of the world, in the counting-rooms of business and in the halls of legislation, by other means than mere pounds avoirdupois. He wishes to unite with all virtuous men in teaching, by word and example, the importance of public honesty and integrity. These things cannot be done while farmers remain in an isolated condition.

The learned professions and most of the industries have their organizations for self-protection and for public purposes. By these means, immense benefits have accrued to themselves, and have exerted a great influence on society. Shall not the most numerous and the most needy class of all follow such good examples? Surely the times demand it, as is shown by the bold corruption in our legislative halls. When the most important positions of honor and trust in the State are openly trafficked in with unblushing impunity; when American Congressmen, with the solemn oaths of office resting upon their consciences, beneath the sacred dome of the national Capitol, and surrounded by all the mementoes of historic purity, can unblushingly vote into their own pockets the precious millions garnered by the hands of frugal industry to preserve the national credit, and which should have been sacredly applied to ease the burdens of a debt-ridden people—surely these acts should receive their well merited censure, lest the morrow should drop into our laps still more bitter fruits. And shall not the friends of Agriculture organize for public action, as well as their fellow citizens of other professions and pursuits?

Through our Association we expect to rub off that cold prejudice, too likely to exist among men who live in isolation, and seldom meet for social intercourse. It is the division of our forces and influence which has enabled designing sharpers and politicians to manage us in detail. It was the tactics of the first Napoleon, by celerity of movement, to beat his enemies in detail before they had time to act in concert. Too long have the farmers of America been thus beaten while in a state of separation. But, like the great Peter, of Russia, we are learning from our conquerors the art of victory. Very soon we expect to meet them, not as loose bands, or detached parties of Cossacks, but as organized veterans. It is then we hope to repeat to them discomfiture as complete as that dealt out by Peter to Charles XII at Pultowa; or by Wellington and his allies to Napoleon at Waterloo. Too long have our halls of legislation, and other posts of honor and trust, been monopolized and dominated by irresponsible speculators and politicians.

The present state of Agricultural progress is transitional. For many years it has been the chief aim to increase our products, both in quantity and quality, to the utmost limit. For this purpose we have held Fairs and discussions, have published papers and books. Crops have been increased

and animals have been perfected, until the markets of the country, from time to time, are glutted to repletion; and stock men are able to export breeding animals to the farthest limits of the world, with credit to themselves and to the country. Agricultural books and papers have been published and scattered broadcast over the land, until they are piled up by the cord and by the ton in every library. Machinery for cheap culture and speedy harvesting has been built with maniac energy. Fair Grounds have been covered with it by the acre and by the ten acres. At times it is the principal freight on the railroads, and crowds every depot and warehouse. Our ends in view have been most thoroughly accomplished. Taken as a whole, the western farmer has demonstrated beyond a doubt his ability not only to supply, but to replete and overflow the markets of the land with the products of his labor. So true is this, that often the price in market is too small to pay the cost of transportation, allowing nothing for cost of production. Surely, then, this first lesson in Agriculture is well learned.

Our next lesson is to study the art of *selling and buying*. To do this, we must have markets and equal laws. The home market is preferable, because of the cheapness and convenience in transacting our business there, and because our customers in the home market are also local tax payers, helping to support the financial burdens of the vicinage. Too much care, then, cannot be exercised in the support of the local home markets of the country. This is done by fostering and increasing home manufactures. Yet, with all their importance, these local centers of trade cannot meet all the necessities of the Kansas farmer. Many of his products must seek a market in other States, and many of his supplies must come from other parts of the country. Hence arises the demand for cheap and speedy transportation on the various lines of commerce. Other States recognize the importance of this fact, and though enjoying much lower rates than we in transportation and travel, the farmers have thought themselves aggrieved, and are now engaged in what has been styled a furious "Railroad War." The farmers of Illinois are evidently on the side of right, and since their cause is ours, we should be closely observant of all the facts as they transpire in our sister State, and by kind words and cordial sympathy encourage our brothers in Illinois in their struggles with those giant monopolies that claim the ability to defy sovereign States, and scruple not to buy up Legislatures, to "invest in Congressmen," or to corrupt the Courts. Sooner or later this Illinois struggle must reach our State, unless, happily, the whole internal commerce among the States shall be well and timely regulated by the general government.

It was wise in the Farmers' Convention, therefore, to take steps preparatory to this portending conflict. The committee of five, appointed for the collection of railroad statistics, must perform well its duties. The Association and the State expect it at their hands.

Questions of tariff were discussed, and while some doubted the wisdom of reducing the tax on iron and salt, there was no voice in opposition to placing lumber on the free list, or to the entire abolition of duties on such articles as do not pay the cost of collection.

The national banking laws were exhaustively discussed, showing conclusively that farmers understand this matter quite as well as the politicians. It is the unanimous voice of the Convention that the people are tired of paying the present enormous bonuses to the banks for the little aid they may render in circulating the greenbacks. Why shall we pay corporations largely for the use of money which we must guarantee to give it value, when we can just as well use our own money (greenbacks) without charge? The farmers of Kansas place much emphasis on this question, and desire our national law makers to respond.

Attention is called to the resolution on the injustice of the recent State law, exempting all evidences of debt which are secured by mortgage on real estate, from taxation. Why this State enactment, unjustly discriminating in favor of the moneyed Shylocks who would cut the last pound of living flesh from the very vitals of our people? Let equal and just taxation, like the dews of heaven, fall on all alike, and the farmers of Kansas are content.

The Convention was not unanimous in sentiment as to the wisdom of appointing a committee, at the present time, in criticism of the management of the Agricultural College. A new Board of Regents has been appointed, and it is reasonable to suppose that some change or improvement is to be inaugurated. The support from the State is not large, hence no very great progress can be expected, even under the very best management. Care was exercised, therefore, in forming the committee, to select men of wisdom and discretion, who would be able and willing to comprehend the whole state of the case. The chairman of the committee has his position by the usual courtesy extended to the mover of a resolution. The President of the Convention is responsible for the appointment of the other two gentlemen. It is hoped the committee will do their work kindly, but thoroughly, and give us in due time an exhaustive report. Too long have these institutions, established for the benefit of Agriculture, been neglected by the farmers. As a matter of course they have fallen into other hands less competent to their proper management, and they are at this moment denounced as failures all over the country. While the present uprising is so general in behalf of all other Agricultural interests, it is earnestly hoped that the Agricultural schools and colleges of the land will receive due attention.

Men of all industries and professions have their technical and professional schools and colleges. It is a necessity to their existence and enlightened progress. If Agriculture desires to be anything more than a mere blind Samson, who can only right its wrongs by toppling to the earth all existing institutions and governments, then it is necessary that first-class Agricultural schools shall be maintained. This can never be done until farmers themselves are alive to the facts. First-class schools of Agriculture can never be had under the management of men who are not well skilled and deeply interested in the subjects to be taught. Every professor must have his particular subject by heart, and "on the brain." He must also be able to infuse into his classes much of his own enthusiasm. Such men, under an appropriate and able Board of Regents, would command a liberal support from the State, and would give to the farmers of Kansas an Agricultural College worthy of themselves and their noble calling.

In the first step of Agricultural progress, when quantity and quality is the leading idea, individual effort, with an occasional comparison of products at the Fairs and in the markets, has been found sufficient. In the second stage or step, when it is proposed to remodel laws and institutions, placing them on a basis of more equal justice, a more thorough and general organization is necessary. Such an organization as we need has just had its birth. Its success depends upon the interest and continued earnestness manifested by its members. They must realize the full truth of that old maxim, "the laws favor the diligent."

But I need not further enlarge. Special attention is asked to the Preamble and to Article 2d, of the Constitution of the Association. Respectfully submitted.

JOHN DAVIS, Ch'n Ex. Com.

Junction City, Kansas, March 31, 1873.

AN ACT

Relating to District and County Agricultural Societies and Farmers' Clubs, and amendatory of section two, of chapter thirty-seven of the General Laws of 1872, relating to the State Agricultural Society.

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

SECTION 1. That section two, of chapter thirty-seven of the General Laws of 1872, relating to the State Agricultural Society, be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 2. That every County or District Agricultural Society, composed of one or more counties, whether now organized or hereafter to be organized under the laws of the State of Kansas, shall be entitled to send the President of such Society or other delegate therefrom, duly authorized in writing, to the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, to be held on the second Wednesday of January of each year, and who shall for the time being be *ex officio* members of the State Board of Agriculture: *Provided*, that the Secretary of each County or District Society, or other such person as may be designated by the Society, shall make a monthly report to the State Board of Agriculture, on the last Wednesday of each month, of the condition of crops in his district or county, make a list of such noxious insects as are destroying the crops, and state the extent of their depredations; report the condition of stock, give a description of the symptoms of any disease prevailing among the same, with means of prevention and remedies employed so far as ascertained, and such other information as will be of interest to the farmers of the State. And, *Provided further*, that each County or District Society herein mentioned, which shall have held a Fair the current year, offered and awarded premiums for the improvement of stock, tillage, crops, implements, mechanical fabrics and articles of domestic industry, shall make out a statement containing a synopsis of the awards, and an abstract of the treasurer's account, and report on the condition of Agriculture in their county to the State Board. Said statement to be forwarded by mail or otherwise, to the Secretary of the State Board on or before the fifteenth day of November of each year. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture to furnish the monthly reports, provided for in this section, to the Press of the State.

SEC. 2. That the Township Club of each township having the largest number of members shall have a representation upon the Board of Directors of their County Agricultural Society. The election of officers of the County Agricultural Societies shall be held on the second Tuesday of April in each year, and a report thereof made to the State

Board of Agriculture within three days thereafter. County Agricultural Societies shall amend their charters and constitutions to conform to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Members of and delegates to the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture shall be entitled to the same mileage and pay as Regents of the State Agricultural College.

SEC. 4. That section two, of chapter thirty-seven of the statutes of 1872, be and is hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the Kansas Weekly *Commonwealth*.

Approved March 6, 1873.

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 now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the great seal of the State. Done at Topeka this 6th day of March, A. D. 1873.

W. H. SMALLWOOD, Secretary of State.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

A Letter to His Excellency, the Governor of Kansas.

GOV. THOS. A. OSBORNE—DEAR SIR: I have recently learned of the passage of a law, authorizing the Executive of the State to appoint an additional number of Regents for the Agricultural College at Manhattan. Though a stranger and but recently a citizen of this noble young State, permit me to assure you that for more than twenty years I have felt a deep interest in the successful establishment of this class of schools. First, laboring in Illinois with Prof. TURNER and others for their endowment, and afterwards, watching with deep solicitude their inauguration and management.

Prompted by this interest and solicitude in the present hour, when the success of the above schools is nearly despaired of by many thinking men, allow me to suggest to your Excellency the importance of appointing as Regents (both now and hereafter, as vacancies may occur) men devoted practically to some branch of Agriculture, Horticulture, mechanical industry or some other kindred pursuit. Too long have our Mechanical Schools suffered by falling into the hands of professional men. Especially have clergymen too frequently obtained the control of them. This has been notoriously the case in Illinois, and I am told it is so in Kansas. This misfortune works damage in several ways: First, clergymen, or other professional men, are usually not well skilled or deeply interested in the avocations of industry, and hence, cannot conduct Industrial Schools to a very high degree of success. Second, the people of America and their law-makers are highly averse to the liberal support of schools by State appropriations, which are largely or wholly controlled by religious teachers or influence. This aversion is much enhanced by the consequent poor success of the schools, which are both poorly managed and poorly supported with funds.

It seems to me that the present unpromising state of most of the Agricultural Colleges of the United States, is very satisfactorily accounted for when we candidly consider the inadequate State support and the improper manipulations they have received. Rather than despair, however, of final success, I would beg to suggest an entire change of management. Instead of professional men, let us call out and appoint as Regents and Faculty men devoted to the several industries, sciences and business pursuits to be studied and practiced in the institutions. This is the course pursued in all the Professional Colleges and Military Schools the world over. Why may not farmers, mechanics and business men of the land be allowed to pursue the same common sense course?

I know there is an impression abroad that the industrial classes are incapable of managing their own institutions of learning, and that clergymen

are the only proper guardians of public education. Yet it should be remembered that the farmers, mechanics, artisans and business men are conducting the great enterprises of the country. It is they who supply us with food and manufactured goods and build all our machinery and implements. They raise, herd, feed, train, fatten and market all our live stock; dress our meats; grind our grain; produce our trees for fruit and ornament; lay out and embellish our grounds; paint our pictures, and build and run our railroads, steamboats and printing presses. They construct our roads, bridges, canals, tunnels, telegraphs and edifices. They carry on all the industries and conduct the entire business of commerce and mercantile exchange. They inaugurate and successfully conduct great Fairs and Expositions for the exhibition of the products of their own hands. They write and publish their own books, newspapers and technical magazines, and are rapidly building up a distinctively industrial literature of wonderful purity and power.

If we extend the views to other countries, and contemplate the stupendous temples of industry built by these same industrial classes for the exhibition of the products of the world's workers, we find them far surpassing anything ever witnessed before, in ancient or modern times. Whether we contemplate the halls and fixtures of the humblest country Fair Grounds, or the world-renowned drives, arenas, amphitheatres, palaces and art galleries of St. Louis, Paris and Vienna, with the multitudinous and multifarious products which fill them during the great gala days of labor, they are all the creations of those industrial classes who are judged incapable of conducting their own technical schools of learning!

Out upon such absurd notions! They had their origin in the myths and fogs of the dark ages, when Kings and Popes were born with spurs on their heels and the people with saddles on their backs. Should not such absurdities be abandoned at high noon of the nineteenth century, when Popes are fleeing from their territories, and Kings are laying aside in hot haste both spurs and crowns?

But to conclude: I beg, I plead, I demand, in the name of common justice and fair dealing, that the industrial classes of Kansas be allowed the complete and full management of their own Agricultural and Technical Schools for at least a decade before they are pronounced failures. If an intelligent and appreciative American public have paid and assuredly mean to pay their money by hundreds of thousands, merely for a few days' view of our products; if, in the old world the Kings and Potentates of Europe, Asia and Africa lavish their treasures like water, make long pilgrimages and bow in humble admiration before the achievements of industry, is it unreasonable that the laboring and business men of Kansas should ask that the College at Manhattan may be delivered entirely into their hands to be wholly managed by them under the laws of the land? Will not our law-makers and public officers, as soon as practicable, grant at least as an experiment, this very reasonable request?

These hasty considerations, with others of a like nature which will readily suggest themselves to the mind of your Excellency, are very respectfully submitted.

JOHN DAVIS.

Junction City, Davis County, Kansas.

"Knitting and Talking."

EDITED BY ANN APPLESEED.

THE HEEL.

In the dim old days, Thetis plunged her son Achilles into the waters of the Styx, and by that immersion rendered the whole of his body invulnerable, except the heel by which she held him; or, according to other traditions, she anointed him during the day with ambrosia, and threw him into the fire at evening, that the mortal in his nature

might be consumed; but his father, Peleus, as fathers of the present day sometimes do, interfered with the mother's training, and drew him forth before any part of his body was injured except the heel. Both accounts agree in the vulnerability of Achilles' heel, and assert that he finally received his death-wound there. Exactly what this old fable typifies we do not, perhaps, guess; but certain it is that the sons of men have ever since fallen heir to Achilles' "vulnerability in the heel."

"Onlie so the hearts be right, it matters little how the head lyeth," said old Sir Walter Raleigh, as he adjusted his neck to the fatal block. Had the gallant cavalier limped on to the scaffold with a peg in the heel of tight boots, or a wrinkle in the heel of thick socks, that darkly celebrated incident would have been blotted from history.

In our knitting, we find the heels give way first. They take the wear and tear of the firm tread of life, the tottering step of age, or the restless patterning of childhood. They are the greatest sufferers—in fact, are entirely at the mercy of merciless boot and shoe makers.

We are in profound sympathy with all knitters who, having achieved a handsome, well-shaped, and well-fitting pair of socks; having "run" the heels, besides "knitting them double," and after a few days' wear, are appalled at the sight of the once comely heel & mere jagged, forlorn rag, prematurely worn by ill-fitting leather, and cut, by pegs out of place.

My fellow-knitters, all classes and conditions of men and women have formed themselves into "unions," protective and aggressive. What a field there would be for the artists of the illustrated papers, if we should call a joint convention of knitters and shoemakers, to see if our wrongs may not be mitigated, and our evils abated by these erring Crispins!

What eloquent speeches would be made, with truth, that we waste numberless hours in darning stockings, which would need no repairs if shoes and boots harmonized at all with stockings! With what brilliant rhetorical flourishes we could aver that the one item of darning, in a large family, is often the "last straw upon the camel's back!" What a platform we could lay down—being no less than one upon which the whole civilized world tread, and from which our knitters could herald their wrongs and abuses, with more truth and quite as much dignity, as late political conventions.

FLYING CLOUDS.

HELP FOR MOTHERS.

MY DEAR MARY: I have the pleasure of living very near a most excellent family—one in every way agreeable and harmonious. Imagine my surprise, as I was sitting by an open window on a mild evening lately, to hear Mrs Faithful say to her husband, "I'm the veriest drudge in existence! I would not mind it if the drudgery ever let up, but I'm sure it never will! Here I'm just through the Friday's cleaning, and in troop all the Jones children, for a romp with Clara and Willie; and now the steps, porches and thresholds are fairly pictured with black mud!"

"But, dear," said Mr. Faithful, "you would not spoil a merry afternoon for four children, for the sake of no mud-spots on porches, would you?"

"No, I would not; nor would I wash porches twice a day. The fact is, John, I can't do it," and the pale, pinched face attested the fact.

"I shall have now," she continued, "to sit up till midnight, to mend these clothes and to finish Willie's pants. He mounted the ridge pole to-day, and caught on a nail, which finished up his old pants. The truth is, there is too much work for one woman."

"But, you know we can't afford to hire," said Mr. Faithful.

"Yes, I know that; and so, the strain must go on till I fall," said she.

This dialogue, dear Mary, really saddened me;

and I cannot cease wondering that, while life lasts, so many tired mothers can find no hands ready to lighten their labors. It does seem as if all material forces combine to isolate them from any moment of rest or dream of leisure; but when at last they fold their tired hands, and gather their weary feet for the silent journey, how suddenly help springs up to do all their work for them! The industry of the home scarcely slackens then; rents are closed, garments made, and housework done, by other hands, almost as if no ripple had broken the surface of life's stream.

It is only the aching hearts of the motherless children, and the missing love from the husband's life, which show the vacuum.

To me it is a puzzle, that some of that help, which would lengthen so many mothers' lives, does not come to them while they are alive; and yet, it is so speedily at hand when they are dead. I could wish Mr. Buckle were alive, to solve this problem, for it vexes me sorely. Without doubt he would produce some satisfactory statistics, showing that when the overworked mother stepped from the ranks, the last birth at the far-end of this generation pushed the woman nearest at this end into the vacant place. But, being only Ann Applesed, his theory might convince my head, but would never touch my heart, and relieve it of the settled grief it has over this common fact.

There are many screws loose in the social machinery, but this one especially needs adjusting. Whether the remedy lies in the co-operative kitchens and laundries, in a simpler mode of life, or in the general disintegration of things, remains for our daughters to see, and not for us.

But you may take this comfort to yourself, Mary, in common with other weary mothers, that it is not part of any divine pre-ordained plan, that any human being should be born with aspirations for "better things," and bind all faculties to the wheel of a galley slave. If you can do no better, just ignore some of the cobwebs, and even the rents; drop broom and duster sometimes; give the family bread and milk occasionally, and then wander out close to the great heart of Mother Nature. In her bosom lie the fountains of health, youth and beauty. In her sunshine you will find strength, vigor and repose. Life will find its spring time again, and the world will seem brighter to you. Many of the morbid feelings and real ills of women are due only to the absence of fresh air and sunshine. When will they learn this plain truth?

If it seems impossible to lay aside the work for a cheerful day at a friend's, or a day in the woods or fields, quicken yourself with the thought that plenty of housekeepers wait for your work, and perhaps even a wife for your husband; but there can never be another mother for your children.

Yours, for the SUNSHINE.

PANSIES.

DEAR ANN APPLESEED: Last month I told you what I knew about sweet violets; and in this paper I will say a few words about their beautiful cousins, the pansies (*Viola tricolor*)—rich in royal purple and gold, but no fragrance. To have flowers in the Spring, the seed must be sown in September, and protected through the Winter.

I have some plants in a cold frame in the garden, and although they have been frozen all Winter, they are now looking as green and thrifty as they could look in the Summer; and some of the flowers are just ready to open.

The frame is an old one—almost fell to pieces when we set it over the plants. The sash sets very loosely, and two panes of glass are gone. The holes were covered with boards.

Under this same frame is a tender rose, which has always been killed to the ground every Winter previous to this; yet, here it has not only remained a lively green, but it has retained the most of last year's leaves green and fresh. It seems almost incredible that, with this slight protection, these plants, and a feverfew which looks almost as if kept

in a greenhouse, should be so full of life, and everything just outside of those boards dead and gray. They were certainly as cold as plants outside, and had the same light; but the winds did not dry them while frozen, and therein, perhaps, lies the secret. Pansy is from the French, *pensee*, "a fancy or thought," and when receiving the best cultivation, gives as much satisfaction as any flower in the garden.

To me the flowers have a fashion of looking up from among the green leaves, like faces—motherly faces, with a cap border. The resemblance in some of the flowers, with a little assistance of the imagination, is quite striking.

Two things are absolutely necessary in the growing of fine pansies: 1st. To secure good, reliable seed, without which all your efforts will be unavailing. The other is to give them the very best of cultivation. The soil to grow them must be a rich compost of decomposed cow manure, leaf mold, and good garden loam, or sods well rotted. The plants, when coming into bloom, must be frequently watered with clear liquid manure, which can be made of a solution of Peruvian guano, or stable manure, with water, well stirred up, and allowed to settle before using; observing not to make it too strong, as a weak solution, frequently applied, will be the most beneficial. "HARRIET."

RECEIPTS.

Macaroni Milanese is an easily prepared dish, and an excellent relish for a company dinner. Be sure to buy the Italian macaroni. Throw it into boiling water, slightly salted. Have it well covered with water. Boil it till soft, but not till it breaks. Drain it in a colander. Put a layer in a deep baking dish (earthenware), then a layer of grated cheese, with a sprinkling of black or cayenne pepper and mustard, and small lumps of butter; then another layer of macaroni, and one of cheese, and so on till the dish is full. Pour on this milk enough to cover; then bake it fifteen or twenty minutes, being careful to not allow it to cook till hard and dry on the top.

Pumpkin, Irish or Sweet Potato Pudding.—One quart, after cooking, mashed and colandered; one pint of rich cream, a quarter pound of butter, eight tablespoonfuls sugar, four eggs, half a nutmeg, a dessert spoonful of ginger, and, if desired, a wine glass of wine and half a one of brandy. Have thin under-crust of pastry—using for all wet pies a large spoonful of sour or sweet milk, with soda the size of a pea. It prevents the crust from being heavy under the pie or pudding.

FASHIONS.

There is an evident tendency to simpler styles of dress. The front breadth of dress skirts is now trimmed to simulate an apron, the trimming being flat folds, or flat ruches, running perpendicularly; while the rest of the trimming on the skirt is put on horizontally, and consists of three or five flounces, or folds, or rows of kilt, or side pleats, or rows of ruches or puffs. The plain English double-breasted jacket will be worn for general use, while mantles and sleeveless garments will serve for dressy wraps. Old-fashioned thread lace is again the fancy.

For children's plain pique dresses a scant, straight pique ruffle is used, scalloped and bound with bias pique or bias linen. The upper skirt is simply scalloped.

Cashmere is much more used for wraps than silk. The trimmings are "yak lace, yak insertion, bias silk or moire bands, bows, belts, and sashes of watered ribbon, with buckles, buttons, and chatelaines of old silver, steel or jet." The shapes are talma backs, belted underneath, with long, square mantilla fronts, or straight scarf ends crossed and fastened behind.

Straw bonnets will be more worn than all others. Black chip, and soft black straw, when trimmed with lace and flowers, will take the place of the black lace so long worn. Thick clusters of flowers, with the old-time bouquets of sweet peas, pansies,

dwarf roses, &c., will be more used than trailing sprays.

Elaborate face trimming is seen on all bonnets; a thick wreath of flowers or twisted folds of silk. Ornaments of straw, and a material resembling old silver, will be used in buckles, darts and pendants for bonnets. Ribbon and lace are less used on bonnets, and soft rept silk takes their place.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FARMING—PAST AND PRESENT.

Benefit of Clergy—Midas Touch of Inventive Thought.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

EDITOR FARMER: Farming in days past has generally been considered an occupation which did not require the aid of science, or the knowledge of books; in fact, we occasionally find, even at the present day, an old fossil of the antediluvian period, who can see nothing valuable in connecting the knowledge of chemistry with agriculture.

To study the nature and character, and the growth of plants, the soil, the elementary particles which are absorbed, and which are necessary to sustain vegetable life, are certainly worthy of our consideration.

The progress of scientific knowledge in farming has been of slow growth; but it is evident, by the vast circulation of monthly and weekly periodicals devoted exclusively to the products of the farm; and the leading political newspapers of every State devoting a column or two of their papers to the farm—that the question of farming, like all other useful and scientific occupations, is advancing; and that education on the part of the cultivation of the soil will become as necessary as it is generally conceded to be for physicians, lawyers, editors or chemists.

With the rapid development of mechanical machinery, the telegraph and the railroads, which have spread their magic wand over the broad expanse of our country, much is due.

The farmer who lived a quarter of a century ago, but a few miles from a city, was an isolated individual. He looked to the nearest town, or city, for a market. There he received his weekly newspaper, his letters and communications. All passed through the city postoffice. Public sentiment throughout the whole rural districts, was influenced by the tone and sentiment of our large cities. It is an old saying, that Paris ruled France; but that day has also passed away. Railways have brought the postoffice almost to our very doors. New markets have been opened to receive our surplus products. Time and distance have almost been annihilated. Intelligence has been diffused, so that the farmer, though occupied with the peaceful avocation of drawing support from the soil, has every facility that the man of wealth, living in a city, had forty years ago.

THE BENEFIT OF CLERGY.

If we travel back, only a hundred years ago, to the law of England as it existed at that time, we will learn a lesson which is illustrative of the general ignorance which prevailed in those days, and how "a little learning" was prized by those who framed the laws. I allude to what was known as the "benefit of clergy."

About the eleventh or twelfth century a custom was introduced into France, Germany and England, of remitting the punishment of the halter to every condemned criminal who was able to read. William the Conqueror introduced it into England. It applied to manslaughter, and for any theft not exceeding a certain amount of value, and being the first offense. The prisoner who could read demanded the "benefit of clergy," which could not be denied him. The judge, therefore, referred the matter to the chaplain of the prison, who presented a book to the prisoner; upon which the judge puts the question to the chaplain, "Legit?" (Does he read?) The chaplain replied, "Legit ut clericus." (He reads like a clergyman.) After this the punishment was restricted to the application of a hot iron to the

palm of the left hand. We have retained the term "benefit of clergy," but apply it to the spiritual advice of those condemned to death.

In an old chronicle, which has just been reviewed, I find the following record of a case which will give the reader a glance of the law of England in the year 1687. One Henry Whitely was "indicted, and upon his tryall in that behaule convicted of foure sev'all follonies of xii turkeys, price 1s. apiece; and tenn henns, price viii d., &c.; "and, therefore, the sayde Henry Whitely having prayed the benefit of clergy, whiche was allowed him accordinge to the lawe, if he could reade; but inasmuch as he, the sayde Henry Whitely, being tryede, coude not reade, and so was incapable of that, the benefite of the clergy; it is therefore considered and adjudged by this courte that he, the sayde Henry Whitely, shalle be from hence hadd to the sayde gaol from whence he was broughte, and shalle be from thence hadd to the playce of execution, and shalle hange by the necke untill he be deade, accordinge to the law. And the sherriffe is heere commanded to see executione done uppon him accordinglye." For stealing \$1.62½ (this being the amount charged against him), he was executed.

INVENTIVE THOUGHT.

Let us now change the picture. In a late number of an Agricultural journal I find the following language, to illustrate the progress of the times we now live in:

"In these instances it is the Midas touch to inventive thought that converts everything into gold. Science is wealth. The mighty forces of applied mechanics justify a new version of Bacon: 'Knowledge is motive power. The fable of Antæus* conveys a practical truth in its poetic legend. The educated farmer is the high priest of Nature. Like the Eleusinian worshipers, he has entered the sacred mysteries, and stands in the revealed presence of divinity."

The uneducated farmer may read the above extract, but he will lose the force, the beautiful simile, which the writer has by his classical knowledge drawn from ancient history, to illustrate the progress of the times.

What is meant by "the Midas touch" to inventive thought? What was the original version of Lord Bacon's? What moral was conveyed when Antæus wrestled with Hercules? What remarkable was there in Eleusinian worshipers?

These are questions which I hope my young readers will be able to answer; for they must be understood before they can comprehend the full force and beauty of the quotation.

When we can cull such extracts from an Agricultural journal, it forces the conviction upon our mind that the occupation of farming will soon occupy its proper position amidst the professions that have heretofore been held as exclusively honorable. Lane, Franklin County, Kansas.

* We must not confound the Antæus referred to in the text with the Antæus, a king of Scythia, who said that the neighing of a horse was far preferable to the music of a famous musician, who had been taken captive.

A HINT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

BY YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER.

EDITOR FARMER: Now that the long hot days are so near at hand, when every farmer's wife can see more things to be done in one day than three women ought to do, we should study the best ways of accomplishing the most work in the shortest length of time. There are dishes to wash, milk to skim, churning to do, beds to make, sweeping and dusting and dinner to get; then we are expected to do some light work in the garden, one hen must be set, others must be fed. Now, if we undertake to do all this in one day, we must have some plan; for if we go to work in a listless, disinterested manner, we will very likely get things so mixed up that twelve o'clock and the men will come and dinner not yet ready; then will come that most abominable of faults, *fretting*. At last, when the half-cooked dinner is placed in confusion upon the table, you sit down too tired and vexed to eat,

while you blame the wood, the weather, or your husband, not once thinking that perhaps you are the one most to blame. On the other hand, if we will have a plan of each day's work in our head and proceed in a reasoning, thankful, joyous manner, we will be surprised when the dinner hour comes to see how much we have accomplished, and how neat and orderly things pass off. Allow me to add here, always aim to have a few moments before serving dinner to smooth your hair, pin on a collar, and see that a bunch of flowers occupies the center of your dinner table, for no dish you can prepare will add so much to the beauty and refinement of the table, and here in Kansas we have no excuse for being without them from April to September.

Geneva, Allen County, Kansas.

WILL IT PAY?

BY W. A. BLA.

EDITOR FARMER: My object in writing is to obtain information upon stock-raising; and in presenting the following estimate of the cost of raising, I hope to draw out some experienced stock raisers, that we who have little experience may know whether we are making or losing. In making my estimate, I will take a good half-blood Durham cow, which shall be worth \$50, and give the use of her to raise a three-fourths-blood Durham steer calf:

Ten per cent. on cost of cow.....	\$5 00
Insurance.....	8 00
Tax.....	1 00
Keeping cow one year.....	6 00
Wintering calf.....	8 00
And we must needs reckon interest, insurance, tax and keeping Bull for a herd of fifty cows, at least \$50 per year, or \$1 for each calf.....	1 00
Making cost of yearling Steer.....	\$19 00
Keeping second year.....	4 00
Interest, tax and insurance.....	4 00
Making the cost of a two-year-old Steer.....	\$27 00
Keeping third Winter.....	5 00
Tax, interest and insurance.....	5 00
Making cost of a three-year-old Steer.....	\$37 00
Summering three-year-old.....	1 00
Interest and insurance.....	3 00
Making cost of three-year-old Steer.....	\$41 00
Value of Steer, Fall after three years old.....	50 00

This estimate would give the raiser a clear profit of \$9.00, after paying taxes, interest, insurance and keeping.

I do not say that that would be the time to bring the steer to market; for I believe that if the stock raiser is a farmer, the great profit is in feeding the following Winter, rather than to sell his steer and corn for some one else to feed; nor do I believe it is best for a farmer to give the use of a cow to raise a calf, as the cow might make 150 pounds of butter, and raise the calf at the same time. The difference in the three-year-old would be hardly perceptible.

If the foregoing is a fair estimate, the \$9.00 profit should be divided about equally between yearling, two-year-old and three-year-old steers, and we have the price that the farmer should receive for his stock—that is, \$22 for yearlings, \$30 for two-year-olds, and \$44 for three-year-olds.

Does it pay to sell calves in the Fall for \$10 or \$12, when one year old? I see by my figures that I make the yearling cost one-half, and the two-year old three-fourths the cost of a three-year old.

Emporia, Lyon County, Kansas.

INFORMATION WANTED.

BY H. F. B.

EDITOR FARMER: It was with some misgivings that I sent for the first number of THE FARMER. I did not think Kansas could get up so good a farmers' paper, but I am more and more pleased with it, and find that THE KANSAS FARMER would do honor to any State.

I wish you would publish short articles on the cultivation and treatment of the pear, quince and less hardy varieties of fruit. Beginners in fruit growing find they need the experience of others to aid them in this matter; also the kind of soil in which they will give the best results.

Beattie, Kansas, March 21, 1873.

The Kansas Farmer

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

Pursuant to notice, delegates from eighteen different organizations met in this city on Thursday, April 10th, to form the Leavenworth County Farmers' Association. The meeting was called to order by A. F. Evans, of Springdale, and on motion of Dr. Lawrence, of Reno township, G. W. H. Moore was elected temporary Chairman, and A. G. Chase, temporary Secretary.

A committee on credentials, consisting of Dr. Lawrence, Geo. B. Coffin and L. G. Sholes, was appointed. They reported some eighty odd delegates in attendance.

A committee on permanent organization, consisting of S. R. Warner, W. C. Cornforth, Thos. E. A. Daniels, B. C. Barker and S. B. Casebier, was appointed.

The committee on resolutions consisted of A. F. Evans, Solomon McCrary, C. H. Grover, Andrew Byers and A. P. Eggleston.

The Convention then adjourned until 12½ P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On the call of the chairman, the committee on permanent organization reported as follows: A. F. Evans, President; C. W. Lawrence, Vice-President; G. W. H. Moore, Secretary; A. G. Chase, Assistant Secretary.

The committee on resolutions reported substantially the same as were adopted in the State Convention. The only changes were as follows: Preambles fourth and fifth were stricken out, and the following substituted:

No. 4. They desire to co-operate for the purpose of securing a reduction in the cost of transporting produce to a reasonable basis, by means of through shipments, thus avoiding intermediate elevators and unnecessary charges.

No. 5. They desire a reduction of salaries a rigid economy in all public expenditures, and the extension of the time of paying taxes from January 10th to March 10th.

The fourth resolution of the State Association was amended to read as follows:

Resolved, That the act passed by the last Legislature, exempting bonds, notes, mortgages and judgments from taxation is unjust, oppressive and a palpable violation of our State Constitution, and we call upon all assessors and county boards to see that said securities are taxed at their full value, and that actual indebtedness shall be exempt from taxation.

The fifth resolution was amended by striking out the word "municipal" and inserting "as subsidies is," after bonds. It then reads as follows:

Resolved, That the practice of voting bonds as subsidies, is pernicious in its effect, and will inevitably bring bankruptcy and ruin upon the people, and we therefore are opposed to all laws allowing the issuance of such bonds.

An additional resolution was added, which reads as follows:

Resolved, That we earnestly request the Legislature of our State at its next session to enact a law regulating freights and fares upon our railroads upon a basis of justice to all parties.

A committee, of which Dr. C. W. Lawrence was chairman, was appointed to draft a Constitution, and report officers for a County Association for the ensuing year. The following Preamble and Constitution were reported and adopted:

PREAMBLE.

As a means of obtaining a more perfect uniformity of action among the farmers of Leavenworth county, in order that we may secure a more equal division of the profits arising in the different avocations of life; of encouraging home manufactures, thereby inducing skilled labor to come to our county; and of breaking down monopolies of every character, we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do pledge ourselves to sustain the following

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE 1. This Association shall be called The Farmers' Co-operative Association of Leavenworth, Kansas.

ART. 2. The officers of this Association shall be elected annually, after the first, by ballot, and shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of five, who, with the President, Vice-President and Treasurer, shall constitute a Board of Directors. It shall be the duty of the

several officers to discharge the duties usually devolving on such officers respectively.

ART. 3. The Secretary shall record the proceedings of the Association and Board of Directors, receive all moneys of the Association and pay them over to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct all correspondence with auxiliary Associations, of whatever name, transmit to them all information of interest to farmers, and perform such other duties as the Association or Directors may require.

ART. 4. The Board of Directors shall have the general supervision of the interests of the Association; shall have power to call delegate conventions whenever they shall deem it expedient, audit all claims and accounts, and no money shall be paid out of the treasury except upon its order.

ART. 5. The term of office, after the first, shall be one year or until their successors are elected and qualified; and the annual meeting and election shall be held on the last Tuesday of December of each year.

ART. 6. Any local farmers' organization in this county, whether called Union, Grange, Club, or any other name, that shall forward to the Treasurer the sum of one dollar for each organization, and such assessments as shall be made from time to time by the Executive Committee for the benefit of the Association, and whose members shall co-operate in its general objects, may become auxiliary to this Association, and entitled to all its benefits.

ART. 7. This Constitution may be altered or amended at a regular meeting of this Association, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

The following list of officers was reported and unanimously elected: A. F. Evans, President; Dr. C. W. Lawrence, Vice-President; G. W. H. Moore, Recording Secretary; A. G. Chase, Corresponding Secretary; C. H. Grover, Treasurer.

The following names were reported for the Executive Committee for the ensuing year, and unanimously elected: B. C. Barker, Springdale; Dr. Boling, (postoffice) Springdale; E. J. Holman, (postoffice) Leavenworth; H. C. Squires, (postoffice) Pleasant Ridge; W. L. Seran, Sherman township.

On motion of J. S. Van Winkle, the following committee was appointed to inquire into the affairs of the county, and report any irregularities found, from time to time, as occasion might require: J. S. Van Winkle, A. G. Chase, C. W. Lawrence, Jno. Jewett and A. C. Harlow.

W. F. Goble offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the salaries of our county officers are entirely out of proportion to other wages, and we therefore favor an entire revision of the laws that have established and perpetuated such injustice.

J. S. Van Winkle offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we deem it but justice to assess our railroads under the same laws that real property of other description is assessed, and by the same officers.

A resolution by Charles Spencer, that this Convention should not permit any political discussion, was adopted.

A resolution was offered and adopted, that railroad companies should pay the full value for all stock killed, unless their roads were fenced.

Following these resolutions a wild, but somewhat general, discussion followed, which finally wound up in apologies, that were offered and received in a spirit of friendship. As to the promoting cause of this discussion, we may take occasion to allude to it again, as the personalities were almost wholly aimed at the Editor of THE FARMER.

Good feeling being restored, it was moved that the Convention adjourn, subject to the call of the Executive Committee. Adjourned.

The list of delegates will be published in our next issue.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

We have received from the Secretary of the National Agricultural (?) Congress, CHAS. W. GREEN, a call signed by JOHN P. REYNOLDS, for a meeting of the National Agricultural Congress, to be held at Indianapolis, May 24th, 1873. Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, Farmers' Clubs, Granges, and all similar organizations having a membership of not less than fifty; all Agricultural Schools and Colleges having an endowment of \$20,000 or more, and the Department of Agriculture at Washington, are entitled to one representative; provided they have contributed financially to the support of the Congress.

To our mind this Agricultural Congress, as organized, is pretty much of a humbug. When a considerable majority of the States shall have effected a State organization, similar to the one in Kansas and Illinois, there would then be some propriety in sending delegates from those Associations to form a National Agricultural Congress. But the idea of permitting many of the so-called Agricultural Societies and Colleges to representation in a deliberative body called to consider the wants and necessities of farmers, and to devise and apply remedies for the same, is simply ridiculous. We want Agricultural associations and organizations; but we want them composed of, and controlled by, farmers.

The great mistake of our State organization was in opening the door of representation too wide. We think this will not be repeated.

But here, this "Congress," which has been engineered by a few parties, for what purpose we know not, and care not, proposes to let in anybody, substantially, that chooses to come. It is too thin a game to catch any *bona fide* farmers. When the genuine farmers' organization is effected throughout the States, then we shall favor the calling of a Congress; but we prefer to keep the horse before the cart.

In saying this much we do not wish to impeach the standing, agriculturally, of JOHN P. REYNOLDS, the President of this bogus Congress; nor, indeed, of any of the other officers. We look upon Mr. REYNOLDS as one of the firmest, staunchest friends that the farmers have; but we think he is lending his influence in the wrong direction.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

We had not space in our last issue to notice the examination of classes at the Agricultural College, which closed March 26th. The new term began April 3d.

We understand the examinations were wholly satisfactory, and that the new term begins very auspiciously.

HITS THE NAIL.

JACOB STOTLER, editor of the Emporia News, hits the nail square on the head in the following paragraph:

It is not pity and palaver the farmers need. They need to conduct their business upon business principles, and make a square stand-up fight for their interests and rights. This they want to do for themselves, and not submit it to small demagogues, who "snuff the battle afar," and who will be very willing to mount the proposed reform as a hobby for themselves.

On all occasions we hope that the farmers will give the politicians a back seat. There are a good many men who own land in Kansas, and some that live on farms, that are not farmers. It will be a very safe rule to give the "go-by" to any played-out politicians who claim to be farmers.

In speaking of shading young evergreens, in our last issue, we presume our readers understood us to mean—and we should have said so—that both heads should be taken out of the barrels or kegs used for covering them.

HINTS.

While the weather is coy and uncertain, not admitting of regular work, the farmer should look after his fences, and see that they are all in good repair. If there are any gaps in the hedges, spade up the ground thoroughly, add some well pulverized manure, and transplant from the thickest part of the row enough plants to fill the vacancies. Don't fill in with younger plants, as they are likely to be choked out.

If you have any prairie pasture land enclosed, give it a good thorough harrowing, using a heavy team and weighting the harrow, and then sow six or eight quarts of blue grass to the acre. This will give you a good permanent pasture in two or three years.

If the orchard has not been examined, lose no time in doing it. Remove all webs, nests or eggs, and for perfect safety, burn them.

Invest a few dimes in flower seeds, that your wife and daughters may have something to help adorn the homestead. Flowers are not only the poetry of nature, but they are a part of the poetry of our lives, and any farmer who neglects their culture, neglects the opportunity to make himself a better man.

The Summer's wood should be provided before the busy season sets in. If you want a cross wife, indigestible food, and things out of order generally about the house, just neglect this hint. It's infallible. We've tried it.

The early pigs, calves and lambs need special attention. If extra attention is given to the pigs and calves, they can be put in market this Fall, and the profit will be from twenty-five to fifty per cent. greater than if wintered over. In just such a place as this, the Berkshire and Essex pigs and the Cotswold sheep fill a gap that no other breeds will.

Put your plans for the season's crops in writing. Determine to make the farm pay you a reasonable per cent. You can't do it by cursing railroads, or "resoluting" that farming is the noblest occupation of man. You can do it by attending the Farmers' Clubs, reading the Agricultural papers, and applying business principles to your work. Pick up all the young stock you can get hold of, fatten and put it into market. Raise no corn to sell (unless it brings fifty cents per bushel), and not then if you can get the stock to eat it.

Don't "go to town" more than three or four times a week. Less than that will do.

MODERN CORN PLANTING.

That "creme de la creme" of Agricultural papers, the *American Agriculturist*, gives in its April issue three phases of corn planting. First. The aboriginal: A squaw planting, and a "brave" sitting near by smoking. 2d. The pioneer plan: A man, a woman and a boy grubbing around among the stumps and roots, to find a place to drop the golden grains. 3d. The modern plan (heaven save the mark): Two men "laying off," one man with a cart dropping manure, two women dropping corn, and one man covering. If this is the modern plan in the East, we recommend the Eastern farmers to adopt HORACE GREELEY's advice: "Go West, young man! Go West!"

The modern plan is to drive into the well prepared field with a two-horse planter, drop and cover ten or twelve acres per day, and leave our wives and daughters within doors, to take their music and drawing lessons.

We suggest that it is time for the *Agriculturist* to send its editor out among the Western heathen (?) to find out how these things are done. They are evidently behind the times.

THE NEW SEED STORE.

Last year we spoke editorially of the house of M. S. GRANT; and it is, perhaps, no more than justice that we now refer to the firm of GRANT & PREST. The new firm have recently occupied a new two-story brick building, forty-eight feet front by one hundred and thirty feet deep, with a basement under the whole building; and all devoted to the sale of Agricultural implements. This is the pioneer firm in this line of business west of St. Louis, and their business this season fully warrants us in saying that no Western house exceeds them in the amount of business done. For fair dealing and attention to business no firm excels them.

CAN ANY INFORM HIM?

J. F. BLAIR, of Mulberry Grove, Kansas, asks us for the name of the Commissioner of Patents for the State of Kansas, stating that he understands there is a bounty offered by the State to inventors; or that the State proposes to secure patents to any citizen, free of charge.

We do not believe there is any such law. If there is, it should be repealed without delay. There certainly is no such office in this State as Commis-

sioner of Patents. Nor do we need such an office. If Mr. BLAIR has invented any useful article, he should apply to the Patent Office at Washington, or to some reliable Agency.

DOUBTFUL.

The *Western Rural*, of Chicago, has been and is making one of the most gallant and sensible fights in the present Farmers' movement, of any of our exchanges. Bro. LEWIS does not believe in surrendering his manhood for the few paltry dollars that might be made by catering to the whims and caprices, if not the rascality, of a few men.

In a recent article on "The Political Duties of Farmers," occurs this sentence:

One of the reasons why corruption is so rife in every department of the Government is, that our farmers, who comprise more than half of the voting population of the country, have been too willing to leave politics to mere party hacks.

The essence of this is but too true. Farmers have neglected the "primaries," to their own hurt. They have stayed away from the conventions, and allowed bums and shysters to run the machine.

The only point we criticize is the sentence which we have placed in *italic*. We do not dispute it; for we have not the figures at hand to disprove it; but we have a faint recollection that our farming population is about two-fifths of the whole number. There is a good deal of talk about farmers being in the majority in this country. Are we? Who can give us the figures?

"THIS IS NOT AN ORGAN."

We have recently received some three or four letters, of which the following is a specimen:

EDITOR FARMER: I am directed by the "Farmers' Protective Union" of this township, to write you for *special terms* of subscription. In the event that THE FARMER advocates the Co-operative plan, I think I will be able to send you a good large list of subscribers.

Respectfully, yours, ———, Sec'y.

We do not know exactly what our friends mean by the "Co-operative plan." If it means, as we have seen stated, that these "Unions" are designed to be "stepping-stones to the organization of the Patrons of Husbandry," then we are very free to say that we do not propose to advocate it. So far as "special terms" are concerned, we can offer nothing to the Unions that we would not give to any Farmers' Club, or to any number of farmers that send in their subscriptions at one time. These terms are one dollar per copy, when ten or more names are sent at once. This is as low as THE FARMER can be furnished, and these rates we are ready to give to any, when the above terms are complied with.

We do not aspire to make THE FARMER "the organ" of any clique, party, or person. We cannot lend its influence to anything that, in our judgment, will in the end work a great, if not an irreparable, injury to the farming interest. We want to see capital invested in agricultural pursuits return as good and as sure profits, as when invested in any other branch of business. We want to see the farmer relieved from all unjust burthens. We desire to see a sure and steady growth, a substantial progress, in the agricultural interests of the Great West. That these ends will not be accomplished by Co-operative Unions, or by the Patrons of Husbandry, we are fully convinced; and it is only a question of time, and a very short time at that, when those farmers of intelligence who, under the excitement of the moment, have gone into this movement, will wonder why they lent their influence to so palpable a fraud.

The chief benefits that these organizations claim will accrue to the farmers by joining them, are: 1st. That they will be enabled to dispose of their products to better advantage; and, 2d. That they can buy the articles they need at lower prices.

It is true, that twenty farmers can buy a given article cheaper than one, by buying together, or by letting one man buy for the whole. But, to reap this benefit, is it necessary to join an organization that supports, by your money, a large number of salaried officers? Is not the Farmers' Club, that is

inexpensive, just as effectual a medium for obtaining these supplies at reduced rates, and for disposing of your produce to advantage, as is the other? All that it needs is a concert of action; and it does seem to us that wisdom would dictate the adoption of the cheaper plan.

We do not consider that the single items of buying and selling are the most important ones for farmers to consider. On nearly every point connected with farming, we need "more light." A large majority of our farmers have not yet learned the first principles of good husbandry, and, consequently, of profitable farming. The Farmers' Club is the great lever by which this is to be obtained, aided and assisted by a wisely conducted Agricultural Press.

Any organization that teaches that the farmer is to be benefited by the organization, rather than by his own exertions, will work an irreparable injury to that farmer. This lesson the Patrons of Husbandry constantly inculcate. We are told of the great blessings that are (in the future) to accrue to the farmer, through the efforts of some Chief Mogul, who, in the mean time, is sucking the life blood of the toiling masses, and to building up for himself a princely fortune.

As we have said, THE KANSAS FARMER cannot lend its influence to any such gigantic scheme of personal aggrandisement.

OUR CORNER

The Cost of a Steer.—Friend ELA, of Lyon county, presents matter in this issue, in relation to the cost of a steer, that should, and no doubt will, receive the careful attention of our readers. It is in just such matters as this that farmers need to know more; and we hope others will follow Mr. ELA's example, and spring questions of this kind for discussion through our columns.

In this statement Mr. ELA makes some mistakes. His rates of tax and insurance are both too high; and he makes the steer pay two profits—first, the interest on the investment; and, second, a clear profit over and above that and all other expenses. The ten per cent. on cost of cow should not be charged at all.

A Favor Again Asked.—Correspondents will place us under everlasting obligations, if they will direct their letters to the persons they wish to reach. Any matter pertaining to the editorial columns—correspondence, questions asked or answered, &c.—should be directed to the Editor; while all matters pertaining to subscription, advertisements, strays, &c., should be directed to the Publishers. If our friends will observe this rule, they will secure much more prompt acknowledgment to their favors, and save us a world of care and responsibility.

Above all: Write plainly, with ink, on one side of the paper only; and thus win thanks and escape the anathemas of the long-suffering, much-abused printer.

The Apiary.—We are pleased to announce that we have engaged Mr. NOAH CAMERON to conduct a Department in THE FARMER devoted to Bee Culture. Mr. CAMERON is recognized throughout the West as authority upon all matters pertaining to the subject, and we deem ourselves especially fortunate in securing his services. All questions pertaining to this interest will be cheerfully answered, and we hope those interested in Bee Culture, that do not already know the subject by heart, will not hesitate to ask questions. All letters directed to Mr. CAMERON, Lawrence, Kansas, will receive prompt replies through THE FARMER.

An Old Face.—After an absence of many months, JAMES HANWAY, of Franklin county, again puts in an appearance before the readers of THE FARMER. Judge HANWAY is a keen thinker and a ready writer. We trust he may find time to come often.

THREE BEST ROSES.

[From the Prairie Farmer.]

Fifteen of the most distinguished rose growers in England were separately asked to name thirty-six roses, and out of that number to designate twelve which they considered the best. The result was that of the roses which were named, only three were on the record named by all as worthy to be placed on the first twelve. These three roses ought to be universally known, as every one who cultivates flowers wants the best roses, as a matter of course. They are: Marechal Niel, Baroness Rothschild, Marie Baumann. It

will be noticed that at the head of the three stands Marechal Niel, sweetest of the sweet.

TURKEY BREEDING.

[Correspondence Live Stock Journal]

A hot and dry season is well nigh an essential for success with turkeys. This is so important that it is of little use to be in haste to get turkeys hatched early, as we may do with chickens; though old birds are tough enough, the young ones are exceedingly tender. If brought out by the 1st of June, it will, in most cases, be early enough. Even if they live through such chilly and damp weather as is common in May, they will not grow much until hot weather and the bugs come to their relief; but let them hatch out in June, in weather which drives the breeder into the shade, the little turkeys just enjoy it; they will stretch themselves in the sun and "lay off" with every token of delight. Damp, chilly weather is their ruin; rain their abomination; morning dew a poison, sure to blight the hopes of inexperienced or careless breeders. Turkeys must be allowed to range very freely to insure success, but not while the grass is wet—that is, during the first two months of their lives. After that, one need not be so particular.

Early turkeys not being advisable, the first litter of eggs from a hen may be reserved for a common hen in May, and the turkey hen be invited to lay a second litter, which she will do if broken up. I think the earliest turkeys do better in any case with a common hen, as she roams less and the chicks become more tractable, and the females from among them more manageable mothers for the next year.

STRAWBERRIES.

[Correspondence of the Fruit Recorder.]

There is a notion prevalent among many growers that Spring culture, particularly after the blossoms appear, will injure plants and crops. I have proved the fallacy of this idea in my own case, and am glad to see that it agrees with your experience. I cultivate till the berries are half grown; sometimes, indeed, they begin to turn color before I quit; and I would cultivate longer but for the danger of getting earth upon the berries by showers on freshly stirred ground. A hard soil and a crop of weeds are far worse for a berry crop than a few broken roots from a hoe or cultivator.

The best Vineland fruit growers are learning, however, that there is a better way to treat strawberries in the Spring than either to cultivate or give up the ground to weeds and the results of continued exposure to sun and rain. That is, mulch sufficiently in the Fall, Winter, or early in the Spring, so heavily with salt hay or something else (salt hay is the best), that no weeds can grow. That keeps the soil cool and moist, helps to neutralize the effects of drouth, saves labor (which is money saved, of course), increases the size and uniformity of the berries, and makes picking a more pleasant labor. I believe that thorough mulching after the plantation is well established, is pre-eminently the great essential for strawberry culture, and that it must come more and more into use.

NOMENCLATURE.

[From the Eclectic Ruralist.]

The careless use of terms by some horticultural writers, and the loose manner in which many nursery catalogues are put together, induces us to make a few suggestions for the benefit of beginners in the nursery business. Now that horticulture is receiving so much attention at the hands of skillful cultivators in the production of new varieties, by hybridizing and other means, it behooves us to be more accurate in the use of terms. While our catalogues of ornamental trees and plants necessarily contain so many botanical names, we cannot forget that horticultural nomenclature is based to a great extent on the science of botany. There are many who seem not to discriminate between the terms "species" and "varieties," and some of our

pomologists use the terms "hybrid" and "cross" as synonymous. We hear it said, for example, that the White pine and Austrian pine are the same "species," when it is simply meant they are nearly related; and again, they are different varieties of pines, when the fact is, they are different species of the same genus of trees.

A species may be defined as a group of all the descendants of a common stock. A species may include a number of varieties; and on the other hand, several nearly related species are included in a genus.

The above definitions are sufficient for practical purposes, without entering into a discussion of the Darwinian theory, which if established, would necessitate an entirely new definition of species. We have, then, commencing with the higher groups of the vegetable kingdom, and omitting the sub-divisions, class, order, genus, species, variety, individual.

The term "cross" may be used to denote any kind of mixture, either of species or varieties, while "hybrid" applies only to the progeny of two distinct species. For example, a cross between the Isabella and the Hartford grapes would not be a hybrid, as both of these varieties belong to the same species, *Vitis labrusca*, or Northern Fox grape; while a cross between the Isabella and Black Hamburg would be a hybrid, as the latter is a variety of *Vitis vinifera*, or European grape. So, too, a seedling of Isabella and Herbmont would be a hybrid, as this last is a variety of *V. aestivalis*, or Summer grape.

PEACH TREES KILLED BY THE COLD.

M. B. BATEMAN, writing to the *Rural New Yorker* from Painesville, Ohio, says: "It is believed that very many peach orchards in this region are ruined by the extreme cold of December 29th, when the thermometer was 26° to 28° below zero. On cutting through the bark of the trunks and the limbs of the trees, the color is quite brown or reddish, and seeing this, many persons suppose they are killed, and may at once be cut down and used for stove wood.

"My advice to all such persons is, to let them alone till the time to start the buds in the Spring, and then if the bark itself is not dead the trees will be very apt to recover, especially if they are then cut back severely, removing the greater part of the tops, say to the second or third fork, according to the age and size of the trees. But if the trees are quite old and have been weakened by overbearing, as most trees have in these parts, it is cheaper to cut them down at once and plant anew.

"Young trees are more likely to recover from the injury by the Winter than the old ones, but they also may be cut back severely, and so form new tops. Some kinds of cherry and pear trees are also badly injured, if not destroyed. It is too soon as yet to discover the full extent of the damage. Blackberry bushes are, I think, all killed, and the finer kinds of raspberries. Most kinds of grapevines are injured, some quite badly, but they will no doubt recover after severe pruning, with only the loss of the season's crop."

CLEAN HANDS.

[Dr. J. G. Holland, in Scribner for April.]

The world moves. It is not so respectable as it was a few years ago to be a rascal. People are learning the lesson that clean hands are desirable, both for comfort and pleasant social intercourse. They really seem to be learning that purity pays, and that personal honor and incorruptibility are a good investment. Rogues and rings are having a tough time of it, and it is their own fault if the young and ambitious men who are now coming upon the stage of action do not learn to place so high a price upon themselves that neither wealth nor power can buy them. The rascalities of the New York Ring are all exposed, and the members of that Ring have either run away, or are staggering before public opinion and the law, disgraced

and degraded men. Bribery in Congress stands exposed and rebuked, while names that were pure have received a tarnish that can never be polished away. Men who have held their heads high in the nation, bow those heads in shame over hands which are soiled beyond cleansing. We call no names, but, scattered up and down the land, great reputations lie in ruins. Men who had wealth, which they stole, and men who used their public office to push their private schemes, are thrown high and dry out of influence, and lie all exposed upon the rocks of disgrace, where they are sure to rot and go to pieces.

If the young politicians of the country will learn the lesson that the facts we have recounted are so well calculated to teach, better times for the country lie in the future. Personal advantage is a mean motive to appeal to where so vital a question as personal purity is concerned, but, as there is no danger to morals from any other appeal, it is well to meet temptation on its own ground and fight it with its own weapons. The lesson of the recent exposures is really needed by none but those who fancy that they can compass their ends best by base means; and if these shall learn from it that, in the long run, nothing pays so well in wealth and power and safety and comfort as virtue, they will learn that which will be of incalculable value to them and to the country. No money was ever won by treachery to trust, that did not harm the winner. No power was ever achieved by bribery and retained by falsehood that did not scorch the palm of him who held it. The consciousness of ill-desert, the loss of self-respect, the fear of exposure and the self-commitment to a life of deception, which always go with possessions unworthily won, are poison in the blood, and the exposure, sooner or later, is as sure to come as death.

MALLEABLE GLASS.

[From the London Times.]

One of the lost arts, which skill and science have for hundreds of years been making efforts to re-discover, is the production of malleable glass. It was mentioned by many ancient writers, especially by Pliny, who speaks of its being indented when thrown on a hard substance, and then hammered into shape again like brass. The world uses a vastly greater amount of glass now than during the earlier ages, but has never been able to overcome its brittleness. That accomplished, it would enter into uses not even suspected now, and probably dispute with iron itself for supremacy as an agent of civilization. A glass spinner in Vienna has recently made a discovery that may lead to the recovery of the lost link in the chain of early invention. He is manufacturing a thread of this material, finer than the fiber of the silk worm, which is entering largely into the manufacture of a new variety of fabrics, such as cushions, carpets, table cloths, shawls, neckties, figures in brocade velvet and silk, embroidery, tapestry, laces and a multitude of other things. It is as soft as the finest wool, stronger than silk thread, and is not changed by heat, light, moisture or acids, nor is it liable to fade. So important is the matter deemed, that while the process is kept a profound secret, the Austrian Minister of Commerce has already organized schools for glass spinning in various places in Bohemia, and a variety of manufactured articles are now for sale, and will no doubt soon reach America. If it shall end in the final re-discovery of malleable glass, so that it can be wrought or rolled into sheets, it will revolutionize much of the world's industry. Indeed, no one could safely predict to what uses it might not be applied, as the material is plentiful in all lands. Mankind has waited long for it. Let us hope the time is near when so great a boon will be vouchsafed to it.

NITROGEN.

[From the Journal of Chemistry.]

From all the researches made abroad and in this

country, it is clear that the soil receives from the air large doses of assimilable nitrogen annually. There is still great difficulty in knowing precisely how much, as all methods of determination are liable to serious errors. The extended and almost bitter controversies which have been carried on among distinguished chemists upon this question, particularly between LIEBIG and Messrs LAWES and GILBERT, serve to show in what an unsettled state it still remains. It is pretty certain, however, that farmers obtain manure from the atmosphere every year which is equivalent in amount to about 100 pounds of best Peruvian guano to the acre. This is what is brought down to the soil by the rain and snow. We believe that, in addition to this, the soil obtains large quantities of nitrogenous products from the air by *absorption*. Our soils have had conferred upon them most remarkable powers in their capability of powerfully attracting and hiding away gaseous and volatile bodies of every kind. The soil is certainly one of the best disinfectants we have, and by actual experiment, we have proved that the volatile products of manure, lying upon soils, are attracted downwards through several inches of space, and fully absorbed.

There is clearly no way of accounting for the large amounts of nitrogenous compounds found in plants growing in many soils without regarding the atmosphere as the source of supply. This fall of manure, so to speak, is certainly an interesting subject to every cultivator of the soil, and we only regret that our limited space does not permit us to treat it in a more extended manner.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCES—DEATHBED VISIONS.

[From the Rutland (Vt) Herald.]

It is a historical fact that Rev. Jos. Buckminster, who died in Vermont in 1812, just before his death announced that his distinguished son, Rev. J. S. Buckminster, of Boston, was dead. It afterwards turned out that his son had breathed his last about the moment his father made the announcement. The *Eaton (Ohio) Telegraph* of the present week tells the following incident, which may be taken as a parallel to that of the Buckminsters: On Wednesday morning last, at 4 o'clock, Gen. John Quinn breathed his last. But a few moments after that, Joseph Deem, who also died on the 14th, aroused from his sleep and said to his son John who was at his side, "John, Gen. Quinn is dead." To this John said, "I reckon you are mistaken, father, you have been dreaming; I guess Gen. Quinn is not dead. He is not even sick, but goes down town every day for his mail." "Yes," said father Deem, "I know he is dead." He had scarcely finished speaking when Benj. Heman walked in, about 5 o'clock, as was his habit, and said to them, "Gen. Quinn is dead." What is strange about it is that father Deem did not know of Gen. Quinn's illness, and in all probability had not heard his name mentioned.

LETTER-WRITING.

[From the Old Cabinet: Scribner's, for April.]

Of all things on earth to make trouble, commend me to a letter! You write as you would say it; but it goes to your friend without the grace of a voice—the inflection, the gesture, the laugh that would make a joke of it. There are just the hard, cold words; he can only see what is said, and he is deeply grieved, or angered—lost to you, perhaps, forever. The thing you write in one mood finds your friend in another—may be in the one which, of all others, is the least hospitable to your message. I have seen a whole family cast down by some piece of written pleasantry on the part of an absent member of it. And if there is this danger when you know the writer's ways and phrases so well, how much greater the peril in the case of mere acquaintances. I think correspondence should be conducted mainly by printed forms. Theodosia suggests that no one should write without these forms, who had not been examined by a committee of experts and pronounced competent. Then another

committee should pronounce upon the competency of persons to whom those letters are addressed.

TREE SEEDS.

[Robt. Douglas in the Rural World.]

All the evergreens (junipers excepted) may be sown dry or soaked in tepid water for twenty-four hours before sowing. Juniper seed will not germinate till the second year. As a rule in sowing, the covering of the earth should be governed by the seeds; very light seeds require very light covering, and should be hand weeded the first season. All evergreen seed should be sown in beds and shaded either with lath frames or brush shade. Larch seed requires the same treatment as evergreen seed.

Apple seeds should be soaked two or three days, pear seeds three to six days, after which they should be mixed with twice their bulk of earth or sand, and placed where they will keep cool and moist or frozen, until time for sowing.

FREEZING TREE SEEDS.

[From Nursery Exchange.]

The erroneous impression seems to prevail with many persons that tree seeds, in order to germinate, must first be frozen. The peach and other fruits are raised in countries where the ground never freezes. The fact is that many seeds have such hard coats, that if sown in ordinary soil they will not soften in time to grow the first season. This difficulty may be overcome in Spring by soaking them a few days or until the germ just begins to swell, when they may be mixed with plaster or other substance to dry them, and sowing immediately. The seeds of honey locust and osage orange have such hard coverings that the water should be made very warm. A good way is to place seeds in a leaky cask and pour the warm water through them. This gives them a change of water, which prevents their souring.

GOOD SENSE.

[From the Canada Farmer.]

There is abundant opportunity for success, in a business point of view, for the man who has a love for fruit growing. First-rate apples, first-rate pears, first-rate anything will command a remunerative price. We often hear of the professions being over-crowded; too many lawyers, too many doctors, too many ministers. Yes, there are too many, far too many poor lawyers, poor doctors and poor preachers, but there is always a need of those who are first-rate. So there is need of first-rate fruit growers, who will take the pains to produce a first-rate article, and send it to market in first-rate order. Such fruit will command a first rate price.

STONE COAL AND ROSES.

A writer in the *Revue Horticole* states that he purchased a very fine rose-bush, full of buds, and after awaiting anxiously their maturity, was greatly disappointed when this took place to find the flowers small, insignificant in appearance, and of a dull, faded color. Incited by the suggestion of a friend, he then tried the experiment of filling in the top of the pot around the bush to the depth of half an inch with finely pulverized stone coal. In the course of a few days he was astonished at seeing the roses assume a beautiful red hue, as brilliant and lively as he could desire.

COWS AND CHURNING.

[Wm. R. Warren, Chautauqua County, New York.]

The story of my experience may help Olive M. Thorne, whose troubles are recorded in a recent *Tribune*. I keep one cow, and made from her last year 350 pounds of "gilt-edge" butter. Feed nothing of consequence but good early cut hay; always use thermometer in churning. In warm weather, keep cream 48 to 50 degrees, if possible. As cold weather comes on, raise the temperature one or two degrees at a time, until the butter will come good with not more than a half hour's churning, which is long enough to make good butter.

My experience is, when cows are fed on hay and mixed with cold feed like beets, turnips, potatoes, &c., the cream must be several degrees warmer. We are churning every week with cream at 70 degrees or over, and butter comes good with one-quarter to one-half hour's churning.

CHEAP HOT BEDS.

A Wisconsin man tells the *Western Pomologist* how he secures, at a very small cost, some of the advantages of the hot bed: "I procure a lot of shallow boxes and fill with rich dirt, such as will not easily pack or 'bake' on top. I place these on the dunghill, where it is fermenting, and with more boxes for covers, my 'hot bed' is done! Can you beat it for cheapness, economy, convenience, or any other essential point?"

[From the Rural New-Yorker.]

HAIL-THE-MORN.

A Barn-Yard Ballad, with a Moral.

I have a rooster, tall and strong,
Old Hail-the-Morn he's called;
To tell of all that him befell,
The scores of roosters he has mauled,
Would be a yarn too long to tell,
Too biographically long.

You ought to see his eagle claws,
His spur-like gaffs, his martial jaws,
His strut defiant, and the ire
That flashes from his eye of fire,
When poaching rivals dare to stray
On ground acknowledging his sway.
His "Cock-a-doodle-doo" 's a song;
No other can such notes prolong

As he kin;
He crows to make the windows jar;
Of roosters, he's the brightest star,
From our barn-yard, way down as far
As Pekin.

My rooster sports but one lone hen,
And only seen but now and then,
A biddy she of humblest fame
And wretched plumage;
Our neighbors know her by the name
Of Mrs. Gummidge;
We call her so, 'cause when we meet her
We think of that "poor, lone, lorn creeter."
I've wondered oft if Hail-the-Morn,
When scanning o'er his feathers torn,
Did ever,
Or never,
Wish in his Mormonistic breast
He could with "Tuk-ta-kaw" make blest
Another;
Or dream with rooster rapture when
Would come some young, gay, dashing hen
His life to better.

My neighbor has a rooster too,
A gawky cock as ever crew.
Compare his build with Hail-the-Morn,
He's but a peasant pauper born,
To one of royal blood;
In sooth, the veriest rooster churl
That ever scratched for bugs or corn
In barn-yard straw or mud.
His tail has naught of graceful curl,
His comb has naught of ruby hue,
His legs are short and thin and blue,
And then, his crow,
As neighbors know,
Leaves nothing of that echoing swirl
Of sound we hear from martial horn:
The brassy clang,
The glorious twang,
So grandly heard in Hail-the-Morn.

Of wives he struts with not a few,
A clucking, cackling, graceless crew,
Not less than twenty;
I've oftentimes thought, that with his score
He was ambitious still for more,
Or deemed them plenty.

Not long had I to watching wait
To know his sentiments—the sinner!
While stopping near the garden gate,
To pick some Lima beans for dinner,
With waddling gait I saw him come
To our lone biddy,
And tried his best to wile her hum,
I blush the tale to tell—
Just think! to his domestic roost,
Already filled so well,
Another loved one he to boost
Was ready.

He shambled round with trailing wing,
And ogling eye and amorous jaw,
And softly chorused "Tuk-ta-kaw,"
Still "Tuk-ta-kaw" meandering,
And bobbing round,
As if of all of egg-dom birth
The fairest she of all the earth,
He then had found;
But, quite unmindful of the homage,
Pecked on poor, dowdy Mrs. Gummidge.

Perhaps his moves were but a trick,
So many proofs to show how thick
They were as neighbors:
Mere Gallic bows and how-de-do's,
With comments on the morning news,
To lighten labors,
But wrong or right in my suspicions,
The sequel shows 'tis with a bird
As 'tis with those of wiser head,
And proves a truth we've oftentimes read,
That gallantry becomes absurd
When strained beyond its just conditions.

With eyes aglow, old Hall-the-Morn,
Disdaining worms and scattered corn,
With piercing shriek, as if to warn;
Down from the ridge-pole of the barn,
Came swooping like a thing of rage,
The gay "Lothario" to engage.

Why need I to my lines append
A fact a goose might apprehend?
That, for the biddy lone and lorn,
Victorious still was Hall-the-Morn.
Or add—This moral you may draw:
When foolish tricksters "Tuk-ta-kaw"
With neighboring shes in amorous blether,
If hens or those of higher feather,
Regardless of domestic law,
And slander,
And round one's premises will mouse,
They're more than merely apt to rouse
One's dander.

SIFTINGS.

"He is no common benefactor who shrewdly gathers from the world's manifold literature its words of finest wit and maturest wisdom for our entertainment, instruction and inspiration."

EVERY man has his price.—Burke.

PLAGIARISTS at least have the credit of preservation.—Disraeli.

To keep your secret is wisdom; but to expect others to keep it is folly.—Holmes.

TRUTH is as impossible to be soiled by any outward touch as the sunbeam.—Milton.

THE less a man thinks or knows about his virtues, the better we like him.—Henry Home.

IN all the affairs of the world, so much reputation is in reality so much power.—Tillotson.

IT is in the ordinary expenses of life that a man's liberality or narrowness is to be discovered.—S. J.

THE utmost that severity can do is to make men hypocrites; it can never make them converts.—Dr. John Moore.

TRUE religion is the poetry of the heart; it has enchantments useful to our manners; it gives us both happiness and virtue.—Joubert.

THE willingness of American citizens to throw their fortunes into the cause of public education is without a parallel in my experience.—Prof. Tyndall.

A MAN should first relieve those who are connected with him by whatever tie, and then, if he has anything to spare, may extend his bounty to a wider circle.—Johnson.

IT was the policy of the good old gentleman to make his children feel that home was the happiest place in the world; and I value this home-feeling as one of the choicest gifts a parent can bestow.—Washington Irving.

A TRUE LADY.—"I cannot forbear pointing out to you, my dearest child," said Lord Collingwood to his daughter, "the great advantage that will result from a temperate conduct and sweetness of manner to all people on all occasions. Never forget that you are a gentlewoman, and all your words and actions should make you gentle. I never heard your mother—your dear, good mother—say a harsh or hasty thing to any person in my life. Endeavor to imitate her. I am quick and hasty in my temper; but, my darling, it is a misfortune which, not having been sufficiently restrained in my youth, has caused me inexpressible pain. It has given me more trouble to subdue this impetuosity than anything I ever undertook."

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—There is but a breath of air and a beat of the heart betwixt this world

and the next. And in the brief interval of pain and awful suspense, while we feel that death is present with us, and he all powerful and we powerless, the last pulsation here is but the prelude of endless life hereafter. We feel in the midst of the stunning calamity about to befall us, that earth has no compensating good to mitigate the severity of our loss. But there is no grief without some beneficent provision to soften its intensity. When the good and lovely die, the memory of their deeds, like the moonbeams on a stormy sea, lights our darkened hearts and lend to the surrounding gloom a beauty so sad, so sweet, that we would not, if we could, dispel the darkness that environs it.

TOO TRUE.—It is easy to be nobody, and we will tell you how to do it. Go to the drinking saloon and spend your leisure time. You need not drink much now, just a little beer or some other drink. In the meantime play dominoes, checkers, or something else to kill time, so that you will be sure not to read any useful books. If you read, let it be the dime novels of the day. Thus go on, keeping your stomach full and your head empty, and yourself playing the time-killing games, and in a few years you'll be nobody, unless—as is quite likely—you should turn out a drunkard, or a professional gambler, either of which is worse than nobody. There are any number of young men in this city hanging about saloons, billiard-rooms and other rum shops, just ready to graduate and be nobodies.

HE THOUGHT SO.

"I ALWAYS thought so," is the very wise remark which everybody makes when the most unlikely thing in the world has happened. It argues great penetration and foresight; and as no one has a right to dispute the remark, we may fancy it is believed.

The Rev. Mr. Jones was chaplain to the State Prison in —, and a very judicious appointment it was. The old gentleman had retired from active pastoral labor, and his venerable appearance and gentle manners were fitted to inspire respect even among thieves. When the fact of his appointment became known, a member of the Methodist Church residing within one of the circuits where Father Jones had preached for many years and was well known, having some business to transact with one of his neighbors, thought he would have a joke at the expense of old Mr. Jones, and astonish his neighbor into the bargain. Now, this neighbor Brown had been a great admirer of Father Jones, had shouted the loudest under his preaching, and had cheered him with the heartiest Amen. So to him came the humorous Mr. Smith, and cried out to him over the fence, as he found him at his work: "Brother Brown, have you heard the news?"

"Why, no. What news, Brother Smith?"

"Well, they say old Father Jones has been sent to the State's Prison."

"You don't say so, Brother Smith. Is it really a fact?"

"I guess it's so," said Smith, "I heard it from Brother Cook, and he saw it in the paper, so I guess there's no mistake about it."

"Well, well! Now, Brother Smith, I'll tell you a thing or two that I never did tell anybody before, not even my wife. The fact is, between me, you and that stone wall, I always thought that old Jones wasn't just exactly the right kind of a man; and when he was here I used to think he'd get into the State's prison one of these days. I think the old sinner is better in it than out among honest folks."

Mr. Smith left him without explaining the misapprehension, preferring that the scandal-loving Brown should find out his error by degrees. All the world does love to kick a man going down hill.

"WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."

"A little Nonsense, now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men."

IOWA adds to the post-office list a new village, with the romantic name of "Fat Woman's Bend."

AN old bachelor says: "When I remember all the girls I've met together, I feel like a rooster in the Fall, exposed to every weather! I feel like one who treads alone some barn-yard all deserted, whose oats are fled, whose hens are dead, or all to market started."

ONE of the most touching instances of gratitude with which we are familiar, occurred at Clyde the other day. A little boy, the child of a wealthy mother, tumbled into the river. He was rescued by a workman, and restored to his parent. The woman gave the rescuer a three-cent postage stamp, and said she would be glad to have him come up to her house and sit in the entry and hear her play on the piano. He went away with tears in his eyes. He said he was n't used to such overwhelming kindness.

A CONNECTICUT boy, just learning to read, asked his father what Credit Mobilier was. "It's our national game, my boy," replied the father, who, with the shrewdness of a native of the "land of steady habits," was looking ahead. "You'll be able to play it when you get big and go to Congress."

THE epitaphs of Dakota papers are most pathetic. Jim Barrett had been shoveling snow, from which he caught a bad cold, which turned into a fever. The fever settled Jim's mundane affairs, and a local paper says most affectingly, in his obituary, that "he won't have to shovel snow in the country where he has gone to."

A NEW Hampshire clergyman, who was asked his price by a young man whom he had just married, replied that the law gave him \$2. The youth promptly handed him out fifty cents, remarking, "Well, that will make up \$2.50 for you." Before the astonished man could explain matters, he was off with his bride on the honeymoon.

A GENTLEMAN riding came to the edge of a morass which he considered not safe. Seeing a peasant lad, he asked whether the bog was hard at the bottom. "Oh, yes, quite hard," replied the youth. The gentleman rode on, and the horse began to sink. "You rascal," shouted he, "did you not tell me it was hard at the bottom?" "So it is," rejoined the rogue, "but you are not half-way to it yet!"

JONES and his wife were always quarreling about their comparative talents for keeping a fire. She insisted that so surely as he attempted to re-arrange the sticks with the tongs, he put the fire out. One night the church bell sounded an alarm, and Jones sprang for his fire bucket, eager to rush to the conflagration. "Mr. Jones," cried his wife as he reached the door, "Mr. Jones, take the tongs!"

THIS anecdote was told recently by Bishop Simpson: A member of Congress made a wager with another that he could not repeat the Lord's Prayer. He repeated the stanza beginning: "Now I lay me down to sleep," &c. The other paid the bet, not knowing but it was the Lord's Prayer. From this, we would infer that even Congressmen cannot distinguish the Bible from a loaf of brown bread.

AN old farmer, noted for his eccentricities, had hired a man who somewhat resembled himself, and whose vagaries exhibited themselves in ways most marked and unexpected. Going to his barn one Winter morning, the farmer found his man had been before him and had taken a halter and hung himself to the large beam and was already lifeless. Surveying the spectacle for a moment the old man burst out with, "Wall! I wonder what the critter will do next?"

WE have heard of a Methodist parson, somewhat eccentric, and an excellent singer. Sunday after Sunday his rich voice came from the pulpit with the "spirit and the understanding." Not so at the other end of the church, where, with abundance of spirit, there was a lamentable lack of the other virtue. In fact, the singing was execrable. The good brother could endure it no longer, and exclaimed, "Brothers and sisters, I wish those of you who can't sing would wait till you get to the celestial regions before you try." The hint was a success.

A MERCHANT who was noted for his stuttering, as well as for his shrewdness in making a bargain, stopped at a grocery, and inquired:

"How m-m-many t-t-turkeys have you g-g-got?"

"Eight sir," was the reply.

"T-t-tough or tender?"

"Some are tough and some are tender," was the reply.

"I k-k-keep b-b-b-boarders," said the new customer; "p-pick out the f-four t-t-toughest t-turkeys if you please."

The delighted grocer willingly complied with the unusual request, and said in his politest tones, "These are the tough ones, sir."

Upon which the merchant coolly put his hand upon the remaining four, and exclaimed, "I'll t-t-take th-th-these!"

A SCHOOL superintendent living in Douglas county, Kansas, recently mailed the following answer to an applicant for a teachership: "my dear miss — Yours of inquiry is gest received & at hand & conteantes noted & i will say this mutch that we aire graiteley in kneed of sum good teachers & ef yoo air prepared to undergow a severeare examination in spelin gramer laten & fracshins sich as i always conduct miself—cum on to once. p. S. how wood yoo like to enter the konubel stait thear air a grate manny young men of hi toan & supeeriour mental requirements who air red hot for a wif & ef yoo play yoor kards d—n sharp yoo wont teech long yowrs in respect W W B

A NEW USE FOR THE DOXOLOGY.—A good deacon, who was naturally a high-tempered man, had been used to beat his oxen over the head, as all his neighbors did. It was observed that when he became a Christian his cattle were remarkably docile. A friend inquired into the secret. "Why," said the deacon, "formerly, when my cattle were a little contrary, I flew into a passion and beat them unmercifully. This made the matter worse. Now, when they do not behave well, I go behind the head, sit down, and sing 'Old Hundred.' I don't know how it is, but the psalm-tune has a surprising effect upon my oxen."

JOSH BILLINGS has been engaged lecturing all winter, so that he is seldom heard except by the audiences he talks to. He has found time, however, to tell the readers of *Street & Smith's Weekly* what he thinks of two characters. First, of

THE OFFICIOUS MAN.

The officious man stands around, rubbing his hands, anxious for a job.

He seems to be for something to do, and if he gets snubbed in one place, it don't seem to discourage him, but, like the fly, he lites on another.

The officious man is as free from malice as a young pup, who, if he can do anything else, is ready to lay down in front of you and be stepped on.

These kind of men spend their whole lives trying to make friends of all, and never succeed with any.

There is a kind of officious man who is prompted only by his vanity; his anxiety to be useful to others don't arise from enny goodness of heart, but simply from a desire of stiking his nose into things. These kind of individuals are supremely disgusting.

The officious man is generally of no use whatever to himself, and a nuisance to everybody else.

I don't know of but pliew more unfortunit disposhuns than the officious man's; for, even in its very best phase, it seldom succeeds in getting paid for its labors with common politeness.

The next in order is his opinion of

THE CHEEKY MAN.

Impudence, or sumthing like it, is the leading trait in most successful men's characters.

All the nice things that have bin sed in favour of modesty, fail to stand the test when brought into the pull and haul of every day life.

Bold assurance, while it may often disgust us, will win 9 times out of 10.

We all ov us praze the modest, but our praze is only a kind of pity, and pity will ruin enny man.

Enny man will liv 4 times as long on abuse, and git phat, as he will on pity.

The karakter of the modest man is a good thing, and a butiful thing to frame and hang up in a private apartment, but experience teaches us that if we wait for our turn in this world, our turn never seems to come round.

There seems to be nothing now a daze that will warrant success like cheek, and the more cheek the better, even if you have as much as a mule.

MARKET REPORTS.

CORRECTED TO APRIL 10TH, 1873.

APPLES—In good supply at \$1.25@1.50 per bushel from the stores, and \$1.00@1.25 wholesale.

APPLES, DRIED—7c@10c per pound.

BRAN—Per sack, 75c. **BUTTER**—Per pound, 18c@20c.

BACON—Per pound, 7c@10c.

BEANS, DRIED—Per bushel, \$1.00@1.35.

CHEESE, FACTORY—Per pound, 14c@16c. Country made, 11c@13c.

CASTOR BEANS—Per bushel, \$2.00.

CORN—In full supply at 22c@26c.

EGGS—Per dozen, wholesale, 10c@11c.

FEATHERS—Prime live geese per pound, 60c@75c.

FLOUR—Per 100 lbs, \$3.75, \$5.00 and \$5.25.

HIDES—Dry flint, 20c@21c.

HAY—Prairie per ton, \$5.00@7.00.

POTATOES—Peachblow, 25c @ bushel; Early Rose, 40c.

POULTRY—All kinds plenty and prices dull. We quote chickens, dressed, at \$2.00@2.50 per dozen. Turkeys, dressed, 10c@12c per pound.

SEEDS, WHOLESALE—

CLOVER—Per bushel, \$6.00; Timothy, \$3.85; Kentucky Blue Grass, \$1.75@3.00; Orchard Grass, \$3.00; Red Top, \$2.50; Millet, \$1.25; Hungarian, \$1.25; Osage Orange Seed, \$10.00; Rye, 75c; Barley Spring, 80c; Barley, Fall, \$1.00. Onion Sets, \$3.50 @ bushel.

CATTLE—The general tendency of the market seems upward. Already prices are one half cent higher than some of our best judges contemplated, and the prospects are for a higher rather than a lower market. The prices of this market may be fairly quoted about as follows: Good fat Cows and Heifers, \$3.75@4.00; Steers, \$4.00@4.25; choice shipping Cattle, \$4.75@5.25. Within the past ten days a small lot of fat Steers changed hands at \$6.50, but these cannot be taken as a guide of the market, as they were premium cattle, smooth and neat, and averaging over 2,200 pounds gross. In

St. Louis, prices range at from \$4.25@5.25. [NOTE—The lot of steers above referred to as being sold in this market, were sold in St. Louis for \$7.50 per cwt., gross weight.]

HOGS—Still hold the advance of a few weeks ago. The unprecedented demand for cured meats seems to keep the market bolstered up, but how long these prices will be maintained, none can tell. The prices in St. Louis range from \$4.90 to \$5.40.

The hog product is still advancing. Mess pork is now quoted in the Eastern market at \$16.50@17.00; Lard, 8c@10c; Plain hams, 12c@13c; Sugar Cured, 13c@14c.

SNEEP—Still rule high and prices unchanged. We quote \$4.75@5.25 per cwt.

GRAINS—Unchanged, with but little doing. The probabilities are that top prices have been reached, until after harvest.

SWEET POTATOES FOR BEDDING.

A FINE LOT OF

YELLOW NANSEMOND

Sweet Potatoes for Sale, at

Two Dollars per Bushel.

Apply early, to

10-7-21

M. S. GRANT,

Leavenworth, Kansas.

1-SPoon-Ful doses 3 times daily of **HAMILTON'S BUCHU AND DANDELION**, promotes healthy action of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS; is therefore the greatest Blood Purifier and Health Preserver of the age, and prevents diseases by removing the cause. It has stood the test, and is the best medicine in use.

W. C. HAMILTON & CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

decl-1y-23

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Seek a Warmer Latitude.—There can be no more important step than a change of Home. The past Winter has been a bitter lesson. Remember it, and in searching for a new home farther West, seek also to get farther South. The Land Grant of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad—three million acres, on eleven years' credit, low prices, and 22 1/2 per cent. reduction to actual settlers—has just been placed on the market. It is the best opportunity ever offered.

For circulars, and all particular information, inquire of A. E. TOUZELAN, Manager Land Department, Topeka, Kan.

A Word to Travelers.—We have a word to say in favor of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It was the "pioneer" line westward, and the "old reliable" route to St. Louis. With the improvements which have been made during the past year, we believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Mississippi. It is the only line which runs three daily express trains of fine Coaches and Pullman Sleepers, equipped with the Miller platform and the patent air-brake, from leading points in the West, through Kansas City, Sedalia and Jefferson City to St. Louis, without change, connecting at St. Louis with eleven different through routes to points North, East and South. Particular information, with maps, time tables, &c., may be had at the various "Through Ticket" Railroad Stations in the West, or upon personal or written application to G. H. BAXTER, Western Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Missouri; or to E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Missouri. 10-5-12



LANDRETH'S SEEDS

Have spoken their own praise for upwards of three-quarters of a Century. The attention of Market Gardeners is particularly requested. Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac will be mailed without charge to all who apply.

DAVID LANDRETH & SON, 10-5-41 21 & 23 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia Pa.

Emigration Turning.—Cheap Farms in Southwest Missouri.—The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,300,000 acres of Land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at from \$3 to \$12 per acre, on seven years' time, with free trans-

portation from St. Louis to all purchasers. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches, and law-abiding society, invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars, address A. TUOX, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Missouri. 10-5-12

THE STRAY LIST.

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

STRAYS FOR APRIL 15.

Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by H. C. Bray, Elm tp, one sorrel Mare, 3 yrs old, 13 1/2 hands high, white spots in forehead and on end of nose. Appraised \$20.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by O. B. Brown, Jackson tp, Feb 1, 1873, one white Texas Steer, some reddish brown spots, large horns. Appraised \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by P. Bowen, Monroe tp, Feb 15, 1873, one red and white yearling Heifer, white on back and belly. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Terrence McGrath, Reeder tp, Jan 1, 73, one black yearling Steer, white spots on forehead, back and belly. Appraised \$11.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John W. Stanley, Marmaton tp, one bay Mare, 3 years old, 15 hands high, dark mane and tail, star in forehead, right hind foot white. Appraised \$35.

MARE—Taken up by J. W. Combs, Scott tp, one bay Mare, 9 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, white on hind feet, and collar marks. Appraised \$30.

Chase County—S. A. Brasse, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by F. A. Kirk, Toledo tp, Feb 22, 1873, one black and white Heifer, 3 years old, a crop and a slit in right ear. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by E. Stottz, Diamond Creek tp, one red and white Steer, branded H on left hip. Appraised \$17.50.

PONY—Taken up by D. G. Cornsack, Falls tp, one brown horse Pony, 9 years old, star in forehead, branded H on right shoulder and hip, scar on right side, saddle marks. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay Filly, 2 years old, star in forehead, black mane and tail. Appraised \$25. Also, one black mare Pony, 2 years old, star in forehead, a little white on right hind foot. Appraised \$35.

COW—Taken up by G. W. Hayes, Bazaar tp, one black Texas Cow, 4 years old, white on belly, dim brand on each hip. Appraised \$14.

Cherokee County—J. O. Norris, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by T. A. Sken, March 15, 1873, one bay horse Pony, 8 years old, 14 hands high, a dim brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$40.

Cowley County—A. A. Jackson, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by J. H. Lewis, Dexter tp, one bay mare Colt, 2 years old, black mane and tail, white hairs in face. Appraised \$15. Also, one sorrel mare Colt, 1 year old, white spots in face, hind legs white. Appraised \$15.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by H. Reed, Greenwood tp, March 4, 1873, one brindle Texas Cow, branded MT on shoulder, ears badly cut up. Appraised \$12.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm A. Douglas, Williamsburg tp, Mar 21, 1873, one light bay Horse, 8 years old, 14 hands high, a star in forehead, right hind foot white, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$40.

Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. T. Hough, Mound Valley tp, one red roan mare Pony, 10 years old, 12 hands high. Appraised \$20.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Wm Stewart, Center tp, March 25, 1873, one black Steer, 3 years old, a star in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$12.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by H. Reed, Wea tp, March 10, 1873, one red and white yearling Steer. Appraised \$14.

Nemaha County—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.

CALF—Taken up by Pat Funk, Richmond tp, March 15th, 1873, one pale red heifer Calf, some white on head and belly. Appraised \$10.50.

FILLY—Taken up by Julius Gorme, Newketal tp, March 8th, 1873, one bay Filly, 3 years old, a star in forehead, white spot on nose. Appraised \$50.

Sedgewick County—Fred. Schatner, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Ellmore Van Grandy, Grant tp, March 15, 1873, one bay mare Mule, 6 years old, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, harness marks. Also, one horse Mule, 6 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, harness marks. Appraised \$20.

STRAYS FOR APRIL 1.

Atchison County—B. B. Gale, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A. Howell, Grasshopper tp, one dark brown mare Pony, 4 years old, 13 hands high, black mane and tail, black legs, white rings on left hind foot, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$30.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by E. Gwin, Drywood tp, one sorrel horse Pony, 4 years old, 15 hands high, blaze face, left hind foot white, white spot on right hind ankle, small scar on right side of head. Appraised \$15.

Brown County—E. N. Morrill, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Thos Brigham, Padonia tp, Dec 25, 72, one white Heifer, 2 years old, red ears, swallowfork in left ear. Appraised \$16.

COW—Taken up by B. F. Portch, Hiawatha tp, Jan 24, 1873, one black Cow, 4 years old, slit in left ear. Appraised \$23. Also, one small red yearling Steer, white spot in face, crop off right ear. Appraised \$12. Also, one small red and white yearling Heifer. Appraised \$10.

PONY—Taken up by J. N. Lyman, Hiawatha tp, Jan 21st, 1873, one bay horse Pony, 2 years old. Appraised \$30.

HEIFER—Taken up by B. Patton, Hamlin tp, Feb 13, 1873, one dark red yearling Heifer, white on back and belly. Appraised \$15.

BULL—Taken up by H. C. Neff, Missouri tp, Feb 15th, 1873, one red Bull, 2 years old, short horns, white spot on brisket, belly white, bush of tail white. Appraised \$20.

Butler County—John Blevins, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. G. Cook, Rosalia tp, one dark red Ox, 4 years old, white spots on the right flank and belly, bush of tail white, crop and split in left ear, right ear frozen off, marks of yoke. Appraised \$14.

Cherokee County—J. O. Norris, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by B. E. Gump, Spring Valley tp, Feb 22, 73, one red and white Steer, 4 years old, swallowfork in right ear. Appraised \$15.

Dickinson County—M. P. Jolly, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by —, one light bay mare Colt, 2 years old, star in forehead. Appraised \$30. Also, one black mare Colt, 1 year old, 8 feet white. Appraised \$10.

MARE—Taken up by David Anderson, Newbern tp, May 8, '72, one bay Mare, 5 years old, 15½ hands high, blemish on left fore foot, star in forehead. Appraised \$75.

Douglas County—P. R. Brooks, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Jas Walton, Palmyra tp, Sept 24th, 1872, one one bay Mare Pony, 6 years old, 11 hands high, 2 white feet, a star in forehead, white on nose, right hip knocked down. Appraised \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by P P Hall, Grant tp, Oct 12, 1872, one sorrel Horse, 8 years old, hind feet white, a small star in forehead. Appraised \$60.

MARE—Taken up by T J Harris, Eudora tp, Oct 7th, 1872, one sorrel Mare, 10 years old, 16 hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$40.

COLT—Taken up by W H Shields, Eudora tp, Nov 14, 1872, one dark bay horse Colt, 1 year old, 18 hands high, the left hind foot white, small star in forehead. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by H Rensch, Eudora tp, Nov 11, 1872, one light gray Horse, 8 years old, 14½ hands high, branded W on left shoulder, collar marks. Appraised \$40.

STEER—Taken up by W A Davis, Eudora tp, Nov 19, 1872, one red Steer, 2 years old, white spot in face, white on belly and end of tail. Appraised \$17.

HORSE—Taken up by T L Huddleston, Clinton tp, Oct 29, 1872, one bay Horse, 5 years old, 14 hands high, scar on left hind leg, harness marks. Appraised \$17.

COW—Taken up by Wm Spitzer, Lecompton tp, Nov 12, 1872, one strawberry roan Cow, 12 years old, crop off right ear, under bit in left ear, point broken off right horn, left horn drooped. Appraised \$19.

BULL—Taken up by John Rush, Grant tp, Nov 16th, 1872, one Bull, 8 years old, slit in each ear, underbit in left. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by A Toeh, Willow Springs tp, Nov 21, 1872, one bright bay Horse, 8 years old, 14½ hands high, black mane and tail. Appraised \$18. Also, one red and white spotted Heifer, 1 year old. Appraised \$18.

COLT—Taken up by John Harrell, Clinton tp, Nov 22, 1872, one sorrel mare Colt, 1 year old, star in forehead. Appraised \$12.50.

HEIFER—Taken up by J K Wells, Lecompton tp, Nov 13, 1872, one speckled roan yearling Heifer, red ears and sides, medium size. Appraised \$12.

PONY—Taken up by Wm Fitzpatrick, Kanwaka tp, Nov 19th, 1872, one gray mare Pony, 8 years old, 13½ hands high, small scar on left hip. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by J S Fletcher, Willow Springs tp, Nov 2, 1872, one light bay Mare, 1 year old, white on face, left eye glassed, left fore foot white. Appraised \$35.

STEER—Taken up by G W Stewart, Palmyra tp, Nov 20, 1872, one red and white yearling Steer, branded S on one hip. Appraised \$12.50. Also, one red yearling Steer, white about face and head. Appraised \$12.50.

COW—Taken up by J P Whitney, Kanwaka tp, Dec 11th, 1872, one red Cow, 6 years old, left horn broken, bunch on right side. Also, one calf. Appraised \$30.

COLT—Taken up by B F Selby, Marion tp, Nov 17th, 1872, one dark brown Mare Colt, 1 year old past, left hind foot white. Appraised \$11.

FILLY—Taken up by C A Black, Lawrence tp, Dec 9, 1872, one sorrel Filly, 8 years old, white spot on forehead. Appraised \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by Jordan Neal, Wakarusa tp, July 10, 1872, one one brown Mare, 7 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$35. Also, one brown horse Colt, 2 years old, hip. Appraised \$10.

COW—Taken up by A Sells, Lecompton tp, Dec 31st, 1872, one red Cow, 4 years old, star in forehead, bush of tail white, white on belly, dim brand on left hip. Appraised \$12.50.

HORSE—Taken up by L C Myrick, Clinton tp, Dec 27th, 1872, one iron-gray Horse, 1 year old, roan nose, black mane and tail. Appraised \$18.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by F D Coburn, Appanose tp, one red and white spotted Heifer. Appraised \$9. Also, one very light roan Heifer. Appraised \$9.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W E Osborn, Lane tp, Jan 29th, 1873, one iron-gray horse Pony, 3 years old, black legs, star in forehead. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by R G Carille, Otter Creek tp, Jan 27, 1873, one red Texas Steer, 5 years old, swallowfork and underbit in right ear, branded D on right side, a Texas brand on right hip. Appraised \$20. Also, one brown Texas Steer, branded D on the right side, Texas brand on right hip. Appraised \$20.

FILLY—Taken up by H Pritchard, Madison tp, Feb 20th, 1873, one dark bay Filly, 2 years old, 14 hands high, a small white spot on nose, 2 curls on forehead, white spot on left hind foot, white spot on left hind heel.

COW—Taken up by Geo Olson, Salem tp, Feb 28, 1872, a white Texas Cow, 4 years old, black neck, black spots, both ears marked. Appraised \$15. Also, one dark brown Texas Cow, 4 years old, white belly and tail, branded S on left hip, swallowfork in each ear. Appraised \$15. Also, one roan Cow, 4 years old, crop off left ear, branded 7 on left hip. Appraised \$18.

MARE—Taken up by H P Kellogg, Pleasant Grove tp, Jan 25, 1873, one dark bay Mare, 5 years old, 13½ hands high, heavy black mane and tail, white on right hind foot and left fore foot. Appraised \$30. Also, one sorrel horse Colt, 2 years old, 18 hands high, small ears. Appraised \$16. Also, one dark bay mare Colt, 1 year old, 18 hands high, hind legs white. Appraised \$14.

STEER—Taken up by Robt Loveland, Lane tp, Feb 25th, 1873, one pale red Steer, 5 years old, left horn droops, branded J X on left hip and X on left horn. Appraised \$15. Also, a black Steer, 4 years old, branded III on left horn. Appraised \$20.

Howard County—Frank Clarke, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Z R Pierce, Longton tp, Feb 26, 1873, one white Heifer, red spots on body, red on neck and ears. Appraised \$12.

COW—Taken up by John Davis, Belleville tp, one black Cow, 4 years old, brown sides and back, a swallowfork in each ear. Appraised \$18.

MARE—Taken up by Isaac Edwards, Sedantp, May 9, 1872, one bay Mare, 8 years old, star in forehead. Appraised \$35.

Jefferson County—W. F. Gilluly, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Maxwell, Jefferson tp, one red and white yearling Steer, smooth crop in right ear, unknown brand on left hip. Appraised \$11.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Newman, Grasshopper Falls tp, Feb 4, 1873, one dark red yearling Heifer, white on back, star in forehead, drooping horns. Appraised \$16.

STEER—Taken up by Jas Quaney, Kentucky tp, one light red yearling Steer, white spots, a crop and underbit in left ear, a slit and underbit in right ear. Appraised \$12.

HORSE—Taken up by R E Hatton, Rural tp, March 4, 1873, one sorrel Horse, 5 years old, right hind foot white, star in forehead, white on nose. Appraised \$35.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Carl Scheel, Fremont tp, Feb 25th, 1873, one bay mare Pony, 6 years old, white on right fore foot, hind feet white, blaze face, dim brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$20.

Morris County—H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Wm Kendall, Clark's Creek tp, March 7, 1873, one bright sorrel Mare, 2 years old, 14 hands high, blaze in face, right hind foot white. Appraised \$65.

Pottawatomie County—H. P. Smith, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Wm Grindel, Green tp, Feb 22d, 1873, one gray horse Colt, 1 year old, white stripe on face. Appraised \$35.

Also, one sorrel horse Colt, 1 year old, a white stripe on face, a white spot on nose, white mane and tail. Appraised \$30. Also, one light bay mare Colt, 1 year old, star in face, white spot on nose. Appraised \$30. Also, one dark bay horse Colt, 1 year old. Appraised \$35.

MARE—Taken up by T W Gideon, Emmett tp, Jan 25, 1873, one sorrel Mare, 5 years old, white hairs in forehead, has a Colt with her. Appraised \$25.

FILLY—Taken up by A Hanson, Shannon tp, Feb 10, 1873, one dark sorrel Filly, 2 years old, 14 hands high, white on left hind foot, white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$40.

CALF—Taken up by Thos Butterfield, Louisville tp, Feb 1, '73, one red calf, 18 months old, some white on belly, white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Z R Wood, Shannon tp, Feb 5, 1873, one roan Steer, 3 years old, line back. Appraised \$30. Also, one roan yearling Heifer, horns standing rather high. Appraised \$10.

PONY—Taken up by E Heathman, Vienna tp, one brown mare Pony, 4 years old, star in forehead, left hind foot white. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay horse Pony, 1 year old, bald face, left hind foot white, under lip white. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by Wm Roark, Emmett tp, one brown mare Pony, 2 years old, 18 hands high, white face, hind feet white. Appraised \$20. Also, one brown horse Pony, 14 hands high, star in forehead, white spot on nose. Appraised \$20.

PONY—Taken up by H B Galloway, Pottawatomie tp, Feb 10, 1873, one dark bay horse Pony, 6 years old, star in forehead, left hind foot white, same leg stiff. Appraised \$11. Also, one sorrel mare Pony, 3 years old, 11 hands high, blaze face, left fore foot white, under lip white. Appraised \$15.

Republic County—Sam'l W. Skeels, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W P Compton, Belleville tp, March 8, '73, one dark bay horse Pony. Appraised \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by T O Reilly, Belleville tp, one light iron-gray Horse, 9 years old, harness marks. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by Peter Gosh, Atlanta tp, one black stallion Pony, 8 years old, 13 hands high, 2 white spots on back, left hind foot white, white strip on nose. Appraised \$15.

Wabunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Jas McMahon, Newbury tp, March 8, 1873, one pale red Heifer, 2 years old, some white on belly and right hind leg, crop off each ear. Appraised \$15. Also, a white yearling Heifer, red ears, red spots on face and neck, hole and slit in right ear. Appraised \$10.

Seek a Warmer Latitude

THERE CAN BE NO MORE IMPORTANT STEP THAN
A Change of Home. The past Winter has been a Bitter Lesson. Remember it, and in searching for a New Home

Farther West! SEEK ALSO Farther South!
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ON ELEVEN YEARS' CREDIT, Low Prices, and 22½ per cent. reduction to Actual Settlers, has just been placed on the market. It is the best opportunity ever offered to Farmers, and particularly Stock-Raisers.

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EIGHTEEN YEARS AGO I INTRODUCED THE HUBBARD SQUASH to the public. After testing scores of new kinds from every section of the United States, I have at last found one (see reading matter of this paper) well worthy to be added to our list of standard varieties. It is a very late keeper, and remarkably free from admixture with any other sort. In size it averages with the Hubbard, but has a more flinty shell, of a blue color; the flesh is of a lighter hue, while in its combination of sweetness, dryness, fineness of grain and delicious, chestnut-like flavor, it stands alone—unequaled. I have named it the Marblehead Squash. In my Catalogue (free to all) will be found letters of recommendation from Hon. Marshall P. Wilder and other gentlemen. Packages with seed sufficient for six hills with full directions for cultivation, 25 cents each; five for \$1.00. Dealers supplied at the usual discount.

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SALE OF**Shorthorn Durham Cattle!**

AND

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Oak **QUICKER & CHEAPER**
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ARE ALWAYS
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WILL DO YOUR
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Read for yourself and restore your sight. Spectacles and Surgical operations rendered useless. The inestimable Blessing of Sight is made perpetual by the use of the new

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Prof. W. Merrick, of Lexington, Ky., wrote April 24th, 1899, Without my Spectacles I pen you this note, after using the Patent Ivory Eye Cups thirteen days, and this morning perceived the entire contents of a Daily Newspaper, and all with the unassisted Eye.

Truly am I grateful to your noble invention, may Heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using spectacles twenty years; I am seventy-one years old.

Yours truly, PROF. W. MERRICK.
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COMMERCIAL
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I am now permanently located in my new building, northeast corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, where, on every Saturday, from 9 A. M., to 3 P. M., my son or myself can be consulted free of charge; but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, the charge will be \$5.

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Choice Asiatic Poultry.

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Light Brahmas of very best Strains in the country,

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WATCHES & CLOCKS,WATCH MATERIALS,
FINE GOLD JEWELRY, DIAMONDS,

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Jewelry of every description made to order. Country orders promptly attended to.

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10-3

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Osage Seed, and all kinds of Tree Seeds
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GARDEN CITY PLOWS,

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Drills, Vibrator Threshing Machines, Pumps,
Washing Machines, Wringers, Fan Mills,
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AQUARIAS, GOLD FISH,

Bird Seed, and everything that is kept in a first-class Agricultural House. Prices lower than any house west of the Mississippi river. Do not fail to call and examine the stock, or send for Price List, before purchasing elsewhere.

Wanted—Flax and Hemp Seed and Castor Beans. 10-3

GRAPE VINES, SMALL

FRUITS, FLOWERS, &c. All varieties of Grape Vines; magnificent Delaware Layers, \$10 to \$25 per 100; \$75 to \$200 per 1,000. Splendid stock of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants. Catalogues free.

10-7-4t GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, Ohio.

Forest Evergreens!

FOR THE SPRING OF 1873.

FROM FIVE TO TWELVE INCHES HIGH. BALSAM Fir, \$5 per 1,000; Norway Pine, \$5 per 1,000; Arbor Vitae, \$3 per 1,000; White Pine, \$3 per 1,000; Hemlock, \$3; Larch, \$3 per 1,000; Sugar Maple, \$3 per 1,000. Any of the above Plants, from 18 to 30 inches, at \$10 per 1,000, assorted; 1,000 of various kinds, \$7.

Terms—Cash, or one-fourth cash with order. When sent by express, C. O. D. Address

JOHN ENGELS,
Green Bay, Wisconsin.

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