

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

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WHOLE NO. 471.

“FOR WANT OF THOUGHT.”

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

How many souls
Who would have done
Their very best
Beneath the sun,
Have sorrow spread,
And ruin wrought,
And all, yes, all,
“For want of thought.”

That little breath,
That tiny word,
Would scarce, they cry,
A leaf have stirred;
And yet what woe
And care it brought,
All, as you say,
“For want of thought.”

A name was signed—
A mere pen's stroke;
A friend was wronged;
A heart then broke;
A love, once strong,
Had come to naught;
And all, yes, all,
“For want of thought.”

His magic wand
The tempter wielded;
The red cup glows,
The tempted yields—
The prey is caught—
And all, yes, all,
“For want of thought.”

A maiden loves
A suitor bold;
But sells herself
For paltry gold;
The heart she leaves
Can ne'er be bought
As was her hand,
“For want of thought.”

Then stop to think,
While here below;
Aye, ponder well
As on you go;
The battle win,
That must be fought;
Lose not the day,
“For want of thought.”

A MYSTERIOUS LEGACY.

BY ANNA SHEILDS.

It was an odd piece of business all round, and I am the only person who knows all about it. To be sure, you may say there was the lawyer who drew up the will; but he did not know the motive; and as for Mrs. Kern herself, she was the most mystified of all. How I have laughed to myself to hear her; for she was quite confidential with me.

“Why, doctor,” she would say, “I never saw old Mrs. Dorwyn in my life. I had heard of her, but never, until I came to Merton. It is the strangest thing.”

Mrs. Kern was not a native of Merton; but came there with an invalid husband and two miles of children, for country air. I, being the only physician, was soon called in to see Mr. Kern, who was slowly dying in consumption, and had been sent from a large city to try to keep the feeble spark of life aglow by country air and diet.

Mrs. Kern was a splendid musician, and had obtained the position of organist in our church from letters of introduction to some of our leading members. In the same way she started a class of scholars amongst our wealthy people, and was thus able to support her family with comfort, if not very luxuriously. Their cottage was small, but nicely furnished; and the little girls were patterns of neatness.

It was not long before my professional interest was as much given to Mrs. Kern as to my actual patient, and with far greater concern, because in her case recovery was possible, while with her husband we could do no more than smooth his passage to the grave. She was a slender, delicate-looking woman, refined in manner, gentle and pleasant, and with the most cheerful face to meet troubles I ever saw. She was not pretty, and her dress, always the perfection of neatness, was of the cheapest fabrics. But her smile was like sunshine, and her voice never took a dolorous twang under any difficulty.

Yet, with all this sunny brightness, sweet, even temper, and gentle care for the invalid, Mrs. Kern was one of those quiet martyrs who bear the ill attendant upon overwork and mental strain unflinchingly. Day and night she attended her husband, only leaving him to give her music lessons, and then leaving him with Jennie, a middle-aged servant woman, who did all the work of the small household. I have seen her with great drops of perspiration, wrung from her by severe physical pain, upon her face, bending over the sick bed, her voice low and soothing, her hands in active ministrations, with no sign of her own agony save those involuntary ones my eyes alone detected.

I vainly tried to make her save herself. Her watchword was duty, and her will overcame her weakness. Prostrate one day with the agonizing headaches of physical exhaustion, she was out the next, busy with her scholars, or up all night tending her husband.

When he died she lay for days entirely passive, all energy gone for the time; her heart crushed with grief, her frame for once without the ruling power to rouse it to action. But she was not a woman to let such grief overcome her manifest duty, and mother-love came to rouse her.

Once more the weary treadmill began to wear her body, now still less fitted for its burdens, and I could only help her to temporary relief and strength, knowing that perfect rest would restore to its natural strength one of the most perfect organizations I ever saw.

Wearing out! Ask any doctor in this country what kills a proportion I dare not name of his patients, and he will tell you at once, overwork. Over-anxiety racking the brain, over exertion exhausting the body, the struggle ever going on, and this not amongst the poor only, but with those who, already wealthy, yet keep up the grinding cares of business.

Ah, how I longed for money in those days when I watched Mrs. Kern treading a path I knew must end in death, without the power to stop her. For her children, as for her husband, she toiled unceasingly, and while her home duties were so engrossing, she never turned from the calls of humanity or charity. Many a dying bed, where poverty wore its darkest frown, was soothed by her gentle presence. Many a dainty dish came from her hands to those poorer than herself.

It was impossible for me to avoid knowing all this, as the invalids of Merton had no physician but myself, but it was in vain that I urged Mrs. Kern to spare herself.

“One would think I was sick,” she would say to me, “when I only have a cough that I have had for years, and sometimes neuralgia.”

“Are you ever free from pain?”

“Well, no, not entirely, but it is bearable.”

And so I came to my mysterious legacy. I had many times told Mrs. Kern that if she would give up her scholars and obey me implicitly for six months she would be well; and at last I did what we of the healing profession shrink most from doing, I told her that if she did not she must prepare to break down hopelessly.

“But see,” she pleaded, “how often I break down and yet get up again. I cannot give up my work and see my children starve.”

What could I say? I had urged upon her the necessity of rest, placed before her the danger in which she stood, and I was powerless to do more.

It was just at this time that Mrs. Dorwyn, the owner of half Merton, and heiress to three fortunes—her father's, her mother's and her husband's—was taken dangerously ill. She was one of my patients, of course, but she had but seldom called upon my professional services, having carried her eighty years of life almost without pain or disease.

Still, we were the best of friends. Charitable and kind-hearted, she often made me the medium of distributing her charities, where I knew of pressing need, and when my professional services were not required, she gave me cordial welcome as a friend of thirty years' standing.

Her illness was fatal from the first, but she had but little suffering, and her cheerfulness was wonderful. Many a long talk we had when I had finished my professional visits, and in one of these she said to me:

“Tell me of some charity for Merton, to which I can leave a portion of my wealth. My husband's money I have left to his relatives, but I have not one living who can claim me as related to him. I stand alone, and I have disposed of my own property in benefits to public institutions. But I should like to do some other good here. You know so many of our poor people. Tell me where small sums, say five hundred dollars each, can be distributed to do most good.”

With much discussion we made out a list, and then she said:

“I have still ten thousand dollars for Merton.”

Like an inspiration came to me the thought of the precious life that money, humanly speaking, would save. The income of ten thousand dollars would give Mrs. Kern a support, enable her to devote herself to her children, to be the goodangel of many a poor home, and yet to rest from the monotonous labor that was wearing out her strength and depriving her of her power of usefulness.

It was a bold thing to do and Mrs. Dorwyn looked rather stunned at the audacity of my proposal; but I asked her to leave the money in one sum, to a total stranger, who was not an object of charity.

“But you tell me she earns a comfortable support,” she said.

“At the price of her life.”

“It is such a strange thing to do, to leave so large a sum to an entire stranger.”

“Ah,” I said, “if it were only done oftener. If the millionaires who leave immense sums to charities, to be doled out in temporary relief would sometimes look out for a few of the hard-working individuals who are struggling beyond their strength and give them a sum to insure an income for life! How many noble, true women, who would spend their time in usefulness, must work their strength away in thankless toil for daily bread, dying at last in an hospital, or dependant upon the grudging hospitality of relatives as poor as themselves.”

It was one of my hobbies, this suffering of what may be called “genteel poverty”—the class too proud to ask for help while brain or hand can work, and yet unfitted to meet the rough blasts of poverty—and I used all my eloquence. Still Mrs. Dorwyn seemed to be unconvinced when I left her.

“It was such an odd thing to do!”

“It is an odd thing to do,” I said; but it will restore a useful life to health and strength, save a mother to two children, and, I firmly believe, do more good than the same money will do split up into small charities or distributed in public institutions.”

When old Mrs. Dorwyn died, I had gone to Cincinnati to attend the funeral of my son's wife, and I was absent two weeks, a brother practitioner from Hilton, ten miles distant from Merton, taking my place.

On my return, in giving me an account of his visits, he made no mention of Mrs. Kern, and I found had not been called in to see her. I knew that she was not fond of strange faces, and concluded that she had preferred to trust to her own judgment, if suffering, until my return.

But one of my first calls was at the little cottage, where I found my friend in a state of bewildered excitement.

“Doctor,” she said, “you have often promised me perfect health if I would give up my scholars and obey you implicitly. Can you still promise that?”

“I think I can, under Providence.”

“Issue your orders, then. My scholars are already warned to get a new teacher. Imagine, doctor! Mrs. Dorwyn has left me ten thousand dollars! I never saw her! And the income is to be paid regularly from the date of her death, until the estate is settled, when the capital will be at my disposal. Why, you do not look half so astonished as I am!”

Brought thus to my senses, I put on an expression of surprise; and I think the pleasure was already visible. I lost no time in sending my patient, for the winter, to a softer climate than our New England village, with most explicit directions for her daily life.

And the result justified my hopes. In the spring Mrs. Kern returned to Merton without one dangerous symptom, with her soft eyes bright with health, and her slender form strengthened and vigorous. There is not in all Merton a more useful, energetic woman than my former patient, and if Mrs. Dorwyn could see the many acts of gentle humanity that come from the little cottage, she might still think her legacy to a stranger was, after all, only another form of distributing the money in smaller charities.

It may be that this page from my experience makes but a dull story, but it made a deep impression upon me, as the practical working of one of my favorite theories, that more good can often be done by such bequests than in the more recognized form of charitable legacies, even if the recipient is, like Mrs. Kern, deeply mystified at her own fortune.

A farmer named John C. Armstrong, living near Carrollton, Ill., getting into a dispute about a wagon with a neighbor, the latter picked up a neckyoke, and striking Armstrong on the side of the head, crushed in his skull, causing death in two hours. The murderer, who had previously borne a good character, was arrested and lodged in jail.

Electricity is now used to light the Mount Vesuvius railway, some of the lamps being so arranged as to illuminate the sides and crater of the volcano. The effect is said to be magnificent.

Philosophy of Education.

NO. XI.

BY JUDGE H. H. HOWARD.

Imagination is the God-like power that gives genius, and therefore has been said to be incapable of cultivation. But in fact, no power is capable of being developed to a higher degree than this, and none yields richer fruits for the labor bestowed upon it.

Therefore, cultivate it thoroughly, earnestly. Do not leave it to grow by chance lest it run wild. Give it the right direction; guide it, control it, but use it, develop it.

APPELLES.

This great Grecian painter had painted a horse, and tried in vain to paint the foam from the horse's mouth, but could not succeed. At last, in vexation and despair, he threw the sponge that he used to wipe out colors with at the horse's head, and as luck would have it, painted the foam exactly.

Do not throw your sponge until you have thoroughly tried your brush. You may not make so lucky a hit as Appelles did, even then.

WHAT IMAGINATION HAS DONE.

It was this divine power, creative imagination, that enabled Praxiteles to represent in the almost breathing marble the combined beauty, grace, sorrow and despair of a thousand bereaved Grecian mothers, in the inimitable, the almost living statue of Niobe.

It was cultured, creative imagination, too, combined with the deepest insight into human nature, that enabled Polydorus and his coadjutors to represent in almost bleeding, writhing marble, the suffering, anguish and agony of a noble, generous, compassionate soul, bruised, crushed, put, to death, by the foul, slimy, hissing serpents of ingratitude, scorn and hatred, in the renowned group of statuary known as the “Death Laocoon and Sons.”

STATUE OF JUPITER.

It was this same creative imagination that enabled Phidias to represent in the world-renowned statue of Jupiter, composed of ivory and gold, the combined power, majesty, wisdom, compassion, goodness and paternal care of a thousand Grecian sages, and Olympic gods.

This statue so pleased the “Father of gods and men” that he sent a flash of lightning from the sky in token of his pleasure. It became one of the seven wonders of the world.

THE POETIC POWER.

Creative imagination is the very soul of poetry. It was this that enabled Homer and Virgil and Shakespeare and Milton and Byron to produce their immortal works. It is poetic fire. Without it, no great poem ever was or can be written.

It is a necessary ingredient, too, in all great orations. Poetry and oratory are twin brothers.

The fire that Prometheus so generously stole from Olympus and brought down to men was only creative, glowing, burning imagination. All hail, noble thief, for the transcendent boon! No wonder the jealous Jupiter chained thee to the cold Caucasian rock and set vultures to gnaw forever at thy liver! For, with the penetrating power of imaginative fire, man can pry into the secrets of the gods, or as another record has it, can “become as gods”—that is, knowing as much as they, which they never willingly permit.

Too long has Prometheus (forethought) been bound to gratify dogmatic power, but his own fire will yet set him free, and destroy the ghastly vultures that have so long been gnawing at his vitals. Free-thought is the Hercules that is already helping to unbind him. Go on, noble co-workers, forethought and free-thought, till the last strand of the chain that binds the human mind to the cold, dogmatic rock is broken forever.

HOW TO DEVELOP IMAGINATION.

Read the classics; I repeat it, read the classics. Drink long, copious draughts from the perennial, life-giving fountains and streams of ancient lore. Do not be content, as many are, with merely being able to translate the classic authors. Read classic literature; imbue your minds with its meaning, its scope, its spirit, its fire.

With golden-haired, rosy-armed Aurora, mount her diurnal chariot, drawn by the “thunder-footed coursers,” Lampus and Phaethon. Then seated by the side of the beautiful goddess, drive up the sky from down to meridian, and then down to the Hesperian verge, with Sol, the day-god, close behind you. Go, as Hermes, to the top of Olympus. Put on your golden-winged shoes, take your caduceus (magic wand), start out as the messenger

of Zeus, fly over land and sea, in the execution of his orders.

In fancy be Diana. Sling your quiver over your shoulder, take your bow and an arrow in your hand, range hill, mountain, vale and plain in chase of the fleet-footed hind and deer, with your attendant Nymphs close following.

Now be Hercules. Put on your lion skin, take your club, descend into the lower world, to bring the dog Cerberus from Hades. Seize the dog and bring him to the upper world. You need not take him back as Hercules did. Let Hades find other means to keep bad souls in Tartarus than this watch-dog.

Many of the modern notions in regard to future punishment may be traced to this myth.

Can Another Rhyme be Found?

She was the prettiest girl I seen,
That mortal eye had ever seen;
Her name is Anabel Christine,
Her bangs were curled with bandoline,
Her cheeks were smoothed with vasaline,
Her teeth were brushed with fine dentine,
Her face was washed in coal-oil,
Her gloves were cleaned with gasoline,
She wore a dress of grenadine,
Looped over a skirt of brilliantine,
Her petticoat was bombazine,
Her foot was shod with kid bottine,
Her wounds were healed with cosmoline,
She sailed away from Muscatine,
In a ship they called the Brigantine,
She flirted with a gay marine,
Till they reached the Republic Argentine,
Where they were married by a dean,
And lived on oleomargarine.

—Bloomington Eye.

A friend, B. A. B., hands us the above, and to the interrogatory, “Can another rhyme be found?” answers with the following:

Which shows that they were very green,
Had they but gone to Ballyporeen,
Where the natives live on strong poteen,
She could have passed for societies' queen,
While he sat round and smoked his duden
Or moved to Boston, where nothing mean
Makes life a burden; where the festive bean
Cooked with pork—the fat with the lean,
Makes your morals better, and life serene.

Current Items.

The king of Congo, in Africa, has been converted and baptized by immersion according to the rites of the Baptist church.

The Lyons silk manufacturer gives out the raw silk to the workman, who has his hand-loom at home, and on these looms the best goods are made.

An Iowa farmer says, “We raise 400 bushels of potatoes to the acre here, which would be a big thing if we didn't raise insects enough to eat 'em all up.”

The oldest house in the United States is supposed to be at Pembroke, Mass. In 1622, Mr. Peleg Barker's ancestors built a fort of stone and mortar as a defense against the Indians, and it has been used as a dining-room for years. The main building is only ten years younger.

The matter of selecting a site for the World's Fair of 1883 seems to be attended with many perplexities and difficulties. At present the committee charged with the duty of selecting the most eligible location, are busy examining sites, many having been suggested. It is, of course, highly desirable to have the location a thoroughly good one in every respect.

As several persons were playing cards in Gardner's township, N. C., a dispute arose between A. L. Wiggins and Augustus Burnett, and Wiggins catching Burnett around the waist held him while his brother (Charles Wiggins) stabbed him several times, inflicting dangerous wounds. The stabber fled and could not be found.

An unknown man apparently under the influence of liquor, but respectably dressed, was walking along the side of the railroad tract at West Newburgh, N. Y., one morning last week ahead of a train, and as the locomotive came near him, he suddenly stepped in front of it, and was hurt so badly that he died in the evening of the same day.

Young Folks.

MR. EDITOR.—It has been a long time since I wrote to the “Young Folks' Department.” The young folks have been forgetting to write. The weather was very cold. We live by the Neosho river. The river has frozen over a foot and a half. For a while there was good skating. Pa got me a pair of skates. We have forty-nine head of cattle; we have five horses and two colts. Our school will be out on the 4th of March. We milk eight cows. We sell lots of butter. Let all the young folks write and fill the column, and next paper have a large column full of good letters from the young folks.

Your little friend,

CARTWRIGHT WHITE.

BURLINGTON, Kans., Feb. 2, 1881.

Horse Thieves—A Pair of Them in a Very Warm Place.

[Atchison Patriot.]

Shortly after daylight this morning half a dozen determined-looking men, well mounted, might have been seen following the Leavenworth road and watching a trail that was visible in the frost. They were a squad of the league which has been formed in Leavenworth county for the protection of stock against the depredations of horse thieves.

Night before last a valuable mare was stolen from Mr. Deuel, near Fairmount, and as they are bound by mutual agreement, four squads of the members started in pursuit of the thieves.

The party coming towards Atchison struck the trail, which they recognized by a peculiar mark of the shoe, and only lost it while entering Atchison. They know the horse came into Atchison just before or about daylight, and there are six very determined men in this immediate vicinity looking for the thief, who earnestly believe they are serving God and benefiting mankind by hanging horse thieves in the order they find them, and if this party finds him his chances of getting off with the jay bird's luck, will be very slim.

Some very interesting information was gleaned from these men in regard to the doings of horse thieves, and they seem to be well posted as to the plans followed by them for running stolen horses out of the country.

They claim there are what are known as "burrows" where they hide their stock for a few days, in both Leavenworth and Atchison counties, and they believe that one is in existence in some out of the way place in Atchison city. A former stolen horse was traced into Atchison about three weeks ago, and a week afterwards it was heard of leaving the city towards Hiawatha.

They also assert that there are "burrows" in or near Hiawatha and Elwood, and that from these points a straight trail takes them to Falls City, Nebraska; from there the stock is hurried to Beatrice, and from there up in the Red Willow country, where it is kept until the search and inquiry for the animal ceases, and it is then run into some market and disposed of.

They further claim to have positive information that these nests of horse thieves exist in all these places, and horses stolen and run through the country are taken through by relays of thieves, who can slip away for a few hours, and be able to prove an alibi if they should happen to be brought in a court of justice on a charge of horse stealing.

Two horses have been mysteriously returned to members of the league under rather peculiar circumstances. At one point in Leavenworth county, not very far from the Atchison county line, was a suspicious party. A few days after two horses were stolen a league committee left a mission at the man's house stating that they were positive he could explain the disappearance of the animals, and told him that if life was sweet that information that would lead to their recovery would be expected from him.

The man showed the letter to his neighbors, bewailed his fate on every occasion, but in less than a week after the horses were found in the road in front of the owner's house, bearing evidence of hard riding and poor feeding. If the man or men who stole the horses Tuesday night are found in Atchison to-day, our coroner will certainly have a fee. The leaguers who are after him are quiet, resolute men, and the significant remark that they only care to secure the old man's mare and didn't care for the thief, was too apparent. If he is caught to-day somebody can find the body in this vicinity to-morrow.

A Most Cowardly Murder.

[Howard Cowrant.]

It becomes our duty to chronicle a very sad affair—a most cowardly murder—committed last Monday by one Milton Lyons, for several years the professed "bully" of this community, who has never yet failed to be on hand and take the contract of "thumping" a much smaller man than himself or one beastly drunk. Last Monday a few minutes before 1 o'clock, Mr. Israel Palmer, a respectable, peaceable, well-to-do farmer, living about two and a half miles from the city, met Lyons at the door of Francisco & Strong's store, when a few words ensued, upon which Lyons drew his revolver and fired at Mr. Palmer, who staggered and fell to the ground, the bullet having taken effect just below the left nipple, passing through the lung and severing the spinal nerve, which caused immediate paralysis of the lower half of the body. The wounded man was carried to Mr. Dennis's house, where he lived and suffered until about 5 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Cattle and the Severe Weather.

[Anthony Republican.]

Cattle men report that owing to the continued severe winter and the consequent poor condition of the cattle on the range, they fear heavy losses before grass comes in the spring. Some few cattle have already died, but the number is not serious, as will be the case if spring does not open very shortly. Cattle have drifted very badly the last two months towards the south and east, and all efforts to keep them on individual ranges have been abandoned, and the cattle men have combined to prevent them from drifting below certain streams in the territory. Owners who have small herds have lost all control of them, and they are scattered in small bunches all over the ranges. In consequence the roundups this coming spring will be greater tasks than usual and considerable trouble will be experienced in getting the brands separated. Barbour county stockmen have established a beat along the line dividing Barbour and Harper counties, and ride it constantly to keep back the cattle drifting eastward.

THE royal beauties of Europe owe much of their personal attractiveness to the influence of Ayer's Hair Vigor, which keeps the hair fresh and bright.

Says the Great Bend Register: The farmers agree that the wheat crop is yet in splendid condition. The unusually cold weather this winter has not injured wheat, and the prospect for a big crop is immense. Let her boom.

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when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need free. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

A. WHITCOMB, Florist, Lawrence, Kans. Catalogue of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants sent free.

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

have for sale draft stallions, harness stallions and thoroughbred jacks and jennets; also 100 high-grade bull calves, from 10 to 14 months old; also Berkshire hogs.

NEW GROCERY!

R. A. LYON & CO. Have opened a

New Grocery Store

AT THE GREEN FRONT,

137 Massachusetts street.

All kinds of farm produce bought and sold. A large and well-selected stock of Groceries always on hand. Goods delivered promptly to all parts of the city. Call and examine our goods and prices.

THE GRANGE STORE!

The Grange Store has a large and well-selected stock of

Fresh Groceries

Which will be sold at bottom prices. A full stock of

WOODEN AND QUEENS WARE

Always on hand.

NAILS OF ALL SIZES.

TWO CAR LOADS SALT

Just received which will be sold for less than any other house in the city can sell.

Farm Produce Bought and Sold

A good supply of Gilt Edge Butter always on hand. Meal and Chops supplied in any quantity. Grinding done to order.

O. WICKS, Agent,

No. 88 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

MCCURDY, BRUNE & COMPANY,

126 Massachusetts street,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

We wish to thank our friends for their kind patronage in the past, and hope to still deserve it in the future. We wish to call your attention to our stock of

CORN SHELLERS

—AND—

FANNING MILLS.

We have bought for cash and will sell at a small profit. We also have a good stock of

FARM AND SPRING WAGONS.

Windmills and Scales put up and Guaranteed.

REMEMBER: 126 MASSACHUSETTS ST.

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

No. 59 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas. Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

CONTINENTAL

Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

Cash assets January 1, 1879.....\$3,327,774

LIABILITIES.

Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses.....1,289,869

Capital (paid up in cash).....1,000,000

Net surplus over all.....1,038,497

The undersigned is the only authorized agent of the Continental Insurance Company for the city of Lawrence and county of Douglas. Farm and other property insured at the lowest adequate rates.

JOHN CHARLTON.

Office over Leis' drug store, Lawrence.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Has been in constant use by the public for over twenty years, and is the best preparation ever invented for RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE.

It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its bleaching and falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

The State Assayer and Chemist of Mass. and leading Physicians endorse and recommend it as a great triumph in medicine.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

will change the beard to a BROWN or BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.

PREPARED BY R. P. WALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS

OF THE

White Sewing Machine

IN THE THIRD YEAR OF ITS EXISTENCE, ITS SALES AMOUNT TO

54,853 Machines.

NO OTHER MACHINE EVER HAD SUCH A RECORD OF POPULARITY.

It is the Lightest-Running, Easiest Selling, and Best Satisfying Machine IN THE WORLD.

Agents wanted. For terms, address

White Sewing Machine Co., CLEVELAND, O.

J. T. RICHEY, Agent, Ludington House Corner, Lawrence, Kans.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

THE SHORT & QUICK

LINE TO THE EAST VIA Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Connections made at Buffalo and Niagara Falls with NEW YORK CENTRAL and ERIE RAILWAYS.

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars

On all Trains to Principal Points East.

Any information as to tickets, connections, sleeping car accommodations, etc., cheerfully given on application to the undersigned.

FRANK E. SNOW, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, DETROIT.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, 1881.

In answer to our question about condition of wheat several have informed us that it is all right—not injured.

The House of Representatives has passed the joint resolution for the printing of 50,000 copies of the special report of the commissioner of agriculture, relative to diseases of swine and other domestic animals.

It seems likely that Congress will pass some kind of a measure to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious diseases among domestic animals. There are several bills and amendments now before both houses. A vote will probably be reached within a few days.

A SCOTTISH land company has purchased of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad 142,000 acres of land. This land will be resold to Scotch and English farmers, who will come over here for permanent settlement. The Chicago firm of Sidway, Bogue & Co., made the sale. They report a greatly increased disposition in Great Britain to invest in American lands. It is thought that there will be a great influx of foreign farmers here next year.

The Chicago Tribune of a late date contained a dispatch which, if reliable, gives the farming public cause for the greatest alarm. It is that there are several cases of pleuro-pneumonia near Bedford, Taylor county, Iowa. Over sixty fatal cases have occurred on one farm. The dispatch says that the disease was introduced by Eastern calves, large numbers of which, we mentioned last fall, were being scattered all over the West. It is said that some twenty thousand of them went to Iowa. This is a matter that should be thoroughly investigated, and we doubt not the state of Iowa will see to it that steps are taken to prevent the spreading of the dread disease. In the mean time Congress should hasten the consideration of the bills now before it relative to a national effort to prevent the introduction and spread of this and other contagious animal diseases.

THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature has been in session four weeks, and up to this time (Monday, February 7) has passed but one bill, and that was making an appropriation to pay the members and also give each member six dollars' worth of postage stamps. One other bill has passed the House, and has been advanced on the calendar of the Senate and passed to the third reading, and will doubtless become a law during the present week. The bill we allude to is one appropriating some two hundred thousand dollars to commence the main or central building of the state-house. We have not been much in the habit of finding fault with our Legislature, but from our standpoint we certainly fail to see any necessity for any further appropriation for building a state-house for at least ten years to come, except perhaps a small outlay in finishing the west wing that was built last year. There is hardly a county in the state that has not from one to five or more insane persons in their county jails, and it seems to us the imperative duty of the state to provide ample room in an asylum for our unfortunate people. The trouble is that Topeka and Shawnee county are prone to act the hog. If any institution or locality asks the Legislature for a few thousand dollars for any purpose, Topeka must have five times as much or they will set down on all appropriations until their demands are complied with.

During the present session of the Legislature almost the entire population of Topeka, male and female, have resolved themselves into a grand lobby to get an appropriation for the capital building.

Our Legislature should comprehend the wants and necessities of the whole people. They should strive with all their might to relieve the people from all the burdens and oppressions possible, and not have one of their first acts one of unnecessary oppression. What the people of this grand young commonwealth most want is to have their business carefully protected by wise laws, and if any legitimate calling is oppressed then lift the burden as far as possible, if need be by the iron hand of law.

Needed Legislation.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—We want railroads brought under law. The transportation question is overshadowing all other questions, since the prohibition question is settled. The railroads in our state are certainly exorbitant in their charges, or Eastern roads work too cheap. Competing lines East don't charge one-fifth what ours do, and yet they make large dividends on stock. Our roads are swindled, or else they are swindling us fearfully. We want our Legislature to look into this matter and do justice to both parties.

Again, we want our Legislature to make such penalties against selling or using alcohol as to fully carry out the prohibition amendment. Let us try prohibition at least two years; but let us give it a fair trial.

I think we want our county commissioners elected in a more direct way than they are at present. There is not one of us now votes for a majority of our commissioners. They only vote for one, and that one is a minority. Let the law be so changed that all the county will help elect each commissioner, and elect one each year as now, so that each member of the board will feel interested in the whole county and not as now each fighting for his district and caring little for the balance. However, I like township organization best. I think the county business is done better and at less expense. It would please me to have our law changed in that particular.

One of your contributors a few weeks since says he thinks there ought to be a law against making barbed wire fence. I would like to know what business we have to say what a man shall fence with, so he keeps his stock inclosed so they do not trouble us. If your correspondent lets his stock run into his neighbor's fence, they ought to be hurt. The whole fence law is wrong. We in the west of Kansas have a better law, a herd law. We fence in our stock and let our wheat, corn, oats, etc., run loose, and we have never known them to harm our neighbors; nor has there ever been a lawsuit in consequence of such misdemeanor, nor even hard feelings or words between neighbors. Is that the case where you fence your grain and let your stock run at large? I think a man that will turn his stock out to starve or steal from his neighbors ought to find them taken up and fed at his expense or find them dead by some fence well barbed. The fact of compelling a man to take care of his neighbor's stock and give them a chance to live is nonsense run mad. Feed your own stock; fence or herd or stable them, just as you please, but don't compel me to build a fence that would cost me \$500 to keep your horse from eating my grain. I had better shoot your horse and pay you \$50 for him, for if he was worth more you would take care of him. The fence laws of the United States are the most expensive and unjust laws we have.

A. SALINE COUNTY, Kans., Feb. 3, 1881.

Farmers as Workers.

Is there any such thing as farmers being too closely confined to their own good as a class? Farmers must be economical. A little waste makes all the difference between a successful and an unsuccessful farmer, but it is really any gain when workmen are plenty and cheap, for the owner of a farm to be all of the time hoeing, ditching and plowing? Would it not be better to have a general supervision, with a clear head to guide the workmen? People of other occupations—sharpeners—will not hinder us; if we are satisfied to keep our hands and minds covered with dust, they can buy our produce at their own prices. It is not the dusty minds that get up a "corner," or get up a money crash just as the farmer's produce is ready for the market; but it is the dusty minds that suffer, when an agent, on the eve of a rise on wool or barley, comes around with a speech already prepared to make you believe "now is your time to sell." It is clear minds that present heavy damage claims for infringements on patent apple bleachers and dryers. A lawyer with his gift of gab will make a farmer feel like a sensitive boy with a patch on his elbow at a dress party; a little awkward. He will make you believe, with his long political speech, that he is just the one to frame our laws, but how soon does he forget you, when once within the walls of the capitol, should he be so fortunate as to have a five hundred dollar greenback

dropped into his hand by a railroad company to remember them when freight tariffs are discussed. Farmers are spoken of as uncongenial, far apart, without power to combine, like merchants and produce buyers, for their own interests; and should we feel a little restive under the restraint heaped upon us, then, to keep us quiet they wink to the editor, and out comes a line like this: "Farming is the most independent of all the occupations which man is heir to. They, the farmers, eat sweet cream and butter from their own dairies, living on the best that grows." Not so; they are obliged to sell the best that grows to buy groceries with. I think the farmers should not be so wedded to their farms that they cannot keep their thinking powers clear, letting their ideas widen out for the good of farmers in general. Qualify yourselves by association, bearing your share of duties in club or grange, and become fitted to fill stations of trust.—M. Conrady, in Husbandman.

How to Organize an Alliance.

All you have to do is to get six or more farmers besides yourself to agree to form an alliance, then decide upon a name for it, and write the secretary of the State Alliance for a charter, giving the name agreed upon and also the names of the six or more charter members to be incorporated into the charter.

The charter together with a copy of constitution will be sent by return mail for one dollar. On its receipt the alliance organization can be completed by electing officers, adopting by-laws, etc., according to the constitution. Then push out for new members, encourage the organization of alliances in other towns, and write your friends in other localities to organize there, until we have an alliance in every school district in the state.

When an organization is completed the names of its officers must be reported to the state secretary at once in order that a register may be kept.

Each member should sign the subordinate alliance constitution. For reading matter concerning the alliance, railroad question, etc., for free distribution, write the *Western Rural*, Chicago, Ill. The publisher will furnish you all you will use judiciously, free of cost.

L. A. MULHOLLAND,
Sec'y of State Alliance,
Topeka, Kansas.

General News.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—The crevasse in the new and old canal levees submerges nearly all that portion of the city. West Broad street, between the two canals, and also West John street and north as far as Ursuline street within the last-mentioned district, embracing a hundred square streets and sidewalks are entirely covered with water. Great efforts are being made by the authorities to close the breaks in the canal levees, notwithstanding the water at all points is rising. The shell road from New Lake to the Half Way house, is two feet under water. Over three hundred fences have been blown down and the roof of North & Dryad's market has been carried away. Morgan's wharf at the foot of Esplanade street, was severely damaged, preventing ferry boats from running. The roof of the wing of the state-house, in which are the offices of the superintendent of education and the commissioners of immigration, blew off and the records received a wetting. Algiers suffered terribly. Nearly every fence in the town was blown down, also smokestacks and roofs of houses. A building on Valette street was blown to pieces. The signal officer reports threatening weather with brisk easterly winds, which will have the effect of forcing more water into the city from the lake and gulf. The water in the rear of the city is rising and spreading rapidly. The indications are that by Thursday noon all the city west of Claybourne street to Elysianfields street will be submerged.

The water line along the line of the Mobile railroad is much higher to-day, with indications of the entire road bed being covered. From Michoux to Lookout station it is submerged. The steamer *Camelia* left West End for the bay of St. Louis, and will convey passengers on the Louisville and Nashville road to and from that point. No train has passed over this road since early Sunday morning.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—Information is received here that the Gasconade, Osage and other southern tributaries of the Missouri river are pouring out great quantities of water and are rising rapidly, and steamboat men look for a break-up here about Wednesday. The ice between the harbor property and Arsenal island is being blasted and broken up, and it is expected there will be a clear passage from the bridge of twenty or thirty miles below the city by to-night or to-morrow. This, it is

believed, will render steamboat property now in the harbor safe or nearly so; at all events, it will enable steamers to secure more favorable places of shelter when the break takes place above the bridge.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—The storm yesterday was the heaviest ever recorded at this signal office. The cautionary signal flag displayed at the custom house was torn to pieces. Several breaks are reported in the levee along Bayou St. John. This morning the water was pouring through the French market, and that quarter of the city is partly flooded.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Feb. 7.—A snow slide near Galeus, in this territory, one day in the latter part of January, killed Merritt and Edward A. Kelley, brothers, and two men named Scotty and another one named Carry Kelley, brothers from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—It has been a fair day throughout the portion of the state under water, and the rivers and creeks are falling everywhere. About 3,500 square miles of the Sacramento valley is under water. The loss cannot be even guessed at present, but the total aggregate will be a stupendous sum.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Feb. 7.—The destruction of live stock by the recent floods are very heavy. In Youcom county the loss amounts to eighty per cent., in Wasco county fifty per cent., and sections east of the Cascade mountains it is unprecedentedly heavy.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 7.—The rain storm telegraphed Saturday night turned into snow about fifteen inches on the level. There was no wind, which is an unusual feature. West of here there was a storm of sleet when we had rain, which prostrated all wires.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—A Stockton dispatch says that all the islands of the San Joaquin river are covered with water to a greater or less extent, as is the main land in the same portion. It is raining again all over the northern and central portions of the state.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—A dispatch from Reading says all the buildings at the United States fishery on McCloud river have been carried away by the late storm. The loss is very great.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Feb. 7.—The heaviest gale for years is now prevailing. Much damage has been done to shipping.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 7.—The ice is very heavy here; 200 yards of the ocean pier has been badly damaged by the ice.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—A snow storm is prevailing throughout the midland counties.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—It is announced here to-day that the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company has been organized with a capital of \$16,000,000, of which \$13,000,000 have been taken by a syndicate which has deposited ten per cent. of the subscription in cash. It is proposed to build a line from Cleveland to Chicago, also to extend the line from Fort Wayne junction to St. Louis. The company has purchased of the Wabash canal sufficient to give a right of way through Fort Wayne 250 feet broad. The line from Cleveland to Chicago will be completed this year, and to St. Louis by July, 1882. Regarding the extension of the road eastward, nothing has been decided upon. The capitalists interested in this project are prominently identified with the Lake Shore and West Ohio Central and Evansville companies.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—A mortgage for \$45,000,000 covering all the property of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway, and including the second mortgage bonds of the company and the cost of the extension of the road through Texas to the Rio Grande and the City of Mexico, with provisions for an exchange for the whole, called "the underlaid" bonds, is in course of preparation by the attorneys, and will be recorded in each county in Missouri, Kansas and Texas through which the road runs.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Arrivals of gold at the assay office from Europe for the week ending Friday, \$5,398,000, all in foreign coin and bars. Total arrivals from August 2, 1880, to Friday 4, 1881, \$69,025,200. Arrivals for the same period in 1879-'80, were \$73,415,150.

Literary Items.

The increased demand for *Wide Awake* has exhausted the large extra edition for January, and second editions of the January and February numbers are now in press.

The supplement of the March *Wide Awake* will conclude vol. I. of George McDonald's new story, "Warlock o' Glenwarlock." The story is already acknowledged to be one of the most powerful and thoughtful of McDonald's productions.

The practical adoption of the *Wide Awake* by the Methodist Episcopal church for its millions of children must prove of decided advantage to all concerned. While the church is to be commended for its high judgment and excellent taste, the Messrs. Lotthrop & Co. have no occasion to be dissatisfied.

Astonishing the World.

For a perfect renovation of exhausted and enfeebled constitutions, female weakness and general decline, nothing so surely and speedily produces a permanent cure as does *Electric Bitters*. Their wonderful cures are astonishing the world. For kidney and urinary complaints they are a perfect specific. Do not give up in despair, for *Electric Bitters* will positively cure, and that where everything else fails. Sold by Barber Bros. at fifty cents a bottle.

Becken's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all kinds of skin eruptions. This salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Barber Bros.

AYER'S *Ague Cure* is an infallible cure for fever and ague in all its forms. The proprietors warrant it, and their word is as good as a U. S. bond. Try it.

The Currency Question.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are at present worrying themselves almost to death over this vexed question, even to the extent of neglecting their business, their homes and their duty to their families, there are still thousands upon thousands of smart, hard working, intelligent men pouring into the great Arkansas valley, the garden of the West, where the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad offers them their choice of 2,500,000 acres of the finest farming lands in the world at almost their own prices. If you do not believe it, write to the undersigned, who will tell you where you can get a cheap land exploring ticket, and how, at a moderate expense, you can see for yourself and be convinced. W. F. WHITE, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Topeka, Kans.

TUTT'S PILLS!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluctuating at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine. IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED. TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

A Noted Divine says:

Dr. TUTT.—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended; I used them. I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and have gained forty pounds flesh. They are worth their weight in gold. Rev. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHITENESS changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

WOOL GROWERS

Ship your Wool to

WM. M. PRICE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

They do an exclusive Commission business, and RECEIVE MORE WOOL THAN ANY COMMISSION HOUSE IN ST. LOUIS. Write to them before disposing of your wool. Commissions reasonable. Liberal advances made on consignments. WOOL SACKS free to shippers.

WESTERN

Farm Mortgage Co.,
Lawrence, Kansas.

MONEY LOANED

On Improved Farms at

LOW RATES OF INTEREST!

Money Always On Hand—No Long Delays!

We will fill promptly all choice applications for loans upon improved farming lands on the easiest terms to the borrower.

Farmers wishing to make LONG TIME LOANS will SAVE MONEY by calling upon our agent in their county. Central office NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, Lawrence, Kansas.

L. H. PERKINS, Sec'y.

Publication Notice.

A. E. SPIGNER and CATARINE RUSSELL, whose places of residence are unknown, will take notice that C. W. McGonnigal has filed his petition in the District court of Douglas county, Kansas, against A. E. Spigner, J. J. Crippen, H. Frankie Crippen, J. H. Shummons, and J. S. Catharine Russell, defendants, setting forth that the said J. J. Crippen and H. Frankie Crippen gave a mortgage to said C. W. McGonnigal on the seventy acres of the west end of the south half of the northeast quarter of section fourteen (14), in township twelve (12), of range seventeen (17), in Douglas county, Kansas, to secure the interest thereon, and attorney's fees, according to the terms of a certain promissory note theretofore given by said A. E. Spigner to said C. W. McGonnigal, and referred to in said mortgage, and that said J. H. Shummons and Catharine Russell claim some interest in said mortgaged property; and praying in said petition that you, A. E. Spigner, pay said sum of one thousand and no cents (\$1,000.00) to the said C. W. McGonnigal at 12 per cent. from April 5, 1879, and 10 per cent. on the amount the court may find due in this action as an attorney's fee, or that the same premises may be sold to pay the same without appraisal. And said A. E. Spigner and Catharine Russell are notified that they are required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 4th day of March, 1881, or judgment will be taken as above set forth.

D. S. ALFORD,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, 1881.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.

The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

City and Vicinity.

Drama and Concert.

A dramatic entertainment and concert will be given at the Colman school-house, Kanwaka, on Saturday evening, February 12.

J. F. BURNHAM, Nashua, N. H., says: The A. S. T. Co. Black Tip is the best protection I have found for children's shoes.

A Long Storm.

It commenced raining in this locality about 12 o'clock Friday night last, it rained steadily and without cessation until Sabbath morning.

Guilty of Wrong.

Some people have a fashion of confusing excellent remedies with the large mass of "patent medicines," and in this they are guilty of a wrong.

For Sale.

One span of choice farm brood mares. Well matched, good roadsters and perfectly gentle.

CONSTITUTION is positively cured by Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Noticed hereby given that the firm of A. H. and A. C. GRISSA of the Kansas Home Nurseries, is dissolved by mutual consent.

A GRAND OFFER.

Brainard's Musical World, Price \$1.50, and The Spirit of Kansas, for Only \$2.50 a Year.

Brainard's Musical World enters upon the eighteenth year of its existence with the January number, and is well known as the best musical journal in the United States.

Agents and Carriers. Take from \$25 to \$50 per week selling goods for R. Q. RIDGOUT & Co., 10 Barclay street, New York.

INVOICE NO. 2 OF OVERSHOES!

1880. FALL AND WINTER. 1881.

THE GREAT SALE THIS SEASON ON RUBBER GOODS HAS OBLIGED US TO PURCHASE A SECOND LOT TO FILL THE DEMAND

FAMILY SHOE STORE!

THEY ARE NOW READY.

Farmers and those requiring a prime Rubber Boot will remember we carry the Pure Gum Boots, the best thing made, as well as the other grades.

R. D. MASON, Agent.

BARBED wire always on hand at the Grange store.

CHOICE groceries received every day at the Grange store.

To All Our Friends.

Having had numberless inquiries for advertising cards from ladies in all parts of the country who are interested in the prevailing fashion of making "Card Collections," we are having printed for them a set of seven beautiful cards.

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.

Elegant Day Coaches, Furnished with the Horton Reclining Chairs, will be Run Hereafter Between this City and Chicago.

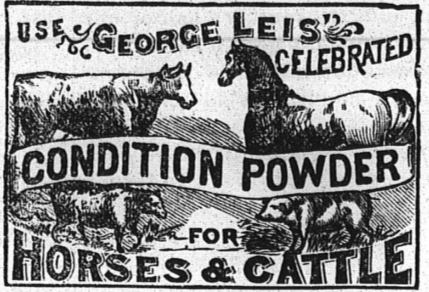
The "Old Reliable" Hannibal and St. Joe railroad will hereafter run magnificent day coaches, furnished with the Horton reclining chairs.

THE WHITE IS KING. It has the finest stitching... WANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

\$1500 TO \$6000 A YEAR, or \$5 to \$10 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men.

PETER BELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW. OFFICE OVER LEIS'S DRUG STORE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

AGENTS WANTED for the best and fastest-selling pictorial books and Bibles. Price reduced 33 per cent.

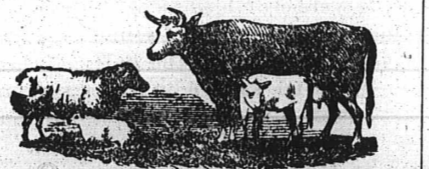


USE OF GEORGE LEIS' CELEBRATED CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES & CATTLE. HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country.



LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of Sheep.

In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among birds, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Glanders, Mergins or Gidlings, &c.



Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk.



Leis' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in Leis' Condition Powder.

N. B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package.

For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents per package. WHOLESALE AGENTS: FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.

Publication Notice. SAMUEL J. CRAMER, THOMAS LEONARD and L. B. Wheat will take notice that E. J. Borghothaus has filed his petition in the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, against them.

D. S. ALFORD, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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Horticultural Department.

A New Catalpa.

The consumption and destruction of our forest trees have been going on at such an alarmingly rapid rate, that public attention is becoming somewhat awakened to the importance of some measures for providing a supply for the future.

Of all the trees that have been suggested as adapted to the formation of timber plantations, the catalpa stands pre-eminent. Its exceedingly rapid growth; its adaptation to almost all soils and situations; its wide range of latitude, extending from Canada to the gulf of Mexico; its extraordinary success on the Western and Northwestern prairies; the ease and certainty with which it is transplanted; its strong vitality and freedom from diseases and insects; the incomparable value of its timber for the most important as well as minor uses for which timber is needed; the almost imperishable nature of the wood when used for posts, railroad cross-ties and in other exposed situations, to say nothing of its handsome and stately appearance and the unrivaled beauty of its flowers—all point to the catalpa as the tree to plant.

These remarks apply to the hardy, Western, early-blooming *Speciosa* catalpa, and not in any degree to the common *C. bignonioides*, which, unfortunately, is the one generally met with in cultivation.

A NEW VARIETY—TEAS'S HYBRID.

About the year 1864, having already growing all the varieties of catalpa then known to cultivation, viz: the common, the *Speciosa*, the *Bungei* and the *Koempferi*, I procured from an Eastern nursery a tree under the name of Japan catalpa. Before I had become well acquainted with this tree, I left my home in Indiana and came to Jasper county, Mo., where I have since lived, and did not again see the tree for ten years. Two or three years after leaving the old place, I sent back for catalpa seeds, which were sent me without names. Among the plants grown from these seeds were a few (perhaps the product of a single pod) quite unlike any catalpa I knew, and showing so many points of interest that I watched them with especial care—satisfied they were from my Japan tree. Being unable to identify it with descriptions within my reach, I sent samples of the flowers, leaves, seeds, etc., to eminent botanists and others skilled in trees, in different parts of the country, and also tried to trace up the source from which the original tree had come. But nobody knew it. The botanists were unable to give me any assistance, and the efforts to trace the origin of my Japan tree only showed that it was grown from seed imported from Japan, without name, other than catalpa.

I have since visited my old place, and a careful examination of the original tree there proved, to my surprise, that it is nothing more nor less than the species common in Japan, and called by some botanists *Bungei*, and by others *Koempferi*, and quite unlike the seedlings I had grown from it. There could be but one solution of the difficulty, and that is, that the flowers of this tree had been fertilized by those of the *Speciosa*, which grew not far from it—and thus was produced, by natural hybridization, this new variety. This idea of hybridization had before been suggested to me by Robert Douglas and others as possible, but I felt reluctant to accept the theory until after I had examined the old tree.

The characteristics of the new variety are very marked, and partake largely of those of both its parents. In its vigorous, upright growth it even surpasses either. In its foliage—large, luxuriant and often, though not always, lobed; something like a maple or tulip poplar leaf—we plainly see the Japan influence in its parentage, while the American is unmistakably shown in the profusion of its large and handsome white flowers. The seed pods and seeds are very distinct, and are intermediate between those of *Speciosa*, which are the largest of all, and *Bungei*, which are the smallest. It is the most profuse bloomer of all the catalpas, being literally loaded with flowers, and remaining in bloom for several weeks—a much longer period than the other catalpas. The individual flowers are the size of those of the common, not so large as *Speciosa*, but this is more than made up by their greater abundance. They are white,

with small purple dots and a touch of yellow around the throat, which last is a mark from the Japan side. The flowers are borne in clusters of extraordinary size, sometimes numbering as high as three or even four hundred buds and blooms in one great panicle. They do not all open at once, but keep up a succession of bloom for a long time. The flowers have a very pleasant and delicate fragrance, and a tree in bloom not only presents a magnificent spectacle to the eye, but also fills the air for quite a distance with its agreeable odor.

The past spring (1880) I sent Prof. Geo. Husmann, at the Missouri State University, one thousand very small trees, cut out of the one-year-olds—many of them no larger than small straws. They were set in nursery rows late in May, and though it was a dry and unfavorable season, they made a surprising growth—many of them reaching a height of six feet or more, and from one to one and a half inches in diameter, and straight as young Lombardy poplars. I also sent a dozen larger trees of the same, which were delayed on the way, and he wrote me were as dry as sticks when received, and he thought ruined. However, he planted them, and every one not only lived, but made a good growth. Some years ago I sent him clones of this catalpa, which he grafted upon the common, and they made a wonderful growth, some of the leaves reaching the enormous size of eighteen inches across.

Small trees planted in village lots grew without cultivation, in five years, to be twenty-five feet high and twenty-four inches in circumference at one foot from the ground; and I measured one shoot in the top of one of these trees which had grown eight feet in a single season. We have grown many thousands of these seedlings, and it seems like being a well established variety, though of course there are slight variations among the seedlings.

We believe this Japanese hybrid is destined, when known, to take a prominent place in the very front rank of trees for timber as well as ornamental plantations. In rapidity of growth it rivals the most luxuriant trees of temperate climates, while its hardiness has been demonstrated by its standing uninjured with the thermometer at 20 degrees, and even more, below zero.

JOHN C. TEAS.

NOTE.—Mr. Teas named his tree "Japanese Hybrid," and it was so read in the meeting; but after the reading and some discussion, a resolution was adopted by a vote of the societies to add his name as originator. It will therefore be called "Teas's Hybrid."

The Catalpas.

Within the last few years these trees have been brought into prominent notice through the efforts of several gentlemen impressed with the importance of attention in our country to the cultivation of trees for timber. Chief and foremost among these philanthropists is E. E. Barney, of Dayton, Ohio, who has for many years collected and published information upon the subject. He has caused to be printed for gratuitous distribution, two most interesting pamphlets.

I write "these trees" advisedly, believing that the two kinds now known as the common and the hardy, or the Eastern or Southern, and the Western, are really different species. The wonder is that botanists had not long ago detected this difference, and that in our manuals of botany the two had not been given under specific names. At Urbana, Ill., in 1880, the one came into flower the first week in June; the other was nearly three weeks later, being in full flower about June 24. They differ in other respects quite as much as well recognized species of oak, ash and cotton-wood; much more than described species of willow. But *Catalpa bignonioides*, Walt., is the only name to be found in the ordinary books devoted to the flora, in the whole or part of North America. In 1853 Dr. Warder, of Ohio, noticing the showy flowers of some trees at Dayton, Ohio, and supposing these to be a variety of the well known species with this peculiarity, named them variety *speciosa*. It now appears that this large flowered kind is the common indigenous form, found in the states of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Arkansas, etc., and botanists will doubtless henceforth write *Catalpa speciosa*, Warder, as a distinct species. Contrasted with catalpa big-

nonioides the flowers are earlier and larger; the seed pods are larger; the bark is darker and does not scale off, giving quite a different aspect to the trunk of a mature specimen; the growth is more erect, causing a better bole and finer head, and the tree is not so liable to be killed by the severities of winter. Added to all this the seeds are so characteristically different that any one can readily distinguish them. In *C. bignonioides* they are narrow, and the fringe of the wing is close and pointed; in *C. speciosa* the larger seed has a wider wing, terminated at each end with a broad fringe of softer hairs. Unfortunately most of the cultivated catalpa trees in Illinois have been of the tender species, and although the wonderful durability of the wood has long been known, its liability to winter-kill and its irregular, crooked growth has prevented its being planted for timber.

Throughout the southern half of our state it is commonly grown as an ornamental tree, doubtless more on account of its conspicuous flowers than any other reason. In open, exposed situations where it is frequently killed back by frost, certainly this is not in form a beautiful tree.

But the hardy species is rarely if at all killed in any portion of our state. South of 40 deg. in Illinois it may be confidently relied upon, and is to be commended to every one who wishes an easily propagated, readily transplanted, rapidly-growing tree of splendid and characteristic appearance, and of great value for its wood. I pass nearly every day a tree of this kind transplanted, two years from seed, three years ago. It was once broken off by cows, but is now (June 1880) fourteen feet high. This specimen stands by the sidewalk in the street.

In cultivated ground a growth of eight feet in a season is not uncommon. A lawn tree on the grounds of Arthur Bryant, Sen., Princeton, Ill., from seed forty years ago, is nearly three feet in diameter of trunk. I found by counting the rings of a common catalpa grown in blue-grass sod as a lawn, that it had increased in diameter of trunk fourteen inches during the last twelve years. The tree was nineteen years old. Among the rapid-growing trees the catalpa is remarkably peculiar for the great durability of its wood. It is light and rather soft, but resists decay almost equal to any timber known.

Fence posts show little signs of decay after forty years use. A specimen of wood before me was taken from a log of which there is good evidence of its having lain on the ground during one hundred years. Only the outer portions of the log were crumbled away by decay, leaving eighteen inches of sound wood. On the other hand—the only evidence of this kind known to me—some stakes used for grapes about three and a half inches in diameter, of the common or tender variety, grown in the nursery of the Industrial University, rotted off in two years. These were from seed and were six years old. They were cut in April and soon afterward thrust into the ground for the grapes.

The wood is easily worked, susceptible of a fine polish, and of chestnut-like grain and color. It is said to last longer than white oak for railroad ties, and holds the spike without difficulty. Will planters be careful to secure the hardy tree, *Catalpa speciosa*? Reliable nurserymen now offer them in quantities and at low rates.—Prof. T. J. Burriel, in *Colman's Rural*.

Bluemont Farmers' Club.

The following proceedings of the Bluemont Farmers' Club of Manhattan we take from the *Manhattan Nationalist* of a recent date:

Fruit growing for profit being the subject for the evening, W. Marlatt led off by saying that the crop for the past year in middle and Western Kansas has been almost a failure. He could only report with accuracy upon his own crop, which was not only injured by the early frosts, but by bugs, worms, etc. Had done nothing towards cultivation for the past ten years. His early apples bore fairly, consisting of the following varieties: Early Harvest, Primate, Lowell, June Sweet, Gramus Pearmain, Maiden's Blush and Saps of Wine, the fruit of which brought him in market an average of \$1.50 per bushel. The Red Astrican had never paid with him. The Autumn Strawberry is

a good apple with fine flavor, but a sparse bearer. Among the best is the Lowell which will bear marketing early and is a good cooking apple. The Maiden's Blush is also an early and good bearer, with fine flavor, and will sell any time. Fruit all large and marketable; would plant largely of these.

Among winter apples the Ben Davis is a profitable one to raise.

Rome Beauty is a good fruit for fall sale, and is always in demand, and bears early and almost every year; noticed this year that the blossoms on this variety having been killed by the early frosts, it bloomed the second time and made a good crop.

The Jonathan is one of the best varieties for late use.

The Wagner is a fine, juicy apple, and bears every year, nearly.

The Roman Stem is a sparse bearer and has never paid me.

White Winter Pearmain bore full this year and were good.

Rawles Genet bore very full, and were small; would have paid better with half the number on the trees.

White Bellflower never pays.

I have the old Newton Pippin 20 years old; bore a few apples this year for the first time.

Bailey Sweeting is a fine apple and good bearer and sells readily.

I do not consider the Willow Twig either a good eating or cooking apple.

I have one tree of the Snow apple. It is a shy bearer and has not done well with me.

From my orchard this year I sold 400 bushels of apples and realized as many dollars.

In planting an orchard I would not set the trees less than 30 feet apart, would manure or mulch and seed with clover, and would never permit hogs to run in the orchard.

I would never plant peaches between the rows of an apple orchard, for it makes too much shade. I would always plant a windbreak, at least on the north and west, and southwest. I consider the box elder the best tree for that purpose.

R. H. Kimball said he would strike out the Willow Twig; that he has the Snow and regards it as a good fruit, and would advise those who are planting orchards to set some Missouri Pippins, as they will bear at three or four years old and are a good apple; that he has had bad luck with the Ben Davis as they drop early and rot badly. He would caution all against the canker worm, as he had seen some in his orchard this year.

Ed. Kimball wanted to say a good word for the Willow Twig. He had always got them for January and February use, and considered them fine apples. Thought the Ben Davis needed shelter from the south. Had noticed that most of the fruit grew on the north side of the tree away from the sun.

Charles Kimball set 100 yearling trees some years ago, and Maiden's Blush bore the earliest every year. This year ten Missouri Pippins, with which he had replaced some of the original trees that had died, bore more than all the rest. His Sops of Wine did not bear until twenty years old.

The question of trimming apple trees was introduced by some one, and a lively discussion ensued, in which some advocated thorough trimming, others no trimming at all, while some thought that a little cutting out of limbs that chafed, etc., would do. The secretary referred to Hon. Welcome Wells, who he believes, never trims his trees, but contends that, in this climate the fruit needs shade instead of sun, and cites the fact that he has sold seven or eight thousand dollars' worth of apples in two years, which was pretty good evidence of his success. All agreed, however, that sufficient trimming should be done to keep the tree evenly balanced.

Of pears, the Bartlett, Louise, Bon D Jersey, Flemish Beauty, Duchess, Baron Napoleon, Tison and Sickle were all recommended.

Of peaches, but little was said. Mr. Marlatt had sold from one-fourth of an acre of seedlings, this year, \$55 worth. Blackberries were spoken of as a profitable fruit to raise. Mr. Marlatt has the Kittatiny and Lawton, which do well. He has sold \$50 worth this year.

Subject for next meeting, "Corporation." Everybody is invited to come. S. WHITNEY, Secretary.

The Household.

An Australian Legend.

A legend I will tell, you may have heard before. Like many another from the romance of lore, Of a midsea island 'neath Australian sun, That from Nature's dominion was as yet unwon, Where dwelt a simple people, untutored and wild, Dark of skin, straight-haired and nude as a new-born child. They hunted or fished or warred with an island brother, Save one of their own race, they had seen none other, Till the time eventful of which my tale is told. It was evening—Dusky natives young and old Gathered round the tribal fire. Seen through fitful blaze, Naked bodies, supple, gleamed weirdly in the haze. Have you heard? Have you heard?

All did tales recount. Then the chieftain's son outspoken, With strong voice and clear, that the forest echoes woke: "Warriors, brothers! Strangest sight have I seen to-day— Spirit form swiftly glide 'cross yonder hmpid bay; This same form did bear strange warriors—and they were white. Ah, me! my brethren! o'er our fair lands a great blight. Do you hear? Do you hear?"

"For has not the Great Spirit made known the sad tale, How these same ocean birds, carrying faces pale, Appeared to our brothers in the far sunset land; Know you not the ruin wrought by each fair, white hand? Their weapons were deadly, their legions were many; Took they our brethren's lands, not leaving them any; In vain, midnight surprise, arrow and tomahawk; The red man's home was laid waste, his daring to mock, And soon found they, on their own native soil, no room. For our loved race, my brothers, I fear a like doom. Don't you hear? Don't you hear?"

Now Prince Australia loved a daughter of the land, And at next moon's feast had the promise of her hand. But vain the dark maiden strove her lover to cheer, For 'mongst savage precedents there was one most clear. The fairest always was offered—barbarous rite, The anger to appease, of the conquering might. Sad to hear! Sad to hear!

Then spake their aged chief: "With morning light, my sons, We'll speed to the great white king, 'board the bark that runs Upon the stormy sea, along with wind and gale, Swiftly as soars the game bird over hill and dale, And to him proffer boughs, Nature's symbol of peace, Brotherly kindness extending, securing lease Of goodwill." Never morn's sun beheld fairer sight. Than that holy vow 'tween brothers witnessed by his might, When gray dawn beams had given place o'er dewy earth, To sparkling sun rays, glad herald of young morn's birth, Gleaming o'er vast blue waters, nestling their hold Loveliest earth island jewel, beauty untold. Lovely sight! Lovely sight!

Yet soon there began the decadence of a race, That in God's wise economy should ere long give place. And to white man's dominion, the black soon succumbed, While by death's potent drink either crazed or benumbed, With demoniac rage they fought one another, Stupidly yielding birthright to the new brother. Sad to hear! Sad to hear!

And now no longer gave they heed to chief's command, And in sorrow, his form he cast upon the white sand, Moaning out for death of his race, future and past. For a nation's life, unwritten, dies with tribe the last. No more shall be handed down traditional lore, From father to son—savage literature's store; And their history strange throughout coming ages, Will be in life's great book one of the blank pages. Thus 'twill be! Thus 'twill be!

To chief spake the Spirit, when Nature's voice was still'd: "Come thou and thy beloved, thy missions are fulfilled. Thus it came, through tangled briar, or forest shade, That never again passed dark prince and lovely maid. This the story, as I've heard, winds and waves do tell. Blowing off the South Pacific. Ah well! Ah well! Have you heard? Have you heard? MRS. SARAH SWINHART.

How to Get Rich.

The great secret of obtaining riches, is first to practice economy, and as good old "Deacon Snyder" says, "If used to worry the life out of me to pay enormous doctor's bills, but now I have 'struck it rich.' Health and happiness reign supreme in our little household, and all simply because we use no other medicine but Electric Bitters and only costs fifty cents a bottle." Sold by Barber Bros.

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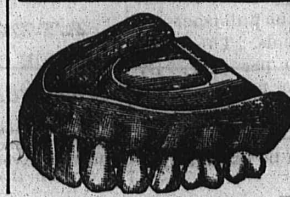
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How to Produce Beef.

Carefully conducted experiments for several years past have enabled cattle breeders to prove that beef of good quality can be most cheaply produced by giving their animals, from birth up to slaughter, all such suitable food as they will daily eat and digest well. Steers of the most improved breed may be made by this method, as a general rule, to weigh from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds at eighteen to twenty months of age, and extra choice at the same age to exceed these weights by several hundred pounds. In pushing animals up to or near maturity in this rapid manner, in order to obtain the best quality of flesh, they must have sufficient exercise in the open air, and be exposed to the healthful influence of sunshine as much as possible. There is nothing equal to good old grass pasture to obtain all this, and the longer the steers can be kept out upon it the more advantage it will be to them. Many feeders provide corn fields for their steers to run in during winter, contending that they are nearly an equivalent to grass pastures in the summer. If a strip of forest, with a soil sufficiently porous to absorb the rain as fast as it falls, be near by for the cattle to shelter themselves at night and in stormy weather, they will do better often than in the yards or stables. The fallen leaves of forest trees make one of the warmest and best of beds, and cattle enjoying the benefits of these come out in the spring like the deer, elk and other wild animals, in excellent health, well fleshed, thrifty and with the very smoothest and finest kind of coats. I have never seen domestic animals in the Western states show superior condition in the spring to those which were thus wintered. Their beef, also, when slaughtered proves, after all this exposure and exercise, nicer and more evenly marbled, with a greater percentage of tender, juicy lean, which alone is what the consumer wants, and not the gross fat which often abounds to an excess in the stall-fed, unexercised, sun-shaded animal. That fattened in the open air is not only the juiciest and highest flavored, but, pound for pound, it proves the most nourishing and consequently the most economical both for producer and consumer. The production thus gives high satisfaction and becomes a pleasure to all concerned.

This pushing for early maturity is undoubtedly best where the soil is rich and the grass and grain consequently abundant. But on poor lands, and especially when hilly and stony, later maturity is found about as profitable, and the cattle are of the right sort, the flesh gets a better chance to fully ripen, and, upon the whole, is perhaps of a superior quality. On such lands cattle graze freely in summer, and are fed hay and corn-stalks in winter. Thus treated they attain a full growth of frame at no great cost at four or five years old. Early in the summer they are then taken to rich pastures, where they fatten rapidly, and in the course of a few months become choice beef. In this way, and also by subsequent stall-feeding for an additional time, greater gain of flesh per day during the fattening process, has been obtained after the above ages than I have as yet met reported for the first and second years of such as were rapidly pushed from birth. The utmost gain of those found at the late Fat Stock Show in Chicago, was 1.57 to 2.20 pounds per day for bullocks from 618 to 952 days old, while that of those past four to five years old, spoken of above, during the time fed for slaughter, I am informed has often reached 2 1/4 to 3 pounds, and even more in 24 hours. This method of feeding is followed somewhat in the Eastern states, but a great deal more so on pasture alone generally on the vast plains of the West. It is pursued also on a small scale in the United Kingdom, where cattle are kept till four or five years old in the mountainous districts of Ireland, Scotland, England and Wales.

We can apply the above systems of rearing and feeding, with proper modifications, to sheep, pigs and even fowls. In former years I have seen flocks of geese in England ranging from a few to near 1,000 in number, after pasturing on poor waste lands, driven up from these to London and other large towns to be fattened there for supplying the town markets. Perhaps the late multiplication of railroads has cheapened transportation so much that this will

now be changed, and the geese fattened where reared, and then taken to market. This latter method we pursue in the United States, and it is no doubt the best for us. It has not been long since we drove our fattened cattle, sheep and hogs in large herds on foot hundreds of miles from the Western to the Eastern states for a market. Now railroads and steamboats transport them to market in a great deal less time and at a much less expense and loss in weight and condition. The various methods of feeding stock among us demand longer and more frequent experiment than has yet been tried among us to settle which are the best and most economical to follow; and this is a thing to which our agricultural schools and colleges ought to devote more attention than they have hitherto done; for in due time they might discover improvements which would annually save millions of dollars' worth of food to the nation in rearing and fattening its domestic animals.—A. B. Allen, in N. Y. Tribune.

Something About Lucerne.

Lucerne (probably so-called after the Swiss canton of that name) is now the subject of so many letters of inquiry, that one would suppose it to be a new thing rather than one of the oldest agricultural plants in cultivation. It affords a marked illustration of the difficulty experienced in establishing the real value of an agricultural plant, especially one that, in order to be useful, requires a special culture. It was first prominently brought to the notice of our farmers near the end of the last century by Chancellor Livingstone. When so distinguished a man published his results, others, as is apt to be the case, looked only at the great yields he obtained, without due regard to the methods by which he secured them, but treating lucerne as they did clover, met with a general failure, and the plant fell into a disfavor from which it has been slow to recover. Numerous letters show that there is a renewed interest in the plant, and before considering its cultivation, it is necessary to meet some of these inquiries by describing the plant itself. Though sometimes called "Chilian Clover," it is not a native of South America, but most likely of parts of Asia and Southern Europe. As with many other plants in cultivation from the earliest times, its origin is somewhat uncertain. On the Pacific coast it is so generally known as *alfalfa*, that many suppose the plant cultivated under that name to be different from lucerne. Curiously enough alfalfa is the Arabic name for the plant, brought by the Moors into Spain, whence it was brought by the early Spanish settlers to Chili; hence it happens that one of the oldest of names comes to, and is adopted in one of the newest of countries—California and Oregon. It is not a clover proper; the clovers belong to the genus *Trifolium*, while lucerne is a *Medicago* (*M. sativa*). In the clovers, the flowers are in close, mostly globular heads, and the small one to six-seeded pod is straight. In lucerne the flowers are in loose spikes, and the small pod is twisted upon itself in two and sometimes three coils. Besides these differences, the divisions of the leaves of lucerne are narrower in proportion to their length than those of any cultivated clover. Its roots are large, and in suitable soil run to a great depth, thus making the plant indifferent to drought.

The renewed interest in lucerne is in part due to the makers of the choicest butter; some of these have found that fodder-corn, whether used for soiling or cured, will not yield the very best butter. These do not doubt its feeding value, or think that it introduces any bad flavor into the butter, but they find a lack of the delicate aroma that comes from the best grass, and from clover. In looking for a soiling plant that shall take the place of Indian corn, several have tried lucerne with success. The various estimates that have been given of the value of this plant are due to the different treatment given to it. Under favorable conditions its sale is enormous, while under neglect it is most unsatisfactory. It is probable that its value is greater in southern localities than in northern ones, as, when once well established, its root are down below the influence of drought, and many more cuttings may be made on account of the longer growing season. But it is where irrigation is practiced that the greatest results are obtained, for where it may be copiously watered the rapidity of growth and bulk are astonishing.

As with many other plants that are sturdy enough when established, lucerne is very delicate when young, and is easily crowded out by weeds; hence, if sown broadcast, it rarely gives satisfactory returns except on unusually clean and rich soil. But under any circumstances, it is better to sow it in drills; if the land has had some hoed or cleansing crop the previous year, all the better. It is recommended by different parties to make the drills from twelve to thirty inches apart; our preference would be for the wider distance or the narrowest that would allow of cultivation between the rows. An English writer claims to have had the best results by placing the lucerne in rows six feet apart, and cultivating the spaces between with potatoes, cabbages, carrots, or other highly manured crop. The seed should be sown as early as the soil can be well prepared; with the rows a foot apart, ten pounds of seed is required to the acre. The covering should be very light, and it will be well to roll after sowing. The seed usually starts quickly, and as soon as the plants are large enough, the spaces between the rows are to be hoed or cultivated, and the weeds that appear in the rows pulled by hand. Much of the future success depends upon having the rows clean and without other plants at the start. The first season it may be cut very moderately, but it will be a gain in the end if the chief object the first season be to establish the plant for future years, and to cut only when it shows signs of coming into flower. When once established it may be pushed by high manuring, especially liquid manure, to give enormous yields. It gives a cutting every four or six weeks and should be cut as soon as buds are formed—before it flowers—whether wanted for green feed or not; if not needed for feeding, it may be cured for hay in cocks, the same as clover. When used green, it is advisable to allow it to wilt before feeding it. The duration of a field of lucerne, with proper care, is estimated at eight or ten years, and on account of the continued cultivation and the immense bulk of roots that remains in the soil, it leaves the land in fine condition for other crops.

Probably no other plant will furnish so large an amount of fodder from the same area of land as lucerne when well established. This commends it to those with limited room in which to raise food for the family cow. The forage is also excellent for horses, which are very fond of it, and other domestic animals.

We are often asked if the European lucerne and the alfalfa of California are precisely the same. That the plants are identical we are sure, and that long cultivation, first in South America, and afterwards in California may have produced a form or variety differing in some particulars from the original, is quite possible. Some of the dealers seem to think this may be the case, by offering seeds grown both in California and in Europe.—American Agriculturalist.

The Tame Grasses Once More.

The writer has written a good deal upon the subject named at the head of this article within the last few years, and only allows himself to be "drawn out" again in answer to a score or more inquiries lately received on this subject.

The very best of all "tame grasses" that we have yet tested upon the college farm is the old-fashioned "cock's foot," more commonly, perhaps, known as orchard grass. For its successful growth, it requires a deep, rich soil; and not less than one and one-half bushels of seed should be sown to each acre. We have found it a positive advantage to mix with the orchard grass seed, clover seed at the rate of one or two quarts to each acre. We are confident that generally satisfactory results with seeding orchard grass will only be obtained when the seed is sown in the spring, upon land that has been plowed, harrowed and as well prepared as for a grain crop. Our recent experience convinces us that we have generally sown our grass too early in the spring. There is really nothing gained from sowing very early, as the seed will not grow until the spring rains have set in, and the risk from high winds is very great.

Perennial rye grass, commonly called English blue-grass, is another excellent sort, and well worth the attention of Kansas farmers. Upon our rich bottom lands this will be found to be a

wonderfully enduring and productive grass. Prepare the ground as for orchard grass seed, and sow not less than two bushels of seed per acre; and again we say, mix with this a little clover seed.

Alfalfa, during the first two or three years of its cultivation upon the college farm, gave admirable results; but, during the past two years, it has suffered seriously during each winter season, chiefly, we think, from the deprecations of molds. We shall hereafter sow a good deal of orchard grass seed with the alfalfa, as the moles cannot work in the tough, fibrous roots of orchard grass. Sow not less than twenty pounds of alfalfa seed to each acre of ground.—Prof. Shelton, in Industrialist.

Feeding and Breeding.

While theory, says the *Drovers' Journal*, is really the father of practice, experience merely being the elucidation or working out of rational theory, it is erroneously estimated. The very many different breeds of thoroughbred stock which we now have, adding so many thousands of dollars to the material wealth of the country, are the direct results of, first, generous feeding, and second, of systematic breeding. There are scores of persons, even breeders themselves, who give breeding the first place when it should only have a secondary one, for breeding viewed in its proper light has done but little towards the improvement (we use the word advisedly) of live stock. With feeding, however, it is not so, for generous and systematic feeding is what really develops, fosters and improves all the good which happens to be innate. How have those particular breeds of cattle, horses, etc., been produced for special purposes, except by generous feeding seconded by proper attention to hygienic laws? This is the impulse which has developed the desired qualities, whether it has been for flesh, size, endurance, milk, form or other peculiarity. This is as far as feeding alone can go, and breeding steps in to continue or perpetuate the improvements gained by feeding. Are not those animals then selected for breeding stock which, under the system of feeding bestowed, have shown the greatest tendency to development in desirable qualities? The offspring of these are naturally good animals, for the simple reason that their parents were well cared for, though they will soon return to first principles if neglected.

Feeding improves the desirable qualities of live stock of all kinds, while breeding merely perpetuates or continues this improvement gained from good food and proper attention, each succeeding generation giving us animals with increased tendency or disposition to answer quickly to systematic feeding and care. Those who have really improved the quality of their stock, whether pure bred or not, are able to fully appreciate the force of our argument, which may be distasteful to others.

Warm the Chicken Feed.

After an experience of several seasons we have adopted the system of warming the food all through the winter and cold weather, both morning and evening, and we attribute the excellent laying qualities of the fowls, in a great measure, to doing this. The food, whether whole or broken, grain or other food, either dry or moistened, should be warmed well before feeding. Some breeders as well as farmers, make a practice of parching their corn, and are assured it is beneficial. Where new, unseasoned corn is used for chicken food, this parching is a decided benefit, for it makes it equally as good for feeding as old seasoned corn. Quite a number of poultry ailments are caused by feeding the new crop of corn, and parching it will effectually prevent any trouble from that score.

Wheat, which is no doubt the best kind of grain for the laying fowls, much better than so much corn, which latter fattens so quickly as frequently to stop the production of eggs temporarily, is much improved by being heated well before being fed, and then given to the fowls while yet warm, not hot. In feeding wheat, only about two-thirds as much, by measure, should be fed as of corn, and when fed in that manner is very little, if any, more expensive than corn. Good sound wheat only should be used, for while we see no objection to screenings on the score of unhealthiness, screenings give but little available food.—*Poultry Monthly*.

Veterinary Department.

Pityriasis.

I once more take the liberty to write to you regarding a disease that we are troubled with in this country. Some say it is the regular prairie itch. I will try and describe it. 1. It begins on the horse's neck in small blotches, in the mane and under it; the hair comes off and the spots grow to the size of a man's hand. Then they all run together all over the body, and the horse will lose most of his hair on his neck and back. They will rub themselves against anything they may come in contact with, and will present a fearful sight. They get very poor and die. This disease most always attacks horses in low flesh. They seem to eat well at first, but soon lose their appetite. Their skin seems to be all full of little pimples and feels rough; their legs swell to a large size, and their pulse is very low and quick. Eyes seem heavy, urine very thick and of a whitish color. Bowels in some cases are costive, most always in the first stages, and will then get loose and seem to have diarrhetic discharges, and will be almost like matter. They do not seem to digest their food. As there is no veterinary surgeon here, and I am in the livery business, I want to get posted in this disease, so if my horses are taken sick I can tell what to do with them. If you can form any idea of what this is, and tell me what to do for them, you will confer a favor on an old patron.

ANSWER.—This malady is quite common with the equine and often proves exceedingly troublesome. It is the result of an ill-furnished condition of the body. Treatment: Prepare the animal by feeding upon bran mash for three days, then in the morning, before feeding, give a ball composed of seven drachms of pulverized Barbadoes aloes, and one each of calomel and ginger; give exercise six hours afterward, to encourage it to act. When it has ceased to act, give five grains of arsenious acid, night and morning, in the feed, which should be of a laxative nature. For an external application, take pine tar and linseed oil, of each two quarts; carbolic acid, four ounces; sublimed sulphur, six ounces; make warm and dress the whole body with it twice a week until a cure has been effected.

Worms.

I have a mare that has not done well for some time. She has a good appetite, but her hair looks bad; and every time she hangs one or more white worms come from her. They are about one and a half or two inches long. After they fall with the manure they dissolve and look like thick milk or cream. Can you give me a recipe that will help her.

ANSWER.—There is no doubt but the mare's condition is due to the presence of worms. Give one drachm of tartarized antimony, night and morning, mixed in a small quantity of feed, one hour before feeding, for three days, and during this time give only soft feed. Then in the morning, before feeding, give a ball composed of seven drachms of pulverized Barbadoes aloes and one of pulverized ginger root. Give exercise six hours afterwards to encourage it to act.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.

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