


THE KANSAS FARMER



DEVOTED TO THE FARM THE SHOP AND THE FIRESIDE

VOL. X.—NO. 12.]

LEAVENWORTH, JUNE 15, 1873.

[\$1.50 A YEAR

The Kansas Farmer

M. S. GRANT,
J. C. KETCHESON, PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.
DR. A. G. CHASE, EDITOR.

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LEAVENWORTH COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The committee appointed by the late county convention to examine our county affairs, held a meeting at this office on Saturday, June 7th, and agreed upon a report.

A resolution was passed asking the executive committee of said organization to call a delegate council of the various farmers organizations of the county, to meet sometime in August, at which time the committee will submit their report.

The committee in the mean time, ask that information from any citizen of the county, as to frauds committed, wrongs to right, or as to where money may be saved in the administration of our county affairs be sent in, in writing, to this office. If desired, information of this character will be considered confidential.

A STRAY.

Some man down in Linn county has taken up a stray and has not posted and advertised it according to law.

It seems that an iron bridge near Fontana in Miami county, concluding that it couldn't stand the pressure any longer, "lit out" down stream, and an enterprising farmer over the line in Linn county, corralled it, and now advertises that the owners can have it by proving property and paying charges. We are going to get fooled out of our stray fee in this case, sure as shootin'.

TWIG BLIGHT.

Mr. G. W. H. MOORE, of this county, informs us that quite lately his apple trees have been attacked with a twig blight, almost ruining his prospect of an apple crop. We also learn that the orchard of Hon. JACOB WINTERS, and several other parties in the same neighborhood, are likewise affected. The Lawrence Standard reports the same disease as affecting some of the Douglas county orchards.

The State Horticultural Society will discuss the matter at the meeting held this week at Holton. Doubtless the severe weather of the past winter is the cause of it.

SCAB IN THE EYE(?).

Just after our last issue had gone to press, we received a note from a subscriber in Chase county, asking us to correct a statement of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, "that a disease of the poultry known as 'scab in the eye' was preva-

lent in that country, and was killing the chickens."

Every old lady in the country knows what scab in the leg is, and for fear that some of them should conclude to give up poultry raising now that a new disease had come around, we will state that it is the legs and not the eye that is meant. Of course the fault is with the "intelligent compositor."

FARMERS' CLUBS.

"Hope" Club.—James Tupper, President; D. Chartier, Vice President; G. P. Baird, Rec. Secretary; Donald McKay, Cor. Secretary.

The above club passed the following resolution, and asked its publication:

Resolved, That an insult to any club or grange in the country is an attack on the whole system; that the members of this meeting view with indignation the course taken by the McCormack reaper company towards a grange from Minnesota, in refusing to sell them machines from their factories, and that each member pledges himself to withhold his patronage from that firm, with an earnest recommendation to all members of clubs and granges to do the same. That the above be sent to THE KANSAS FARMER with request to publish the same, also that the corresponding secretary be instructed to report our club to THE FARMER.

We have also organized a township and county association, and propose to have a township fair on Sept. 25th.

DONALD MCKAY, Cor. Secretary.

Aurora and Colfax Union Clubs.—E. L. Prince, President; J. S. Steadman, Vice President; D. T. Cox, Rec. Secretary; H. J. Varney, Cor. Secretary; J. G. Smith, Treasurer; William Durkee, A. Pennock, T. H. Keown, Directors.

McPherson and Saline county Agricultural Club.—Maj. Eric Forsse, President; J. G. Borgston, Treasurer; J. A. Swanson, Rec. Secretary; L. M. Holmburg, Cor. Secretary.

This Club resolved to subscribe for THE KANSAS FARMER, and that the Secretary be required to furnish monthly statements for publication.

Farmers' Club School District, No. 23, Miami County.—J. B. Remington, President; John Dilman, Vice President; J. F. Roberts, Secretary. P. O. address, Osawatimie, Kan.

DOUGLAS COUNTY FARMERS.

The farmers celebration at Lawrence was a grand affair, and we very much regret that we could not be present in person to enjoy the festivities. We learn that it was one of the largest gatherings ever held in the county. The crowd has been variously estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000, and the procession was about four miles in length, with appropriate banners, mottoes, &c. The exercises consisted of speaking, music, and fraternal greetings, and every thing passed off pleasantly.

We hope these basket meetings of farmers will become a feature of the movement. Let us have more sociability, more good fellowship.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

A dispatch from Washington states, that owing to the fact that congress failed to make a specific appropriation, that no reports of the Agricultural Department will be issued this year.

What in thunder is the country going to do in this emergency? Who were the impecunious members that wouldn't vote an appropriation?

In the name of posterity; in the name of a defeated and disappointed people, we demand their names, that the several constituencies of this great nation may know who are their friends.

What, we ask, are our children to do for something to play with? What are we, the people, to do for material to kindle our fires with? Echo answers, what?

FOURTH OF JULY.

We notice that the farmers organizations in various parts of the State are preparing to celebrate our natal day in an appropriate manner. It has been spoken of in this county, but thus far we have heard of no positive steps being taken.

It is true the Fourth will come this year right in the midst of "harvest," but we believe we can afford to give one day, not only to a commemoration of our national independence, but to fraternal greetings and social enjoyment.

Won't somebody put the ball in motion for a county celebration. It only needs a little agitation in the different neighborhoods to call out the people en masse. Let us celebrate.

CROP NOTICES.

JOHN HEPBURN, Montgomery county, writes "Wheat crop looking very fine; weather very wet."

NOTE.—Mr. H. does not tell us where he has been getting his paper heretofore; will make the change as soon as informed.—ED. FARMER.

G. C. SPEECE, Montgomery county, says:

"Wheat and oats never looked better. Heavy rains have drowned out much of the corn. We tried hard to sell our corn last fall at fifteen cents, now it is selling at fifty cents. The farmers have no organization in this neighborhood. Peaches are killed. Good crop of grapes and berries. Apple trees too young to bear. Hogs and milk cows scarce. Out of fifteen stands of bees, I have not yet had a swarm."

Come again Mr. S. You condense all the news into a little space, which suits us.

WEALTH OF DAIRYING DISTRICTS.

The wealth of some of our dairying districts is enormous. Herkimer, New York, is said to ship annually more than 17,000,000 pounds of cheese and 300,000 pounds of butter, worth \$4,500,000. Little Falls, New York, perhaps as much. St. Albans, Vermont ships about 1,000,000 pounds of cheese and 2,750,000 pounds butter, worth \$1,240,000.

The Kansas Farmer

TOO MANY ORGANIZATIONS.

The greatest danger probably, to the farmers' movement to-day, is in having not too much organization, but too many organizations.

We now have three national(?) organizations, to wit: the "Cheap Transportation," that recently met in New York; the "Agricultural Congress" (?) that met in Indianapolis, and the "Patrons of Husbandry."

In Illinois they have, we believe, three distinct State organizations, and in this State, two.

If all who are engaged in the movement were sincerely working to advance the interests of farmers, it would matter little as to the number of State and national organizations we had, as the object aimed at would then be one. But unfortunately, there are those manipulating the wires in these conventions, that are not seeking the farmers' welfare, but rather their own personal aggrandizement and selfish ends, and each organization, both State and national, desires to be the chief corner stone, hence pickings and jealousies have already sprung up, that threaten to crush out the movement in its infancy. Wise council, concentration of action, and a steady purpose may save it.

So far as the two organizations that have recently held national conventions are concerned, we hope the different State organizations will in no wise become a part of, or tributary to them. Neither of them represented the farmers of the country, and as organized, neither of them can be of any material benefit to farmers.

In our State and county organizations, we must have a unity of action between the Patrons of Husbandry and the Farmers' Club organization. Unless these two can work in unison for given objects, and come together at stated times, in harmonious joint convention, farmers might as well throw up the sponge, from the fact that the movement, if it accomplishes anything valuable, must have the support of very nearly every farmer in the State. As it stands now, we have something over 300 farmers clubs organized, about 150 Granges, and more than one half of the farming population of the State do not belong to any organization.

It is a matter of taste which organization the farmers go to, but every man who tills the soil, should consider it a duty to enroll himself in this army that is now marshaling in the west, and both of these organizations should do all in their power to act in concert.

The State convention that met in Topeka in March, made a grave mistake in making the representation so broad as to admit those who were not farmers to its councils. We advised against it before the "call" was issued, and our opinion still is, that it was an error. This can and should be rectified in future conventions.

Let us have harmony, then, among ourselves, a unity of action and a oneness of purpose, and before many months roll around, we firmly believe that every reasonable demand that we may make of the railroads, the State or national government, will be acceded to.

We very much regret to see that some shortsighted farmers fancy that this movement is for the purpose of arraying one part of the community against another, and by their words and actions are bringing merchants and manufacturers in some instances into active opposition to the movement. Nothing could be more unfortunate for us. Buncombe orators, and Fourth of July speakers may talk about the farmers being able to "run the machine," regardless of the wishes and desires of everybody else, but every thoughtful farmer knows better, and if these loud mouthed speakers are going to get us into a fight with all the other producing classes, we had better chuck a few of these speakers into the nearest mill pond.

Sensible farmers know that if they succeed in bettering their condition, it must be upon a basis of justice, and *honest* men will desire nothing more.

ABOUT ADVERTISING AGENTS.

Some of our brethren of the press, at the recent editorial convention in Atchison, expressed great dissatisfaction with advertising agents. Our experience has been such, that we are warranted in saying that there must be something sadly wrong before any ordinary publisher is warranted in condemning the system of procuring advertisements by agents.

That there are dishonest and disreputable agents, is doubtless true, but with one exception, we have not met them, and in this single case, we have had doubts as to the dishonest intentions of the firm.

One great trouble with the average publisher is, that he will take too great (money) risks in order to fill up his advertising columns. If publishers will but use the same business caution that the merchant or other business man would before giving credit, we believe they would have no cause to complain. Their eagerness for "fat" columns overcomes their judgment, and the result is pecuniary loss.

This is no fault of the system. We have heard publishers condemn advertising agents because they offered advertisements at one-half or two-thirds what they were worth. Need anyone get offended at this? It is at the option of the publisher to take it or not. Twice in the past six months we have returned advertisements to GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., who are among our best customers, because the price offered was below our rates, and in both cases amended bills were returned.

We make this an invariable rule. Our space is worth to the advertiser what we ask, and if he or his agent gets it, they must pay that price. If all publishers would make this a rule of their business, there would be no complaints about being offered low rates. Agents know that many publishers will take less than their published rates, hence the practice.

As to who are and who are not responsible agents, we notice that some one moved to except the firm of S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., from the resolution condemning agents.

As we look at it, one man that pays is just as good as another, and we doubt the propriety of holding up the firm of P. & Co., as a firm that has no peers as honest men.

Since we have been connected with THE FARMER, we have received many hundred dollars from S. M. PETTINGILL & Co. Our bills have always been promptly and punctually paid by them. By their side is another firm that has sent us fully as much business, probably more, and they too have paid their bills just as promptly as P. & Co. We refer to GEO. P. ROWELL & Co.

But a few doors away from there is WM. J. CARLTON, who likewise has used our columns to the amount of hundreds of dollars, and he has always honored our drafts. We can say the same of EVANS of Boston; COOK, COBURN & Co., of Chicago; SHARPE, of Chicago; PAINE & THAIN, of the same; EDWIN ALDEN and DE GOLLYER & RITCHIE, of Cincinnati, and many other advertising firms at different points. These firms have all paid their bills with us, and we believe them all to be honorable business men. No more nor no less so, than PETTINGILL & Co. When we noticed the exception in favor of the latter, we thought it rather hard thus to impeach the honesty of hundreds of business men.

If a publisher loses money on his advertising account, in a large majority of cases it is his own fault. Cash or good bank reference, is the only basis that any man ought to do business on, and if we vary from this, the fault is our own.

THE State of Kansas is ten times as large as Massachusetts.

ABOUT BUYING GOODS.

We are of the opinion that some of our local organizations are making a great mistake in the matter of buying their dry goods, groceries, &c., in throwing the whole trade of their Club or Grange to a given merchant. By this course they simply jump from the frying pan into the fire. Take groceries for example. In sugars, coffees, teas, &c., there are so many grades of each article, and prices vary so much, that no man can tell whether he is getting the most for his money unless he *samples around*.

But here twenty farmers pledge a merchant to give him *all their trade*, and pay cash down, in consideration of the merchant *promising* to sell his wares at five per cent. profit. Farmers may be very sanguine that they are making a wonderful saving, but a year's experience will teach them their mistake.

Our plan of buying cheap goods would be this: Supposing at a meeting that it was ascertained that ten farmers wanted each 20 pounds of light brown sugar; fifteen wanted 10 pounds of coffee, &c. Let them appoint an agent, let him take the names, amounts and money, and go to his nearest town, and say to the different merchants, I wish to purchase 200 pounds of sugar, and 150 pounds of coffee. What will you sell it to me for to-day, *cash in hand*? In this way farmers can make a saving, and we believe it is the *only* way that they will save a dime. This gives every merchant a chance, and brings them in direct competition with each other. When farmers bargain with a given merchant for a certain length of time, and each man does his trading for himself, somebody is going to get badly cheated, or else the merchant is a man of rare honesty.

PEANUTS.

A Kansas editor, lately out of the Nebraska state prison, writes us for a recent copy of THE FARMER that had an article on peanut culture. He says he has an idea of going into the peanut business on a large scale, i. e. *raising* peanuts. He says he was raised on a farm and knows all about farm work.

We have no doubt that our friend will succeed with peanuts. Although a printer and an editor for several years past, we happen to know that he has been extensively engaged in raising roots, and a man that can raise roots, can certainly succeed with peanuts, if the ground is put in proper shape, and he is not afraid of a little hard work.

Of course Frank, of the *Holton Express* is not the man alluded to. Oh! no.

A HARD QUESTION.

M. M., Sullivan, Indiana, writes: "Please tell me through THE FARMER which is the best county in Kansas to locate in; also, what county is Independence in?"

Independence is in Montgomery county. As to what county M. M. had better locate in, we can't say. If M. M. expects to farm, he can scarcely go amiss. If he is a mechanic there might be a choice. If he expects to pre-empt or homestead land, he will have to go out on the frontier. Good unimproved land can be bought in any of the older settled counties for \$10 to \$15 per acre. Good improved farms at from \$25 to \$40. We have in mind two or three choice farms that are offered at \$30, and the improvements cost the money.

LEATHER CEMENT.

According to Stubenrauch, the so-called leather cement is prepared by mixing ten parts of bisulphide of carbon with one part of turpentine, and dissolving gutta-percha in it until the mass appears semi-fluid. The leather surfaces to be united must be freed from grease, which may be done by laying on a rag and pressing with a hot iron. After applying the above-named mixture, they are exposed to pressure until the cement is dry. This is the formula for making what is called the "invisible patch" for boots and shoes, and is an excellent thing.

WABAUNSEE COUNTY FARMERS' UNION.

EDITOR FARMER: At a mass convention of farmers of Wabaunsee county, held at Alma, May 22d, the "Wabaunsee County Farmers Union," was organized with the following officers:

President, J. M. Bisbey, Pavilion; Vice President, R. J. Stephenson, Newbury; Recording Secretary, G. W. Watson, Alma; Corresponding Secretary, W. W. Cone, Dover; Treasurer, Hon. J. M. Johnson, Harryville.

The constitution of the Farmers' State Association was adopted with a few alterations. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves not to vote for any man for office, unless he is a farmer.

The meeting was well attended by farmers of the county who were deeply interested in this grand movement. Perfect unanimity prevailed. Yours, &c.
W. W. CONE, Cor. Secretary.

FARMERS' CONVENTION.

Pursuant to call by the farmers' convention held at Catlin Creek, on the 10th of May, the farmers of Marion county met at the schoolhouse in Marion Centre, on the 31st of May, to form a farmers' Co-operative Association.

The convention was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M., G. W. Camp was chosen temporary Chairman, and Lemuel D. Dobbs, temporary Secretary.

On motion, the Chair appointed R. C. Bates, David Lucas and Will. F. Hoch, committee on credentials. The committee reported 26 delegates present.

On motion, a committee of one from each township was appointed on permanent organization.

On motion, a committee of one from each township was appointed on resolutions.

On motion, adjourned until 1 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee on permanent organizations, reported as follows:

Your committee on permanent organizations recommend that the name of this association be the Marion County Farmers' Co-operative Association. That its officers be a President, Vice President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer.

That each township organization shall be entitled to one delegate who shall be elected annually, who in connection with the officers above named, shall constitute a Board of Directors.

That the annual meeting of this association shall be held on the second Saturday of October of each year, in the town of Marion Centre.

That the officers of this association shall be the executive committee of the same.

That the county association shall be composed of five delegates from each township organization.

That the permanent officers of this association be as follows: G. W. Camp, President; T. C. Thoburn, Vice President; Lemuel D. Dobbs, Rec. Secretary; L. F. Keller, Cor. Secretary; David Lucas, Treasurer.

The report after some discussion, was unanimously adopted.

The committee on resolutions reported as follows: *Resolved*, That organization for protection is the great want of the farmers, and the producing classes at the present time.

Resolved, That we believe the order of the "Patrons of Husbandry," to be the most satisfactory organization for farmers at large and in the county.

Resolved, That we demand that the Legislature of our State shall pass a law limiting railroad freight and fares to a just and fair sum, and that unjust discrimination against local freights must be prohibited.

Resolved, That the act passed by the last Legislature, exempting bonds, notes, mortgages and judgments from taxation, is unjust, oppressive and a palpable violation of our State constitution.

The discussion previous to the passage of these resolutions, and the enthusiasm with which they were passed, was enough to satisfy the most casual observer that the farmers of Marion county are fully awake to their interests, and are determined

on organization, and that organization means business.

On motion, the Chair appointed T. C. Thoburn, Thos. W. Bown and L. F. Keller, a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of this association.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the committee on constitution and by-laws report to the proper officers of the association when they have completed their labors, and that the President issue a call for another convention.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the secretary be directed to furnish to THE KANSAS FARMER and each of the county papers a copy of the proceedings of this convention for publication.

On motion, adjourned.

G. W. CAMP, President.

LEMUEL D. DOBBS, Secretary.

FATTENING PIGS IN NEW JERSEY.

Here is the way they fatten pigs down in New Jersey. Mr. Packer was in luck that he did not have to sell at any last fall prices. We quote from the Live Stock Journal of New York:

D. J. Packer, of Woodbury, N. J., reports the following balance sheet in feeding four pigs, for which he purchased all the feed:

Four pigs cost.....	\$60 00	
Corn.....	2 00	
Mill feed.....	27 25	
Chandler's scraps.....	27 86	
Ground rye and corn.....	17 60	
Small sweet potatoes.....	9 00	
Ground corn.....	51 20	
1936 lbs of pork @ \$14.....	\$274 82	\$195 41
Offered for manure.....	40 00	\$314 85
		\$119 41

The above experiment was tried when pork brought high prices, but the pigs also cost high figures and feed was high. This statement would be much more satisfactory had he given the weight of the pigs when he began to feed and the cost of the corn per bushel. One point favorable to a good result must be noted: he gave a variety of food, which is always necessary and best for the health and growth of all kinds of stock.

CATTLE FEEDING.

Our friend Billy Hughes, who has a large farm between here and Eudora, did an extensive business last winter in the way of feeding cattle. Altogether he had the care of four hundred and eighty head. Two hundred and twenty of these belonged to D. R. Hunter, one hundred and fifty to W. K. Schaffer, and one hundred to the Huston brothers. All but one hundred head of the entire herd of four hundred and eighty have been shipped to market, and this remainder is now ready for market also. Mr. Hughes fed out twenty-three thousand bushels of corn. He also raised on his own account one hundred and fifty head of hogs, one hundred and thirty-five of which were marketed at the proper season. We consider that Mr. Hughes has shown a great deal of enterprise. We hold him up as an example to many farmers, who possessing the same advantages as himself, can if they will, make money for themselves.—*Lawrence Tribune*.

A NEW RAILROAD DECISION.

From the St. Louis Globe we learn that the Supreme Court of the United States has recently rendered a decision in favor of the Kansas Pacific railroad that slightly affects our commonwealth.

By this decision, the lands granted by the government to the railroad are under certain circumstances declared exempt from taxation by the State government. This decision rests wholly upon a technicality.

By the amended act of 1864, it was declared that before any of the lands granted by the act, should be conveyed to the company, the cost of surveying, selecting and conveying said land, should be paid into the treasury of the United States.

The Globe says:

"The Supreme Court recognizes the doctrine that lands sold by the United States may be taxed before they have parted with the legal title by issu-

ing a patent, but it is to be understood as applicable to cases where the right to the patent is complete.

The railway company have been astute enough not to complete their right to the patent by paying the cost of the survey. As a consequence thereof, the claim of the United States for these expenses still exists, and bars the State from the possibility of granting a tax-title. In the language of the decision:

As the Government retains the legal title until the company or some one interested in the same grant or title shall pay these expenses, the State cannot levy taxes on the land, and under such a levy sell and make a title which might in any event defeat this right of the Federal Government reserved in the act by which the inchoate grant was made.

As we have said, the law is clear, but certainly this is a remarkable case. Here is a corporation which owes its existence entirely to the generosity of the people of the United States; they give it its franchises, endowed it with bonds and lands, and started it into life to take its place side by side with private enterprise. Private enterprise, wearily toiling with hoe and plow, must pay its tribute to the support of the State; even if it were rich enough to appeal to the Supreme Court, it would only be a loss of time and money. The Supreme Court would say that the imposition of taxes was necessary to the continuance of the State, and what is not paid by one must be paid by another; in this case the railroad corporation being the one which does not pay, the citizen the other who does.

If that is the law (and we have every reason to suppose that the Justices of the Supreme Court know the law when they see it), it is law of such a kind that the less we have of it the better. The general method of railway management does not commend itself to the approval of the millions who are not railway managers, and when they find objectionable business dealings supplemented by tricky legislation, their retaliation, which is merely a question of time, may stretch as far toward injustice on the other side. As we understand the decision, the company can continue to evade taxation indefinitely. Even the repeal of the unjust and inexcusable law would not suffice to better things, as the company would at once set up the plea that they had a contract with the United States which could not be impaired—a contract of which the conditions are that the Federal Government shall pay them millions of dollars as an inducement to them to defraud the State Treasury of hundreds of thousands. We cannot severely blame the people if their thoughts are turned toward efforts to relieve themselves, regardless of any damage they may do to the railroads or any violent wresting of the law or the Constitution to their ends. Against this mere technicality of the Supreme Court, the people of Kansas say that it was the plain intent and meaning of the act that the cost of the surveys should be paid by the railroad company; it was not their privilege, but their strict duty, and they have failed to comply with it. The Supreme Court permits them to profit by their negligence, and they profit by it at the expense of the people of the State. Every private industry of Kansas must be taxed more heavily to make up the deficiency, and the railway company can safely ask them what they are going to do about it."

THE NEW YORK FARMERS' CLUB.

The American Grocer, naturally interested in the fact that the Farmers' Convention were about to meet in the city of New York last week, proposed that the Farmers' Club should give the Convention "a rousing reception." Considering that the Farmers' Club for some time back has consisted solely of the chairman and the reporters of two or three papers who were paid weekly for the column or so of matter they can manage to make up by their combined efforts, it is questionable what amount of rousing their reception would be capable of. In point of fact, the rousing operation would rest with the other party, and if any dead thing could possibly be aroused, a good stirring farmers' convention visiting the club weekly, is just what is needed there to do a little rousing.—*Hearth and Home*.

Of all the frauds that the American people were ever subjected to, we think the above named is the worst. There was a time when the N. Y. Farmers' Club disseminated useful information and was of value to the whole country. But that time has long since passed. It is now simply an ax grinding, mutual admiration society, made up, with two or three honorable exceptions, of third rate bohemians, patent churn makers, and western land agents. If it was turned into a "base ball" club, it would be of infinitely more service to the country.

WHAT SHALL HE DO?

Mr. J. W. SPONABLE writes to ask how he shall proceed to get a certain field of wheat in clover this season, so that he can mow or pasture it next year? About thirty acres of this field is now in clover.

Possibly it can be done, but there is some risk. If it was our case we should sow on the wheat at once. If we have occasional rains, (and the present prospect is good for semi-occasional ones) we have no doubt that the seed will germinate at once, and make sufficient moisture to start the seed this season. It may come too early in the spring and get killed by late freezes. This is the only danger. The seed will lay in the ground for years unimpaired, if it don't sprout, but as we have said, if it was our case, we should take the risk, and sow at once. The seed can be bought cheaper now, than earlier in the season, in this market and probably in others.

CROP PROSPECTS IN LYON COUNTY.

An esteemed correspondent from Emporia under date of May 26th, says:

Weather very wet; much corn not planted, none can be planted for a week or more. Heaviest rain yesterday for years, I think. Waters high and rising. Corn that is up, under water. Wheat looks well, spring and fall; oats good; early potatoes good; apple prospect fair; cherries but few; peaches none to speak of; strawberries full crop; gooseberries and currants a full crop. Clover very fine. A. G. W.

WHAT IS THE CAUSE?

We have a litter of eight berkshire pigs dropped April 10th and when about four weeks old every one of the litter lost their tails. They all dropped off within forty-eight hours. Then afterward three died from causes unknown. The rest have done well, and at the time their tails came off seemed in good health.

Have any of our readers had a similar experience, and if so to what cause do they attribute it? We have been unable to account for it.

HOW TO MAKE CHEESE.

ROBERT PECK writes: "Can you give us full information for making cheese, such as would be applicable to the average farmer's family—taking it for granted that we know nothing of the process."

We cannot. When a boy we used to help mother break curds, put to press, turn, grease, bandage, &c., but even when you know the routine, there is a knack about cheesemaking that can only be learned by practice. Very much depends upon the number of cows in the dairy.

Will some of our cheesemakers tell our readers, through THE FARMER, what they know about it? A basis of four or five cows will probably suit more than any other number.

CHILDREN WANTED.

M. METZGER, Council Grove, writes as follows: "I saw a notice in THE FARMER that the agent of the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society was at your place, seeking homes for children. I think that homes can be found here for quite a number, if the children could be sent. I want to get a little German girl aged about ten years. There are two other families that want boys about the same age. We wish to adopt them into our families. Please see if they can be obtained, and what the expense will be."

We will do what we can to obtain the information. The gentleman spoken of has returned to New York.

HOW TO GO TO SLEEP.

If the phenomena of sleep were not so common, they would be regarded as among the most marvelous of all our experiments. In sound sleep, all voluntary motion is suspended. The muscles relax, beginning with those which move the body, the large muscles of the legs, then the muscles which move the arms, then the muscles which keep the head erect, then those which support the lower jaw,

and, last of all, those which keep the trunk in an upright position. Of the senses, that of sight is the first to surrender. The muscles which draw up the upper eyelids lose their power, and the eyes close, but the retina loses its sensitiveness to the light, even when the lids remain open. The sense of taste disappears next, then the sense of smell, then that of hearing, and last of all, the sense of touch, which disappears only in profound slumber. When a person is to be aroused from slumber, touch is the first sense to respond, then hearing, then smell, then taste as the last, the sluggard of all the senses. Sound sleep, and plenty of it, is indispensable to health. It is the great restorer of the waste which takes place during our waking and our working hours, and is indispensable to long or happy life.—*Exc.*

Maj. F. E. MILLER.

When this gentleman came to Manhattan, to fill the position of Superintendent of the College Farm, quite a number were pre-disposed to find fault with and dislike him. We are glad, however, to be able to say that he is securing friends among those who at first entertained different feelings. A few weeks ago one of the ablest and most active members of the Bluemont club remarked that the Major is the best posted member in the club. Indeed, his language was much stronger—and those who carefully examine the farm will be forced to admit that the Superintendent knows what he is about.—*Manhattan Nationalist.*

AMERICAN CORN FOR EXPORT.

The Pittsburgh Commercial says the low price of corn in the United States seems to have created a large foreign demand for the staple instead of wheat. According to a late report of the Bureau of Statistics, there was exported 51,931,282 bushels for fifteen months ending September 30, 1872, against 19,441,716 bushels for the corresponding period to September 30, 1871; while of wheat there was shipped 48,961,855 bushels for the fifteen months ending September 30, 1871, against 36,872,712 bushels in the similar period to September 30, last year. The difference in the present rates of wheat and corn is considerably greater than it was during the period to which these statistics refer, and it is probable that the present summer will show a still larger increase in the foreign consumption of the latter important breadstuff staple.

TRANSPORTATION SOUTHWARD.

Gov. SMITH, of Georgia, has addressed a letter to the farmers of the West, calling attention to a meeting to be held at Atlanta, Ga., on the 21st inst., and discussing the question of water transportation, and stating that the four States of Georgia, Alabama, Florida and South Carolina use every year 50,000,000 bushels more of grain than they produce, for which they must look to the Western farmers. The average production of corn in the South to make up the deficiency would require the cultivation of 5,000,000 acres. The same acreage devoted to cotton culture would produce 1,250,000 bales. The loss to the South would be \$50,000,000 annually.

He argues that the interests of the South and West are identical in this matter of transportation, and that since so much of the grain crop must move southward, all of it had better take that course. He thinks the true solution of the transportation question will never be found in the building of more railroads, but believes that farmers will consult their best interests by favoring the Georgia Canal scheme to connect the Lakes with the Atlantic at Savannah, through the Ohio, Tennessee and Ocmulgee rivers.

OUR SHIPMENTS.

As an item of the business the St. Joe and D. C. railroad furnished by Hiawatha, we, through the kindness of our energetic agent, H. M. Robinson, are enabled to present the following figures: The

number of cars of cattle shipped from] Hiawatha this spring is 101, which will average \$1,000 to the car. Number of cars of hogs, 51; averaging about \$525 on each car. Number of cars of grain, 187. It will be remembered that its not expected that there is as much grain to ship this time of year, as there is in the fall. Counting all the cattle shipped from other points in the county, and those driven out from the isolated portions of the county, we believe that our income from cattle will reach a quarter million dollars.—*Dispatch*

STEAM PLOWS IN EUROPE.

In a report to a Farmers' Club in England, the manufacturers of the Fowler plow say: We are making about 100 plows a year for the English market, and about 50 or 60 for foreign countries. They are principally of the double engine class. About two-thirds of those sold in England are let out on hire, and one-third for private farms. Steam cultivation is very much retarded in this country, because little or nothing is done to assist it in the shape of roads; enlargement of fields, &c., so as to make the farms more suitable for the use of steam power. About 50 of our steam plows are working in the district of Madgeburg, Germany, in the cultivation of beet root for sugar. The best grown on steam plowed land shows a gain of about 2 per cent. of sugar, and about 20 per cent. gain in the weight per acre. This has induced all the sugar cultivators to employ steam. They usually work to a depth of from 12 to 15 inches, but never less than 12 inches.—*Prairie Farmer.*

BREAKING UP SETTING HENS.

This is the season when every owner of hens is engaged in endeavoring to suppress the maternal instincts in one or more of them. The man comes home to supper, and the wife observes: "That yaller pullet is on the nest again." Then the man goes out to the coop and says: "What in thunder is the matter with the beast anyway?" and crawls in under the roost to the nest, and brings out a hand full of feathers. Then the hen screams, and starts for the door, and the other hens set up a howl, and likewise depart for that aperture, and the man—nearly choked by feathers and blinded by dust—falls over the water-trough, and skins his ankles on the boxes, and finally bursts out into the yard with a piece of brick in each hand, and goes after that yaller pullet, with his face as red as a lobster, and his back curiously wrought with mosaics from the floor of that coop. When he catches the hen he cuffs it over the head a few times to show it how he feels, then he jams it under a barrel and pours a pail of water through the cracks, and leaves it there till morning, when it is released, and the same operation gone over again in the evening.—*Danbury News.*

FARM MACHINERY NEGLECTED.

Western farmers lose more in farm machinery than they can afford. Let the farmers of the township in the prairie States make up the sum of their losses on farm machinery and they will be astonished at the amount. They will also discover that the loss is far higher than the profits realized shall warrant.

One of the most prolific sources of loss in farm machinery is from exposure to weather. Reapers, planters, threshers, plows and every description of the most costly machinery are exposed to the hottest sun, the fiercest cold, the winds and the rain. The history of tens of thousands of reapers would read about as follows:—Purchased for the harvest of the year 1870,—was a charming machine. The bearings were all perfect, and worked like a clock. After harvest it was set to mowing. It did good work at this also. It was left in the slough until needed for the harvest of 1871. This year there was a perceptible loss of motion—the shafts had begun to show wear, and the teams were more fatigued in handling it. Sundry sections were broken

and not properly renewed. Grit, dust and even sand, aided the wear of the bearing. The farmer began to doubt if this "make" of machines was as good as the "Yankee Doodle." After harvest it was again used for mowing, and the neighbors had it a few days. For 1873 it was the "old reaper." It was shaky—it ran hard, there was lost motion in all the principal bearings. The farmer hurried through his harvest and his haying, and considered it used up. Such a machine properly cared for, housed and repaired, and looked over annually by a machinist, would wear ten or twenty years. Ten dollars per year ought to cover the cost of maintaining a reaper in good working order for twenty years.

How differently the farmer uses his one hundred and fifty dollar watch. That has a knack of telling him when its bearings are dirty or worn. Examine a worn out reaper. The vital parts are small, and easily replaced. What farmers need is a machine shop within reach, where they can have their machines annually looked over, and the working parts adjusted. If the Granges can supply such shops at convenient points, there will be great profit realized there by farmers. It would be a good idea to have a central storehouse where farmers could deposit or store their machines until able to build storage.

Could not the Granges organize a force of machinists with portable power, so as to visit the counties in which no good machine shops are located, and repair farm machinery? A very great loss to the farmers may be saved by some such organization. Locomotive engineers examine their machinery every trip. The great saw mills of Michigan are overhauled every winter, and the working parts perfected. Why should not the farmer's machinery be looked after, and hundreds of thousands of dollars saved?—*G. in West. Rural.*

OUR CORNER

State Horticultural Society.—We have employed Mr. C. H. CUSHING to take a phonographic report of the proceedings of the summer meeting of the above society, and will be enabled to present it to our readers in our next issue. The meeting promises to be a large one, and the discussions will doubtless be of general interest. The citizens of Holton propose to diet our fruit growers on strawberries and cream, during their stay among them. If any of the members get home with their noses aglow, the gude wife will know what to attribute it to. *Wine* will be strictly prohibited at this meeting.

As Usual.—Our columns are again filled to repletion with interesting communications from different sources, and still they come. We are again compelled to leave out several articles of general interest for want of room. Correspondents would do us a favor if they would condense the subject matter (of their favors) into the smallest space. We have not time to re-write articles, and often have to leave out an article that contains a grain of gold, because it is enclosed in so much rubbish.

Strawberries.—We don't know of but one better judge of strawberries than ourselves in this section, and that is Doc. McGill. He's not only a good judge of the berry, but he's a judge of them as is a judge. We know this from the fact that he brought us a box of the first picking of his Wilson's, and they were delicious. The secretary of the "home department" says she has an abundance of cream to accompany a box or two every day. Ahem! where's the strawberries to come from? Next.

The Chair is in doubt.—We thought the strawberries presented by the above was the largest and finest colored of the season; but a box received later, from C. H. CUSHING, leads us to doubt the correctness of our first opinion. The berries from Mr. Cushing's plantation, this season, would make good cannon balls for size, and we would like to have a ten days or two weeks scrimmage with an enemy that used 'em to demolish us.

Aunt Ann.—The editor of our "Knitting and Talking" department, leaves in a few days for a visit to friends in the east. We particularly urge our lady readers to help us by their contributions, during her absence, in maintaining the interest of this department. We're going to do our level best to get this darned old stocking off the needles before "AUNT ANN" gets back, and get a new one "set up." All we want is some help about "narrowing off" the toe. Come, girls, help a fellow a little.

Thanks.—Our thanks are due to several individuals and Clubs, for the kindly interest taken in procuring and sending in subscribers to THE FARMER. We have not time to write personal letters to all of these, but their favors are none the less appreciated.

Remember that we furnish THE FARMER, when five or more names are sent, at one dollar per copy per annum. We can supply a few more numbers from the beginning of the year.

We desire to repeat that we will send a bound volume of THE FARMER for the year 1878, free to any farmer's organization, Club, Grange, or Union, that will remit twenty cents to pay postage. Also, specimen copies of THE FARMER will be sent upon application.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SOMETHING ABOUT DICKINSON COUNTY.

EDITOR FARMER: I believe Dickinson county has occupied a rather unostentatious place in your columns, if indeed the good qualities of the county have been named at all. We have been making prodigious progress, and have scarcely told it abroad, for the reason that the people have hardly the time to spare to give to letter writing to the press.

We are decidedly in favor of a judicious use of printers' ink and I prize THE KANSAS FARMER as a medium of worth and circulation for reaching the people at large.

Kansas has no richer county than Dickinson county. There is scarcely an acre in her limits that is not tillable, and the soil is rich to abundance. There is hardly a bluff in the county. The Smoky Hill and Solomon rivers, and Chapman, Turkey, Cary and Holland creeks, and lesser streams coursing east and south through the county, furnish extensive bottom lands and a fair supply of timber.

The higher lands rise gradually, and are prized by many as being much superior to the lower lands for fruits and cereals.

The county contains a population of fully nine thousand. This fact is the more wonderful when taken into account that barely four years ago, the whole of western, (or if you please central) Kansas and especially Dickinson county was regarded alone as a barren waste.

The hardy sons of toil and energy have given forth a tale of the reverse order. Indeed, this part of Kansas is calculated as the best of the State. Come with me at this time, and I will show you valleys, long and wide, that are truly enchanting.

The Yosemite may be of uncalculable sublimity, for aught I know, but if it furnishes more picturesqueness and beauty, than the most part of Dickinson county, it must be a paradise.

Two things we pride ourselves upon: our agricultural resources, and the character of our farmers.

The farmers are intelligent in all that go to make up the student, the science and the work. There is no better evidence that they understand and mean business, than that they have organized and have in prosperous operation over twenty farmers clubs in the county; you should visit some of them. The members come right down to the "bed rock" by discussing monthly or weekly, as the case may be, the best methods for planting corn, raising wheat, &c. These clubs are rearing orators, who would give renown to your metropolis, were their voices raised in support of your politics, instead of your loved theme of farming. By this discussion, and their thorough work of husbandry, they are making Dickinson county what Nature intended it, a superior county for farming and stock raising.

Last Wednesday evening a farmers' club was organized for this (Grant) township, and the following officers elected: C. Kilgore, President; F. B. Wilson, Vice president; C. H. Lebold, Secretary; J. M. Shephard, Treasurer.

At the meeting, notice was given that another club would be instituted on last Friday evening, at Knoxe's school house, a few miles south of the city. Business men belong to our club; and why should they not, when some of them are engaged extensively in farming. for instance, T. C. Henry,

a real estate agent is opening a farm three miles south of Abilene; Dr. J. M. Hodge, a hardware dealer, is cultivating one hundred and twenty acres, and C. H. Lebold, one of our banking firms, owns one of the best farms just west of the city.

Our mill men yesterday commenced on the new dam south of the city, they propose to have the mill completed this fall. This will be the fourth mill in the county; one at Solomon City, one at Enterprise, one at Chapman and one here. Is there a better index to what the farmers are doing than this?

The wheat crop will be matured in less than four weeks. The yield promises splendidly.

New comers are coming into the county by scores. As a consequence, Mr. G. K. Wolfe, our county surveyor puts most of his time in discharging his duties "in the field."

The capital of Dickinson county, Abilene, keeps pace with the march of improvements. Some very fine work is being done, in making our city handsome and permanent.

We claim the prominence of possessing the best city hall west of Leavenworth. It is fifty by seventy feet, finely situated and thoroughly ventilated.

Have I crowded on your valuable space? If so, cut my letter down or curtail it. Maybe, if I find the leisure, I will write you again.

Abilene, Dickinson County, Kansas.

ABOUT RAILROAD BONDS.

BY J. J. BREWER.

EDITOR FARMER: We noticed an article in the last FARMER, headed "Railroad Bonds," and are of the impression that the article was inserted to provoke discussion. Although we are not in the habit of cussing and discussing, yet if you will grant us the indulgence, we will just cuss it. The question is, do we want the bond law repealed?

If we have that question to decide, we would say yes, without delay. When we come to view it from a point of justice, we claim that no voter has a just right to declare by his vote that every tax-payer in a county, township or city, shall pay a heavy tax annually for thirty years to come, without any direct benefit; even allowing that such voter was a permanent resident and tax-payer himself. But the floating population have a vote on the question as well as the bona fide settler, and we notice that they almost invariably cast a solid vote for the bonds. They claim that it is to their interest to do so, and at the same time acknowledge that it is injurious to the taxpayers of the county. A highway robber or a horse thief could make that plea on as good grounds that it was to their interest to rob and steal, but fortunately our law-makers have not been induced to legalize those two evils. And as transient voters are portable implements, the law only requires them to be in a county thirty days prior to an election to make them legal voters, this renders the way of our oppressors easy. For when the bond proposition is submitted to a vote in a county, it is not a question for the taxpayers of a county to decide, but the question is for a corrupt and unprincipled railroad ring to decide how many vagabonds are necessary for them to import from the dram shops and other dens of like resort from other counties, to insure success. And as long as the bond law is in force, a few corrupt railroad rings have it in their power to bankrupt every county in the State. And when we come to look over the long list of counties that have already been victimized, it is evident they are not slow in using their power.

We admit that there is now and then a tax-payer who can be deluded by these rings, and bite at their bait (although it be old and stale,) if it is labeled, "A fortune to be made without work." But notwithstanding this, we doubt if there is a single county in the State where the bonds would have carried, had it been left to the bona fide settlers.

And the question is asked: Shall we deprive

these counties which have no roads the privilege of voting bonds if they choose to do so and then question our right. We not only claim that it is our right, but it is our duty. If we have been victimized and swamped down into bondage, then we should close the trap door, and prevent others from meeting with a similar fate.

But the repealing of the bond law is not prohibiting the construction of railroads, neither do we admit that it will seriously retard the growth of them; we could refer to numerous instances in the eastern States where railroad companies have built roads through that mountainous region with their own money, and notwithstanding this, transportation can be had over their roads for less than half what it costs here in the west, where the railroad rings are in the habit of grinding their capital out of the masses of the people, and in some instances not only capital sufficient to build their roads and fit them up with rolling stock, but have a surplus left to use in corrupting our editors and shaping our legislations.

Then farmers, is it not high time that we should be taking some steps towards extricating ourselves from the strong grip these monopolies already have upon us? Then we must be firm and united, and strike our blows at the root of the evil. And it is not the bond law alone that should be blotted from our statutes, but all other obnoxious laws which have a tendency to grind the masses of the people into serfdom, and build up monopolies on the fruits of their labor.

And now a word or two to you,
Brother farmers, who are firm and true:
Gird on your armor that is bright and new,
And hoist our glorious banner too;
And onward, onward, to victory tramp,
And we'll route our enemy from the camp;
And proclaim our motto as we go,
Which is *pro bono publico*.

Ogden, Kansas.

PRESENT AND PAST.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

EDITOR OF KANSAS FARMER: A citizen of Kansas who had been spending a year or so at some out of the way place, where newspapers were a curiosity, and returned home, would naturally inquire, What means all this agitation amongst the farmers, what are the grievances of which they complain?

Farmers heretofore have been looked upon as a class, as great grumblers and crop-croakers, &c., but they most certainly have been in all times past, passive, forgiving and submissive. Organizations amongst them to encourage the improvement of stock, and advance the productiveness of the soil, have been common in our past history. But who before has ever witnessed such a simultaneous and universal uprising of the tillers of the soil, demanding a fair recompense for their labor, and a determination to cast off dead weights and reform matters generally.

It is certainly something new, and it is no way surprising that many consider it a revolution which threatens to disturb the old conservative ways of those who have heretofore held the reins of government, and instructed us how to think and act. The time, it appears, has come, when people do not ask whether a thing is old, but whether it be just and right.

Although in a movement of this kind, we may look for strange and ill-digested opinions, impracticable issues, &c., the final result will be beneficial to the farming interest. The friction of mind on mind, and the very agitation of any question, devolves the pros and cons of every measure, and the common sense of humanity, will ultimately decide what is practicable, and what is impracticable. Organizations give strength, and infuse energy into its members; but our chief reliance, after all, depends on our own individual exertions.

We live in a fast age. We are all anxious to live a little faster than we do. We plunge for-

ward, onward. Onward is our watchword, and how seldom do we pause for a moment to look backwards. If we could only afford to glance our memories back, only thirty or forty years ago, would we not by looking at the picture, and taking a correct survey of the life of the western agriculturalist, not be a little better reconciled to our present condition. True, we were not burdened with a load of taxes as we are now, and I doubt not every farmer pays to the merchant, hired help, and through other channels, at least 100 per cent. more than he did forty years ago.

Our wants have multiplied with the advance of mechanical and intellectual progress. Our wardrobes have become an expensive luxury. Pride is a severe master, and the poorer we are, his exactions are frequently the greatest. But then we have books, magazines, newspapers, pictures, prints, and other intellectual resources and amusements. Yes, we have all the things to render life comfortable.

As I remarked in a former letter to THE KANSAS FARMER, the past and the present presents a strange and wonderful difference. The farmer of to-day, with ordinary means, has a thousand avenues opened to him, which the rich nobles of other days could not boast of.

To go not further back in history than the reign of Elizabeth and James I. of England, we find that the pastimes of the ruling class, consisting in hawking, bear-baiting, bull-baiting, cock-fighting, and other cruel sports. Many who prided themselves in these amusements, were not capable of reading a book, and if we smile at the length of time it took to train a hawk or a falcon, and the attention which was devoted to it, for he who followed training these birds was called a professor, and was looked upon as one who, in dignity and importance, ranked with a college professor, ought we not rather to be moved with pity and compassion, than with anger and resentment.

It is just as true to-day, as it was three or four centuries ago: the human mind must be excited and employed by some means, and what means in those dark days had they within their reach, but fighting, hunting, hawking and carousing?

We find indeed, the same amusements still retained among the Turks, in some portions of Asia, Persia, the northern portion of China, &c. But they are only found in half civilized countries.

The following extract which we take from Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, a very interesting and learned work, but it gives us a glance of the prevailing sentiment of the times in which the author wrote. "Hunting and hawking," says he "are honest recreations, and fit some great men, but are not for every base, inferior person, who, while they mount their falcons and dogs, and hunting nags, their wealth runs away with their hounds, and their fortunes fly away with their hawks."

The real philosophy and study of life is to employ the human mind in rational amusements; to make life attractive, home, and the family circle the centre of human felicity. "Nature abhors a vacuum," as Galileo once said, and the mind that is as void of ideas as an empty and forsaken tenement, is forever discontented, impatient and harassed with disquietude, seeking new fields wherein to gratify its animal propensities.

While we are uniting our strength by organizations, to remedy existing evils, let us not relax in our duty to cultivate the minds of those committed to our care. Economise our means, shun idleness and low carousals. Let not a false pride lead us to follow the vain and giddy fashions of our would be fashionable people.

An acute Persian, who had visited England, and was about leaving for his home; observed: "You speak to the ears and understanding of other people, but you must speak to the eyes of my countrymen."

Lane, Kansas.

HOW TO MAKE A HARROW.

C. H. M.

EDITOR FARMER: In a late number of THE FARMER, a correspondent wishes to know how to make a harrow. One way to make a harrow is to bore holes through a couple of green poles or rails, spike a piece across the centre, and put in wooden teeth, and you have an old fashioned letter A harrow. I use a harrow made something in the shape of a letter A, but made very different from the above. Take seasoned timber $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 in. square, two pieces 6 ft. 6 in. length, to run parallel with each other from the point at the top of the A. Two pieces 7 ft. 6 in. length, running at an angle of about 30 or 35-degrees from near the top or front ends of the first described pieces. These are the outside of the wings of the harrow.

Now, take two pieces 5 ft. 6 in. length, running parallel with the outside wings, and 10 inches from the same, and two pieces running parallel with the last mentioned pieces, 3 ft. long, and 10 inches from the same. It will now take $6\frac{3}{4}$ inch bolts 7 inches long to bolt the frame. We now use two pieces 16 inches long and 24 inches from the front end of the frame pieces, for crossbars, say 3 inches wide and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in thickness; mortise $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ inches into the crossbar, and bolt to the frame pieces with 5-8 bolts 5 inches long; 2 ft. 3 in. from this we use another crossbar 3 ft. long, near the centre of the harrow; and also a third crossbar at back of harrow 6 in. from ends of frame pieces, bolted same as the others. It will take 22 of these bolts. The hinges should be placed upon the front and rear crossbars, and are made with one strap of iron in a perpendicular position, bolted to the centre frame pieces just under the crossbars, the eye being about 3 inches above the top of the frame, so as to admit of one wing of the harrow being turned up and over on the other wing. These straps of iron can be lengthened below the bottom of the frame piece, so as to answer for a tooth. The second strap of iron is welded to the first at or near the eye, running back in a curved form upon the crossbars to which they are bolted. This comprises half of one hinge, and the top at the eye must be bent to one side a little to admit of the hinge shutting tight together, so the harrow cannot spring up in the centre. After bolting the hinges together with short bolts, and attaching a piece of chain at the front end, it is ready for use.

This harrow will require about 40 teeth, $\frac{3}{4}$ iron I consider the best. The harrow will cut a width of $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and two large horses will manage it very well. For four horses, bolt on one more piece on outside of each wing, by lengthening your crossbars, and add 18 more teeth. This will harrow a width of 10 feet.

This harrow has given me much better satisfaction than any other I ever used. Never allow your hired man or boys to ride the horses while harrowing. The above described harrow, made by a mechanic, will cost from \$16 to \$20.

Mayton, Kansas.

ABOUT HEROES AND HEROINES.

BY HOOSIER GIRL.

DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS: I remember when very young, of reading a sketch of Joan of Arc. And I can remember that as I read, my heart beat, and my whole soul thrilled through and through with wonder and admiration.

Again, I remember reading the life of Aaron Burr, and it seemed to me then, that if I could ever perform such brave and daring deeds as are recorded of them, that it would be the height of my ambition, that the praise and honor which it should bring to me would be all sufficient, that I should ask for nothing more whatever. And I know from observation that I was not alone in thoughts like these.

For I have seen a merry boy engrossed with a book, eagerly drinking in every word. And then I have seen the book fall listlessly from the hands that held it, and then he would sit dreamily gazing into the distance, making me wish that I could

read his thoughts, and then he turns back to the monotonous routine of daily life with a sigh, as if it were of no use for him to think of such things.

It is a nice thing to be famous. Of course it is, and have PARTON write up a nice long history on your life; to receive notices from the press, and have your name a familiar one on every tongue. I do not wonder that people do not wish to slip away from this life unremembered and forgotten. I know the idea of having a large funeral, occupies more in the minds of some, than where they are going hereafter.

Is it strange that such ideas should be prevalent in America, the land of up-starts, whose only care is to "cut a dash," and outshine everyone else. For me, I do not see how it could be otherwise.

Dear boys and girls, it is possible for everyone of you to become a true hero or heroine, as the case may be. All that is needed is steady, patient hearts, and a willing mind. With these you can accomplish more good, and though you may never become famous, and you may think that you have no influence in the world, still everyone of you have. The little trifling things of common life, do more to form our characters, and fit us for whatever position in life we may occupy, than these heroic deeds performed on the impulse of the moment, while the mind is in an excited condition. Of course a person's actions at any time, show in some degree, what kind of material they are made of. But I repeat the idea. It is harder for any one to keep an even temper, and always "do unto others as ye would that they would do unto you," than to rush up into a burning house and pull somebody out of bed, and just get to the window with your precious burden in time to fall into the arms of some one standing near.

And I think it's very nice also for the "precious burden" to send a hundred dollar bill the next day.

But I do not wish to discourage any such kind acts as this, or depreciate its real value. What I am trying to show is the number of heroes and heroines all about us. They are not very hard to discover, I find them all around, astonishing me with their merits. There are some who are naturally of a good disposition. I do not of course, include them in my list. But those born with lots of fire in them, and who temper it down are the real true ones.

How many we see of fine talents, throwing them away, their fire leading them into gay company, fast horses, the gaming table and intoxicating drinks. Our naturally good people don't have energy or life enough to accomplish much.

Said an old and experienced teacher once, in my hearing: "Give me a little d—l, and I can make something out of him."

Yes, we can be heroes, each and every one of us, just as much in gentle meadows as in fiery battle. "He that ruleth his spirit is greater than he that taketh a city."

Lawrence, Douglas County, May 24th, 1873.

WHAT A FARMER THINKS ABOUT IT.

BY J. W. SPONABLE.

EDITOR FARMER: I see on page 168, June 1st, 1873, you speak of statistics for farmers. I will give with you as to their benefits, and great need to the farmers generally.

All our successful business men are successful, because they know what to plant, where to plant and how much to plant. It is less trouble for farmers to know the exact condition of the growing crops of the world, than for any other business class, for the reason that if they get up the statistics, they should and would be better judges of their exact import and bearing on the general market, especially so if they keep posted on the general run of finances.

I am firmly of the opinion that the most successful men are those that are the best posted and persistent in their business. Why not a farmer know what grain to grow or what stock to raise?

A speculator or merchant knows when to buy, and what to buy—he learns what his customers wants; he posts himself on his market. If he is a business man, he is bound to succeed, for the reason that he knows his business. A successful merchant buys in the cheapest market, and for cash. Cash always has the advantage of a cheap market. There are in all markets, dealers and manufacturers that work for cash, and they will work cheap.

It seems to me that now is a good time to figure up the hog crop for 1873 and 1874. It maybe that we have hogs enough, if we have we should stop. If we have hogs enough on hand for the market of 1873 and 1874, that is all we want; if we have more than we want, all must lose; not only those that feed one hundred hogs but those that feed only ten. It takes nearly 8,000,000 swine to supply the market for the twelve months. To make a guess at the present number, I will say we have 9,000,000 hogs on hand. What are we going to do with the 1,000,000 more than the market affords use for?

This question must be answered by every man that feeds hogs. If he does not answer it with his head, he must answer with his pocket. We of the west have a great advantage over the east in pork and beef making. In fact, we have a monopoly. The freight rate people along the Atlantic coast have to pay for transporting coarse grain from the west to the east; virtually I say, puts a monopoly into the hands of western feeders.

There are two sides to all questions. If corn could be carried from Kansas to the Atlantic coast for ten cents per bushel, I contend that corn would only be ten cents per bushel higher there than here. If ten cents per bushel here, twenty cents there. Now it is twenty cents here and seventy cents there. So you see if corn is only worth ten cents here and twenty cents in New York, we would never fatten another bullock or another hog.

I contend that I am not at all interested (financially) in freight rates going east.

But I contend that the people east are a little interested whether they pay ten cents or fifty cents per bushel freight. If they want cheap corn, they will find a way to get it. Freight west from the Atlantic, are just as cheap as you have a mind to ask it. There are about five loaded cars east to one west; the empty cars must come back. So it is easy to see the reason why the people of the west get freight at their own price.

Gardner, Kansas.

QUESTIONS ABOUT SHADE TREES.

BY E. W. DUKKEE.

EDITOR FARMER: In your last issue, I noticed under the head of "Public Roads and Shade Trees," by T. C. THOBURN, some remarks as to planting shade trees along the public highways, and if planted near a hedge the shade of the trees will kill it. Now I would like some information through the columns of your valuable paper on this very point.

I had my mind made up to plant outside of, and about eight feet from the hedge, Lombardy poplars sixteen feet apart, putting in a peach between each two of the poplars. I did not suppose it would be at all injurious to the hedge; in fact, have heard it stated, as being entirely to the contrary. It is a new business to all of us out here, and light upon this subject would be beneficial to all.

I am also calculating to plant a quantity of tree seeds next season. I can get plenty of ash, walnut, cottonwood, oak, &c., here, but I would like to know where good chestnuts and hickory nuts for planting can be had, and if they do well in Kansas.

A good many trees have been set out here, and around this vicinity this spring, and they are doing splendidly. Crops of all kinds are growing beyond all expectation, except corn, for which we are having too much rain.

Improvements are being made quite extensively through this section of the State, in the way of farming, for a place so new, (only two years since

the first settlement in the county), and claims are being taken up very fast, settled upon and improved, though there are plenty of good claims still to be had, desirable ones, and in good localities.

Winter wheat was sowed late, and mostly winter killed.

Burrill County, Kansas.

WILL IT PAY.

BY J. M. HIBNEY.

EDITOR FARMER: Under the above heading, H. P. SANFORD gives his experience in raising calves. You ask: Is the cost of raising a yearling calf correctly stated in the two estimates.

I think not. He gives \$12 as the cost of raising No. 1, which is below the cost, as the calf had all the milk the cow gave, and was probably stabled and grained through the winter. Whereas No. 2 was raised on skim milk, and probably turned out in the yard with other cattle to shift for himself as best he could through the winter, and he states that he made 150 pounds of butter from cow No. 2, which he rates at 15 cents per pound, which is below the average price. With butter at 20 cents it would then stand:

Butter.....	\$30
Calf.....	10
	\$40

I think he makes more difference in the price of the two calves than there really is. My opinion is, put the two calves on the same keep, until they are four years old, there will not be much difference in the worth of them, and Devon stock is not the best we have for beef.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

BY W. T. NEELY.

EDITOR FARMER: In answer to R. J. H., as to a cure for chicken cholera, we have never been able to find any that could be relied on in each and every case. Lime in their water trough is good; feed light diet, and change their food as often as practicable; do not feed any whole grain, but give them cooked food until a cure is effected. Give anything that will stimulate their digestive organs. Chicken cholera is caused by bad breeding, filth, impure water, lack of gravel, close confinement, unhealthy poultry houses, and using the same cock each year in succession. Make it a rule to get a new cock each year, of some good breed, and you will find your flock greatly benefited by it. If your chickens are too small, get a cock of some large breed; if poor layers, and unhealthy, get a Game or Hamburg cock. To keep them free from vermin have a box of fresh ashes where they can get to it; Sprinkle lime and sand on the floor of your poultry house. Be sure that your fowls are free from vermin, as I am satisfied they will kill more poultry than any disease known. It is much easier to prevent cholera than to cure it.

Somerville, Tenn.

MR. SANFORD EXPLAINS.

H. P. SANFORD.

EDITOR FARMER: You say you do not know that you rightly understand the figures in my statement on raising calves, as published in THE FARMER of May 15th. You think \$40 a pretty big price for even a grade yearling. I still assert that it was worth that at twelve months old. It being kept for stock, and any but the most inferior scrub bull being scarce in this vicinity, makes even a grade of value. In my statement you make me say Devon, where I said, or intended to say, Durham. The difference in cost of wintering came by feeding to one \$8 worth more of grain than to the other. I do not wish to be understood that it necessarily costs more to winter one calf than another, but that it takes good wintering as well as good summering, to make a good yearling. By all means let us hear from others. Let us know, if possible, whether there is a profit in raising stock, and whether it pays better to raise good than poor stock.

Lamar, Ottawa County, Kansas.

The Kansas Farmer

A CONSOLIDATION PROPOSED.

Some well meaning persons doubtless, belonging to some of the farmers organizations in this county made a personal attack upon the editor of THE FARMER, in our late county convention, because he was not now a farmer, and we suppose reasoning *a priori* could not therefore be friendly to the farmers' movement.

Intimate friends took up the cudgel in our behalf, and proved so conclusively that our brother was mistaken in all the points claimed, that he made an apology that was accepted by the convention, and the matter was dropped.

But notwithstanding this fact, we have recognized for sometimes, that certain persons instigated perhaps by personal motives have done what they could to create a division between the farmers belonging to the Granges, and those belonging to farmers' clubs, to prevent their coming together in a county organization. Unless we can have a county organization in this county representing a majority of the farmers, they might as well disband, and turn their attention wholly to the muscular part of their profession. If the farmers of Leavenworth county, and this will apply to other counties as well, intend to let one or two designing, scheming men rule and control them as to what they shall and what they shall not do, they will find their labor thrown away and their money wasted.

We do not believe they will do this. We believe they have brains enough to act for themselves, and honesty enough to do injustice to none. Believing this, we propose the following basis for a cordial co-operation between the two organizations.

We already have an executive committee appointed, that is, we believe about equally divided between the clubs and the granges.

Let them call a county convention or council to be composed of one delegate for each ten members of either club, grange or other organization. Let these delegates be elected and report to the chairman of the executive committee at least two weeks in advance of the convention. Then let the delegates come together in council and sit with closed doors. It will then be purely a farmers' meeting, provided the granges and clubs will elect none but farmers to represent them. After the meeting they can make public as much or as little of their proceedings as they choose. We have been assured by prominent members of the granges, that upon this basis they can unite with the clubs, and we see no reason why the clubs may not accept it. We must have harmony. As an individual, we have no personal ends to accomplish, no enemies to punish or friends to reward. We want a united front among farmers that they may meet their enemies upon an equal footing. The struggle is coming this fall at the elections, and unless the farmers have a close, compact organization they will be routed horse, foot and dragoons. With it, they can carry the enemies' breastworks, and capture the whole lot of designing politicians, who have wrought the most of the evils that the farmer has to complain of.

AN ILLEGAL OFFICER.

Our cotemporary, the *Western Planter*, makes the statement that Mr. J. A. CRAMER, State Lecturer of the Patrons of Husbandry, is an illegal officer, and substantiates it statement with the fact that when the State grange was organized, there was one lacking of the constitutional numbers, and Mr. CRAMER was hastily made a delegate to represent a grange that had no existence, and without having been initiated into the order, and was afterwards made State Lecturer.

We have had an intimation of this for some time, but did not consider it our business to make it public. But as our brother who is a granger has let

the cat out of the bag, the patrons will not consider that we are "fighting them" if we allude to it.

The simple fact of Mr. CRAMER's accepting the office of State Lecturer without being a member of the order, and the fact that he has been organizing granges, that he had no warrant of law for organizing, is substantial evidence that it was the dollars and cents that he was working for rather than the good of the order.

The State grange has no charter to work under, nor is there a single subordinate grange in the State that has a charter.

Every one of them is working under a dispensation, and it is at the pleasure of the National grange to grant them charters or not as they please.

The original organizations being illegal, it follows that all the local granges that Mr. CRAMER has organized are also illegal. The National grange will no doubt legalize his work, else hundreds of our farmers who have gone into the organization in good faith, will lose the money they have paid.

Mr. CRAMER, since he has been at work in this matter, has proved himself to be a man of very narrow contracted views, whose chief end seemed to be, to make a few dollars for himself, regardless of the future welfare of the farmers. We are glad to know that his teachings have not been generally followed. On the contrary, farmers have weighed him in the scales of justice and found him wanting in many important particulars.

A meeting is now called to organize a State grange in Kansas, on the 30th of July. That meeting will come nearer representing that portion of our farmers that belong to the order than did the other.

If they desire to command the respect of that portion of the population of our State that are not farmers they must see to it that some man of broad and liberal views is selected to this important position. He should be a man, that while representing the farmers of the State honestly and truly, will not try to prejudice them against other classes of our population. The farmer needs all the moral support he can get.

WHAT OF THE CORN CROP.

June tenth, and corn not all planted. What will be the effect?

The crop of 1873 must of necessity be a short one compared with that of 1872, but we have no fears of this resulting injuriously to the good farmers. However much high freights and grain rings may affect the price of corn in the west, we feel satisfied that the chief cause of our having so much fifteen cent corn now, is that there was too much raised last season, unless we had better facilities for supplying the European market. When corn is worth but seventy cents in New York, shelled and in sacks, it is pretty good evidence that there is too large a crop in the country, with our present railroad rates of transportation. The farmer who makes fifty bushels of good sound corn per acre this season will undoubtedly make a good profit on his labor, and if we had a supply of old corn on hand, we should certainly hold on to it.

As to the crop now planted, give it the very best of cultivation. Don't give it three or four plowings and call it tilled. Keep the plows moving through the crop as long as you can without killing a horse. Let the leaves curl up after the plow if they want to, they will straighten out the following night. Don't plow the ground when too wet.

If any ground intended for corn is left unplanted, it may be sown to Hungarian or Millet, or if laying right, plow it up, and let it lie until about August 20th, then plow again, and sow to wheat. The summer fallow will add largely to the wheat crop.

If other work will permit, the fallow will be improved by one or two plowings between the first, and time of sowing. Endeavor to utilize all the ground. Let none lie idle.

A Chicago Plow Company make seventy different kinds of plows.

LIMA BEANS.

There is a richness about the lima bean, not attained by any other of the tribe, and there are few persons but what appreciate this excellent member of the leguminosa.

But it is not everybody that tries it that can raise them successfully, and we wish to give a few hints for the benefit of those who have not succeeded well.

Unlike most other members of the family, they require an abundance of manure. An excellent contrivance is to take a nail keg, bore holes in it, and sink it about half way down where you wish your beans to grow. Fill it with rich stable manure, and plant your beans, say eight or ten around the keg, and about four inches from it. Two or three times a week pour in a pail of water in the keg, and it will percolate through and force your lima's right along. The same device is excellent for cucumbers, melons, &c.

A pole eight feet long may be run through the bottom of the keg, and deep enough in the ground to be firm, and strong twine fastened to the top of the keg and the top of the pole will make a good trellis for the vines to run on.

When the vines get to the top of the pole, the ends should be kept pinched in, otherwise the vine spends too much of its force in setting beans; that cannot be perfected, and thus damages the first crop. Carefully save your seed each season from those pods that first mature, and by following this practice the crop may be made much earlier. The lima makes one of the best dried beans we have.

BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS.

The distance from St. Louis to Boston, and from St. Louis to New Orleans is about the same, viz: 1,200 miles.

It costs to day \$1.30 to move a barrel of flour from St. Louis to Boston by rail, and but *twenty-five cents* to move the same to New Orleans by water.

It costs sixty-five cents per hundred to move grain in sacks to Boston, and but twelve and one-half per hundred to ship it by river to New Orleans.

Do not these figures point the way out of our present difficulties, not only as grain growers, but in a larger sense, does it not show how we as a nation may rid ourselves of the balance of trade that gathers against us annually. Let us direct our energies to improving the navigable waters of the west, and thus open a market at our doors for all our surplus crops.

RASPBERRIES.

[Discussion Illinois State Horticultural Society.]

Hooton, (Marion Co.)—My experience with raspberries is this: I tried the Miami first. It grew pretty well three or four years and then gave out. The last few years it does not seem to do well. Kirkland succeeded better than Brinckle's Orange. Davidson's Thornless is pretty good. Philadelphia is too soft, and not hardy. It kills down occasionally, and dropped its leaves year before last. It is, however, the hardest red raspberry. Doolittle is hardy, but small.

Webster, (Marion Co.)—I have grown the Philadelphia six years, and find it most profitable. Last year (1871) it killed down. I shipped it to Mendota and Chicago in quart boxes, and it went through very well. The plant does not make many suckers.

Scofield, (Winnebago Co.)—Doolittle with us gives one of the best returns. It is nearly as large as the Mammoth Cluster. For four years continuously I have had four crops. I had 1,600 quarts on half an acre last year, and wasted a quarter of the product. Purple Cane is good for home use. It brings double the price of Black Cap. I had 100 quarts on two rods square. Philadelphia is hardy, and a heavy bearer. Davidson's Thornless gives two or three good pickings of sweet berries. I would not recommend it. It is very little earlier.—*Prairie Farmer*.

NOONING.

Any kind of work that compels the use of a given set of muscles for any considerable length of time,

will cause a man or woman to appreciate a rest. But if a man wants to get so tired that he can neither stand, sit, or lie still, let him swing the scythe or cradle from sun up till high noon, as we all had to do twenty years ago. Then a nooning meant something. It was appreciated for the rest it brought to our tired bodies. Ah! what a treat it was, to bathe the face, head, neck and arms in the cold sparkling water, fresh from the very bottom of the well, or, as was often said, from the "northeast corner," and then stretch the tired body at full length upon the grassy plat in the door yard 'neath the great oak, a few minutes, while the wife and daughters were giving the finishing touches to the dinner. And then, when we were seated around the table, what an onslaught was made upon the boiled pork and potatoes, the beans and peas, the apple and custard pies, and other substantials.—How delicious the milk, brought fresh from the cellar or milk house. How the jokes went round, about this or that one that came so near "pegging out" on that last round. How our "leader," that boasted of cutting his four acres of good timothy for Squire Jones some years aback, and got through an hour "by sun," did chaff those of us that had to strain every nerve to keep up our swarth. Then, when dinner was over came another half hour's stretch upon the grass, the scythes touched up upon the grindstones, and back to the meadow we went. Ah! a nooning then "meant business" for the men folks, but how about the women?

A nooning to the farmer's wife or daughter, meant little to them either then or now. Their rest only comes after supper dishes are washed and put away, the cows milked, the milk strained, and the little ones washed and put to bed.

But for the men folks, twenty years have made a vast change. While haying and harvesting do, and always will, mean work, it is not the muscle straining, back breaking labor of years ago. Our mowers and reapers do the work for us now, much easier and speedier, if not cheaper; and when nooning comes now, the farmer is not too tired to spend a half hour in reading the papers. Blessed

be the inventive genius that has perfected the reaper and the mower. What has the next twenty years in store for the farmer, in lightening his

unless we greatly err, is destined to produce industrial, social, and above all, political changes in this country of the most startling description. In this

REST—"NOONING."



labor, and reducing the cost of garnering his crops?

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

The N. Y. Nation says of railroads: "It is one of the early skirmishes in the impending war which,

country of simple government, the most powerful centralizing force which civilization has yet produced has, within the next score of years, yet to assume its relations to that political machinery which is to control and regulate it."

"Knitting and Talking."

EDITED BY ANN APPLESEED.

ORNAMENTS FOR HOME.

No. 1.

In another column, F. M. W. H. asks for suggestions for home ornaments. We reply with great pleasure, having devoted many hours to the trifling adornments, which add beauty to the pleasant home. Our only trouble will be in knowing where to stop talking, when once we begin on this fruitful subject.

Nothing can be prettier or cheaper than brackets made from cigar boxes, or other thin boards. See FARMER for Jan. 1st, 1873, in article on "Boys," where full directions are given. In absence of staining, one can make brackets of thin board, or even thick pasteboard, and glue moss over them, or with putty, stick rustic tendrils, seeds and knots. One of the prettiest Kansas ornaments we have seen, was a St. Peter's cross, (arm slanting across the upright beam.) It was of pasteboard, and had a variety of Kansas mosses sewed or glued on. Beautiful frames may be made of pasteboard cut in any shape, and covered with moss. These are especially suitable fronting a box which hold a stuffed bird, butterflies or wax flowers, because you have only to lay a pane of glass over the box, having it not quite large enough to cover the outside edge, so there will be room enough to tack the frame to the box, outside the edge of the glass. With the box lined with white paper, and a frame three or four inches wide, simulating a Gothic point at top and bottom, you will be satisfied with your work. The Southern moss, gray, long and trailing, is pretty, draping these frames, or festooning unframed pictures. It grows in Texas, and perhaps southern Kansas.

Rude frames, crosses or brackets may be made, then covered with putty. The putty must be thoroughly kneaded with linseed oil till smooth, and soft, before spreading it on the frame. After spreading it, fill it by sinking into it shells or seeds, a row of alspice is pretty on the inner edge, then a row of cloves laid diagonally, or in points, with a small bean or pop corn in each point. Then a row of coffee kernels, with the flat side of one up and the round side of the next one up. Then a row of handsomely marked large beans for the outside edge, or acorn cups. In place of seeds, shells can be used; such as are found plentifully along Iowa streams, and we presume, some Kansas waters. Boil these shells in a strong lye, till their brown coating comes off, and the limy coating next to it will come off easily. Lift out the tender ones, rinse and scrape off the crust, and you will have shells pearly and white. The large, strong ones, stir in the boiling lye a good deal, with a stick, and they will rub much of their own coating off, and save your scraping them so much, which is tedious. When clean and dry, select one kind and size for the outer edge, and put them in the putty. Take a smaller size and arrange them for the inner edge. Then arrange the large shells in flowers. Pretty roses can be made of the pink "clam shells," or bivalve, by using each shell as a petal, setting the hinge part downward in the putty. Begin with a circle of three small ones, and use a larger size as you begin each new circle, until you have the flower as large as you desire. Four or six flowers is enough, and the remaining space may be filled with smaller shells, and when well filled, take pounded glass, and sprinkle in the spaces.

Hanging baskets or frames may be suspended by strings of alspice or hemlock cones or acorn cups. Before using any of these, they must be soaked a little, and then they can be easily threaded with a needle. A pretty tassel may be formed by five or six short strings of alspice, and each string ended with an acorn cup, or some evergreen cone, and a larger cone or cup for the head of the tassel.

FASHIONS.

Print dresses are made either in wrappers or with a wide flounce on the skirt and a loose belted polonaise. The sailor blouse pattern of last summer, with three plaits, and long enough to come down over the hips, is now finished at the bottom in points or scallops, and bound with a contrasting color, a band of the same color being stitched down the center of each plait. White blouses of this style are so convenient to wear with warm skirts; they are the same pattern, but with a band of insertion between the plaits, and finished at the bottom with embroidery.

White pique is much cheaper than ever before, and is pretty made for little five or six year olds, by a plain gored front, with the back separated into a waist with slashed basques, which set loosely to the figure, and the skirt made with a few gathers, buttons underneath. A sash may be worn around the waist, and tied underneath the basque. Pretty and cheap sun hats for little girls and misses are made of pique or of muslin lined and corded. They may easily be cut without a pattern from following directions. First cut a circle of the cloth fourteen inches in diameter; out of the centre of this circle, cut another circle four inches in diameter. This is the brim, and to give it sufficient droop, cut from it a segment or gore, two inches wide at the outside edge. For the crown, cut another circular piece eleven inches in diameter. Line these pieces, if of pique, and cord them if of muslin. Scallop and bind them with a color, and have the brim lining the same color if desired. The edge of brim and crown may be either scalloped or plain, and if plain, a braid or embroidery edges them. One inch from the edge of the centre of the brim, a row of ten buttons is placed, with a button and button hole to close the brim where it was left open. Half an inch from the edge of the crown, at equal distances, make ten button holes, and add white or colored strings. When starched stiffly, adjust buttons and holes, and you have a most becoming and cheap hat. Of larger sizes, they are worn by young ladies as garden hats, and are pretty of linen, to match suits.

CORRESPONDENCE.

While the "ground is all covered with snow," the garden seems an unprofitable investment, and the care of it neither disturbs our dreams by day or our dreams by night, but as the sun rises higher, its more direct rays on this earth of ours, kindles anew the spark of life in all vegetation, that seemed during the reign of ice and snow, entirely extinct; and as the earth is warmed, the great miracle of the resurrection of tree and plant is once more performed. Once more Spring is here with its warm south winds and bursting buds, and we are reminded of other springs, now numbered with the past, and with what eagerness we watched for the first red blossoms of the scarlet maple, and how zealously we searched on the warm sides of old stumps, and in clumps of elder bushes for the little silky buds of the blue hepatica.

The charm that lay around the swollen brooks and swashy meadows, where the pussy willows and yellow buttercups could be found, was too great to be resisted, and we remember well, the soaked feet and draggled dresses after such excursions. But years have sobered us, and we don't draggle our dresses any more, and we don't get our feet wet, but we do go out into the woods, and out on the prairie, and search for and dig up wild flowers and grasses and ferns, and we plant them in our garden, and every year they remind us of where we found them, and under what circumstances, and some of them flourish, and improve by culture and care.

My garden is getting gay, and I only wish you could see my pansies again; they have taken a fresh start, and the ten varieties in that old frame are splendid—no other word will express it. I have seen pictures of florist's pansies, and always be-

lieved their size much exaggerated, but there are some among mine, that have measured over two inches wide. I must recommend Mr. DREW's seeds.

I wish the old editor of THE KANSAS FARMER could see these pansies, for he is a judge. Now don't mistake me. I do not mean that Mr. ANTHONY is an old editor, or the "oldest inhabitant," but that he was the first editor of THE KANSAS FARMER, and that is what I mean. The English language is so confusing, I shall have to spell my whiches with hw, so that he who reads may run.

EARLY SHRUBS.

The Flowering Almond is one of the earliest flowering shrubs we have, and if we can be content to let it have its own sprawling, sprouting way, we shall always have it in abundance; but if we trim it up to a symmetrical, shapely little tree, it will probably gladden our eyes by looking finely one Spring, and then, sure as fate, the next season it is dead. It must renew itself by young shoots, the old stem is short-lived. It is said that budding it on the peach remedies this, but I cannot tell from experience. Just now a bush of the white flowering almond in the garden is covered with its pure white blossoms, and is very showy. I think it will have the same objectionable habit of suckering, but so far, it is a much more compact, and a prettier bush than the rose colored.

The common lilac has the same bad habit of sprouting, that the almond has, and therefore the Persian lilac is preferable, for it keeps its young shoots or sprouts in a close cluster, and grows orderly, and in good shape. It is an old saying that "when there are lilacs there will be peaches." But alack and alas! We are having plenty of lilacs, but our peaches will not take the gold medal this year.

I am often asked the question, which is the best time to plant out shrubs, roses, etc., Spring or Fall. Many things can be set out in the Fall for want of time in the Spring, but I have found by long experience, that very early in the Spring is the time for transplanting anything. As soon as the ground can be worked, no matter how cold it is, I commence removing and planting out whatever is necessary, and then at my leisure, trim up the beds, and wall and clear up generally. HARRIET.

Wyandotte, Kansas.

HOME HINTS.

The Rural New Yorker suggests for chicken cholera, the mixing their food with strong alum water, feeding twice a day for two or three days, and afterwards once a week.

A nice sauce may be prepared from dried apples, by putting them to soak with a cupfull of dried raspberries. Then adding sugar, and cooking slowly for two or three hours or more.

SOAP.—"YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER" asks if we have succeeded in making good soap from concentrated lye. We have not. Her experience is ours; but we have a good rule for making soap, and it is this:

For hard soap—2 lbs of unslacked lime, 2 lbs of sal soda, 2 gallons of soft water. Soak over night if convenient, if not boil and settle it; then add 2 lbs of grease. Boil in a copper or porcelain kettle two to four hours. When it will hair or break, it is done. Pour it in an earthen dish to mould. It may be perfumed with sassafras, or whatever is wished. Dry it in the chamber, and afterwards, if it gets too dry there, keep it in the cellar.

Soft soap receipt we have not tried, but have it from a good housewife who has: Five lbs soda ash, 3 lbs fresh lime, 10 lbs fat. Put the soda ash and lime in 3 gallons of water, and boil twenty minutes. Pour it in a tub to settle, then put the fat in the kettle, and pour on the lye. Pour six gallons of water over the soda and lime, and when it settles, dip into the kettle, and boil two or three hours, after which set it off to cool.

NEEDLEWORK IN MASSACHUSETTS.

It may convince some Kansas farmers' wives and daughters, that life on these broad prairies, with

sunshine, fresh air, good food, and a little leisure, is preferable to city life, if we give them the following statistics, which are from the Bureau of Statistics and Labor:

The average of wages paid for making bed clothing, is \$4.83 per week. Average hours of work, 60 per week; average number of weeks of busy season, 24; average price of board, \$4.50. General average earnings per year \$103.92. After comfortables are sewed together by machines, the work of knotting and finishing is given out at twenty cents a piece.

The average (wholesale) wages per week for sewing on boy's clothing, is \$4.88; on doll's clothing, average wages is \$3.50 per week.

For dress and cloak making for wholesale work, the wages average per week, \$7.77; for custom work, \$9.93.

Most of these branches of work have but 24 busy weeks in the year. The hours of work per week, average 60, and the price of board is \$4.50. Most of the work is done in rooms ill ventilated and lighted, and up one or two flights of stairs, with the workers sitting as close to each other as possible. Many take work to their rooms to sew at night, and in winter, often have no fire in their rooms.

With such statistics before us, is it strange that we urge women to try the raising of fruits and flowers for market, the attention to poultry yards, bees, &c., &c.; and especially urge upon young girls to fit themselves for some special business, and becoming thoroughly competent in it, to be able to demand and receive fair, liberal wages for work.

We would have every boy and girl master of a trade which could bring them their daily bread, if their brain or happy fortune failed to win it for them. Then we should have fewer drones in the human hive. Men of splendid but untrained muscle, who are beggars at our doors with "patent cements" and flimsy engravings. And there would be fewer women asking charity for unskilled sewing, dyspeptic cookery and ruinous laundry work.

CONCERNING WOMAN.

A Minnesota genius has invented a machine to darn stockings. May he speed its universal use. Louisa M. Alcott makes \$10,000 a year with her pen.

The woman question—How shall I have my spring suit made?

When a woman gets a letter she carries it in her hand, but a couple of pounds of sausage, she manages to squeeze into her pocket.

A Mrs. Wilber of Greeley, Col., has abandoned the needle for the plough, and done plain sowing therewith to the amount of eighteen acres of wheat.

Said a woman to a physician, who was weighing two grains of calomel for a child: "Dinna be so mean w' it, it is for a poor fatherless bairn."

A young lady speaking of one of her aversions, said the severest thing on record: "He's almost a perfect brute, he only lacks instinct."

Miss Mary Nolan, of the St. Louis Central Magazine, has applied for a patent for a portable reservoir of her own invention, which is to be used in preventing large fires.

A girl not far from Holton, Kan., was at a dance last week, and when asked to waltz with one of our city chaps, replied: "I can't dance these whirl-around figures; they always make me puke."

This is from the Augusta, Ga., Chronicle: "Delinquent subscribers should not permit their daughters to wear this paper for a bustle. There being so much due on it, there is danger of taking cold."

A New Hampshire schoolmarm has the following certificate from one of the trustees of a school where she formerly taught: "This is to certify that Famar Noyes stands on a medium with other girls of her age and sex, and for what I know is as good as folks in general."

An Iowa justice of the peace refused to fine a man for kissing a girl against her will, because when the lass came into court he was obliged to hold on to the arms of his chair to keep from kissing her himself.

A citizen of Utica, who felt called on to remonstrate with a female neighbor for her severity in chastising her child, the other day, felt called on to close the interview, and to leave the house in about two minutes. It was observed that a mop, a dust brush, two footstools, a pot of verbena, a jar of pickles and the family dog, followed closely after him.

[Written For THE KANSAS FARMER.]

EULALIE.

BY M. T.

Oh June sky, shining and warm,
Have you smiled upon my lover?
Oh wind, have you clasped his form,
As you came through fields of clover?
Oh, bob o'link, merry and brown,
Have you sung to my darling one?
Oh soft, white cloud, with your down,
Have you hid from his path the sun?

Oh storm, in your ocean sailing,
You surely might bear him to me!
He knows my heart is walling,
The dearest of lovers to see.
No face in the world was so fair,
No lips so tender and true;
No brow so free from care,
No cheek such a roseate hue.

The sky dropped gloomily down,
The wind swept hurriedly past her;
The bird drooped lowly his crown,
The storm rode angrily faster:
Oh Malden, so loving and fair,
Where the great "Atlantic" went down;
A curl of thy shining hair,
Is clasped like a diamond crown.

"Perfectly harmless, incurable, she;"
Spoke softly the matron, of Eulalie:
"Oh Harry, my darling, I come!" she said,
And then we saw only the face of the dead.
Clasp'd in her hand, was a clustering curl,
Close held by a hand, with a shining pearl.
We folded them all with the lilies fair,
Sweet maiden, bright pearl, and her lover's hair.
Sky, bird and wind, and cloud knows where,
She has found her lover, our fairest fair.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED AND ASKED.

EDITOR FARMER: In reply to "Young Housekeeper," in THE FARMER of May 15th, I would say that cabbages, turnips, winter radishes, carrots, beets, and we keep the Hubbard squash all winter, by burying the same as potatoes. As for persnips, they keep better by letting them stand where they grow.

I, too, am a young housekeeper, and I take up all my pinks, canna, sweet williams, oxalias, myrtle, peonies, geraniums, and all tender plants, and bury either in boxes with potatoes, or in a separate pit. So much trouble, you say? Yes, but so much pleasure to have them next spring. I often bury canned fruit so, also onions. I keep a few onion sets in a sack in the straw tick underneath a feather bed that is not used often, and have never failed to have good success.

As "ANN APPLESEED," is so sensible in regard to woman's work, can't she give us some idea how to "fix up" some little ornaments for our homes? Something neat, easily made and economical, and oblige many housewives. More anon.

F. M. H. W.

Ottumwa, Kansas.

WOOL CLIP.—Mr. R. J. Stephenson, of Newbury, last week, sheared 312 pounds of wool from thirty-one sheep, being only eleven months' grown. Five fleeces averaged 13½ pounds each. He also has this spring's lambs that weigh sixty pounds each.—Wabunsee Co. News.

FARMERS in Franklin county are sowing a good deal of flax seed, and planting many acres of castor beans.



Prescriptions for Sick or Injured Animals, Free.

B. S. CHASE, VETERINARY EDITOR.

[The readers of THE FARMER, who have sick or injured Horses or Cattle, can have the advice of a Professional Veterinarian of great experience, through this Department, gratis, by sending an account of the complaint they desire advice upon. No question will be answered by mail.—EDITOR FARMER.]

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES ABOUT ANIMALS.

Film on the Eye.

EDITOR FARMER: What, if anything, is good to remove a "film" from horses eyes? I have a mare that had her left eye hurt, last fall, by running against a fence corner. During the winter a bluish white, rough substance formed over the sight, causing blindness; and now the right eye seems to be affected somewhat similar. If your Veterinary Editor can prescribe a remedy, it will confer a favor on a subscriber.

M. R. DUTTON.

ANSWER.—A little calomel blown into the eye from a quill will generally clear it; but a treatment that I more frequently use, is neat foot oil applied to the ball of the eye with a camel's hair brush, two or three times a day.

Inflammation of Kidneys.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a horse that lost all use of his tail about nine months ago. The muscles back of his tail on the left side is badly shrunk, and slightly so on the right side. His left hind foot and leg is very weak, and can only partly control it; reaches it well forward in walking. Urine dribbles from him almost constantly. He is very costive, and used to have no passage only on getting up. The back portion of intestines come out some six inches, and remain so until they become quite raw and sore. Yours, A. PAUG.

ANSWER.—This case should have been treated long ago; having now become chronic, the issue is very doubtful. Give him linseed oil, one pint; mucilage of slippery elm, one pint—mix. Apply a cold water bandage to the loins. Give him for drink two fluid drachms of the muriate of iron in a bucket of clear water; this is a valuable tonic, and is generally serviceable in such cases. If the fundament has not been replaced, it must be done at once: bathe the parts with cold water in which a piece of alum has been dissolved. The bathing should continue for some time, then carefully put the parts in their place. This falling of the fundament is the result of the constipation which may be relieved with the oil and slippery elm.

DO THE DEVONS MAKE GOOD COWS?

This question is asked me every few days. I will state the income from my four cows and one three-year-old heifer, all thoroughbred Devons. I commenced March 1st, 1872, with one cow to make butter; the next cow came in March 4th; the other two came in the first week in April; the heifer came in the first of May. The butter sold from the five amounted to \$396; for premiums at fairs on the five cows, \$84; three calves sold for \$170; two calves on hand, reckoned at the same as was offered last October, \$130; total amount, \$780. The same cows have also furnished all the milk, cream and butter used in the family during the year.

This is the income from the five up to the time they went dry. The same cows have all calved again this spring after going dry three months. The calves were fed with the skim milk of the cows. The butter, milk and cream used in the family would more than three times balance the hay and other feed used for the five calves.—Ward Parker, in Mirror and Farmer.

PRAYERS I DON'T LIKE.

I do not like to hear him pray,
Who loans at twenty-five per cent;
For then I think the borrower may
Be pressed to pay for food and rent;
And in that Book we all should heed,
Which says the lender shall be blest,
As sure as I have eyes to read,
It does not say, "take interest."

I do not like to hear him pray,
On bended knees, about an hour,
For grace to spend aright the day,
Who knows his neighbor has no flour.
I'd rather see him go to mill,
And buy the luckless brother bread,
And see his children eat their fill,
And laugh beneath their humble shed.

I do not like to hear him pray,
"Let blessings on the widow be,"
Who never seeks her home to say,
"If want o'ertakes you, come to me."
I hate the prayer, so long and loud,
That's offered for the orphan's weal,
By him who sees him crushed by wrong,
And only with the lips doth feel.

I do not like to hear her pray,
With jeweled ear and silken dress,
Whose washerwoman toils all day,
And then is asked "to work for less."
Such pious shavers I despise!
With folded hands and face demure
They lift to heaven their "angel eyes,"
Then steal the earnings of the poor.

I do not like such soulless prayers;
If wrong, I hope to be forgiven;
No angel's wing them upward bears,
They're lost a million miles from heaven.

[Written for THE KANSAS FARMER.]
PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

Lieut. Col. Brownlow.

BY A. G. O.

Probably no man in either army, during the late "unpleasantness," had more hair-breadth escapes or personal adventures, than did Lieut. Col. Brownlow of the 1st East Tennessee Cavalry, a son of Parson Brownlow.

Bob Johnson held the commission of Colonel of this regiment, but so long as we knew them did but little if any active service in the field with it, the command devolving entirely upon Brownlow.

The regiment was composed of hardy mountaineers, many of whom had suffered in person and property at the hands of the confederates, for their unswerving loyalty to the old flag, and who enlisted for effective service. It was no child's play with them. They had wrongs to redress, and grievances to avenge. They were for the most part, rude and uneducated men, but their hearts were as true as steel to their friends. They were men who would not bear much restraint, and did not take kindly to camp drill and army discipline, but if there was any fighting to be done, the 1st East Tennessee cavalry always wanted to be "counted in."

No commander was more thoroughly beloved by his men, than was Brownlow. The entire absence of personal fear in his make-up, and his general dare-devil recklessness, just suited these men, and they would, and did on more than one occasion, follow him to the cannon's mouth.

In personal appearance, Lieut. Col. Brownlow was about five feet eight inches in height, weighing scarcely more than one hundred and thirty-five pounds; of quick nervous motion, and a "hale fellow," in most any crowd. Nothing seemed to delight him more than to assemble a crowd of officers or soldiers around him at the sutler's tent, after a day's raiding, and over a bottle of ginger pop(?) or other light fluid, relate his day's defeats or successes, and to his credit be it said, they were generally the latter. He believed that the intention of war was to kill and destroy, and if we are to judge by his exploits, he did not permit his better feelings to control his actions to any alarming extent.

On one occasion he left camp at Triune, Tenn., one morning between two and three o'clock, in-

tending to attack a portion of Gen. Van Dorn's cavalry, encamped at Spring Hill, fourteen miles away, about daylight. When within two or three miles of the rebel camp, just as day was breaking, and as his regiment was passing a small log house evidently owned by some renter or squatter, a woman came to the door, and blew a loud, clear blast upon a tin horn, such as is used upon many farms to call the men folks.

Brownlow, at the head of his command, was some yards past the house when the horn sounded, and he immediately called a halt. Scarce a minute elapsed before an answer echoed back from a mile or more away, to what was evidently a preconcerted signal. As soon as the answer was returned, Brownlow put spurs to his mare, jumping a low fence at the roadside, galloped up to the door of the cabin, and called to the woman, who had retreated.

"My good woman," says the Colonel, "don't you think this will be a fine day for moving?"

Somewhat alarmed, the woman, who was evidently a member of a class then called "poor white trash," could only utter some unintelligible words.

Brownlow continued: "I think this is a splendid day for moving, and as you only have thirty minutes to get out of this house, I would advise you to be spry, and get out such things as you don't want burned."

He then returned to his men, threw out his vi- dettes, ordered his men to dismount and get their breakfast, and at the expiration of the half hour sent a detail to remove everything valuable from the house, and set fire to it. As soon as it was fairly under headway, he called in his pickets, and returned to camp.

Col. Brownlow always kept several horses, every- one of them thoroughbreds, and he took great delight in the race course, backing his horses with considerable sums.

We remember one, a dark steel colored horse, flecked with white, that came to an untimely end, if we remember rightly, on the Franklin "pike."

Brownlow's regiment was crossing a small bridge, where they were surprised by the rebels opening on them with artillery, one of the first shots striking Brownlow's horse just back of the saddle, cutting through his back and carrying away a section of the backbone. The colonel was somewhat injured by the fall, but quickly forming his command, he charged upon the enemy, and routed him, killing some and capturing several prisoners, with some loss to his own command.

Lieut. Col. Brownlow often exhibited a reckless- ness that was hardly commendable, as the follow- ing incident will illustrate:

He had been laying in camp for several days, un- til tired of inaction, he concluded to reconnoitre the enemy, and taking eight picked men, mounted on his best horses, started for Spring Hill shortly after midnight. Gen. Van Dorn, who was afterwards killed by a doctor for seducing his wife, was in command of a Division of cavalry at this point, and Brownlow seemed to take especial delight in har-assing and worrying this command, although his own force was not sufficient for an open attack. On the morning in question, Brownlow mounted on a splendid bay mare rode with his eight men to within three miles of one of the rebel regiments, and here leaving six of his men with instructions to keep concealed, rode on with the other two to within a half mile of the enemy, having left the turnpike and made a detour, so as to come up on the right flank of the regiment, whose left rested on the pike.

For some unaccountable reason, the enemy had no pickets posted, indeed this neglect was frequent with them, and Brownlow having halted with his two men within a few hundred yards of the rebel camp, conceived the idea of riding through their camp.

Daylight was just breaking, and he ordered his men to ride back to the turnpike, to the point where they had left it, and await his coming.

The country here was thickly grown with a small "post" oak growth, and while it was difficult to ride through, afforded effectual concealment.

Waiting until the day was sufficiently advanced to enable him to see distinctly, he rode out and entered the camp just in front of the "line" officers tents, when putting his mare to a sharp gallop, he shouted: "H—ll and d—nation boys, saddle and mount, Brownlow's after ye."

The unusual noise startled the sleepers, and they rushed to the doors of their tents, but for the moment were so dumbfounded as to be incapable of action, but Col. B. had scarcely cleared the regi- ment and struck the "pike," ere a dozen men were mounted, and in hot pursuit. Brownlow was well known to them, and they determined to make a strong effort to capture him.

After getting well clear of the rebel encampment, Brownlow brought his mare down to an easy pace, and rode leisurely on to the point where he was to meet his two men. These he ordered on in front, with instructions to ride rapidly until they reached the squad, and then await his coming.

As soon as the colonel found that he was pursued, he gave his mare the rein, and by the time the first mile was passed, he found that only three of the enemy had held to the track, and at the end of the second mile, two of these had dropped off, leaving only one lieutenant in pursuit, but he was mounted on a horse of about as good mettle as Brownlow's mare. The rebel officer rode recklessly, until he came within easy range of Brownlow, when he shouted:

"Stop! Colonel stop, or I'll fire!"

"Fire, and be d—d!" and fire he did, the ball striking the colonel's mare just below the hip, merely cutting the skin.

Brownlow knew that the mare was struck, as she winced at the crack of the pistol, and being exas- perated by the thought, drew his revolver, wheeled his mare, dashing back towards the lieutenant who was wholly unprepared for such a counter-charge, and before he could collect his ideas to understand the situation, the two horses were scarcely a dozen yards apart.

Checking his mare, Brownlow took deliberate aim and shot the lieutenant's horse square in the breast, then suddenly wheeling, rode swiftly down the "pike," until he found his men, and with them rode leisurely back to camp.

The story soon spread through the different camps, but Col. Brownlow got nothing more than a reprimand from Gen. Stedman, who was in com- mand of the Division.

LIVELY STEPPING.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the 14th and 15th inst., the Driving Park at St. Paul, Minn., was the scene of an extraordinary trot, Mr. Martin Delaney matching his sorrel mare (a small full-blooded Morgan) to trot 200 miles in forty-eight hours, for the small stake of \$200. The St. Paul Press says of the first day:

The trot was commenced yesterday at 4:20 a. m. Mr. J. Cummings holding the ribbons. The mare started out at a rate of more than ten miles an hour. At 10:05 she had completed the first fifty miles, making it in some five hours and forty-five minutes. She was then given a rest of three hours and a half, and was started at a little past 1:30 on the second fifty miles. At 7:30 she had completed it, hav- ing made the first hundred miles in fifteen hours, which leaves thirty-three hours for the completion of the other hundred. She made the last mile of her first hundred yesterday, the fastest of any—five and one half minutes. Those who witnessed the feat say that the mare showed no sign of fatigue, never sweat a hair, and trotted off to the stable to feed at the end of her day's labor as briskly as though she had just come from the barn.

Of the second the same paper says:

Wednesday the first one hundred miles was com- pleted, and at half-past 7 o'clock the mare was

driven to the stable apparently in as good condition as if she had traveled one quarter of the distance. Yesterday morning, when taken out of the barn at 5 o'clock to complete the trot, she seemed a little sore at first, but soon warmed up and commenced her day's work with wonderful ease. At 10 o'clock she had completed thirty-one miles, and was withdrawn until four minutes past 12 p. m. After this rest, in which she manifested no signs of weariness, she made her next seven miles in one hour and two minutes. No pains were taken to keep a regular account of her rate of speed, but in general terms it averaged through the day about six minutes and five and one-half seconds per mile for the first fifty miles, and seven minutes and two and one-half seconds for the second fifty miles. After the rest given the mare—from 7 until 9 o'clock in the evening—all parties on the ground saw that she would make her two hundred miles easily. She pursued her even gait, and at a few minutes past 1 o'clock this morning completed the race, making her last mile in nine minutes and thirty-one seconds. Thus she won the wager, and in three hours less than the time given her. She trotted off the track seemingly unconscious of the marvel she had performed.

THERE is a doctor of cats in New York who has three thousand patients, he says. The *Sun* has interviewed, and obtained many interesting facts, among which is the categorical account of Commodore Vanderbilt's feline family. "The cats that he owns I've brought up from the very bottle, and when I go to see them, which I do if they get sick, it's just as must as I can do to go out of the house with the way they go on howling and screeching for me to stay with them. There is Jim, Bucky, Tom and Lullie—just four. I remember when he kept nine altogether; but Tom, which is the biggest one of the lot, and as cross as a scorched hornet when he gets his hair up, drove the other ones away, and, by George! if they didn't all trot down to me about two months ago, and I had the greatest trouble to get rid of them. The ones that remained, however, get along peaceably enough, and the Commodore is so devotedly attached to them, that my kindness, and the skillful manner in which I treat them when they are sick, have won for me his unbounded confidence." He says he guesses he has made \$300 doctoring a cat he sold to Jay Gould for \$25, and wouldn't have it in his house for \$50. James Fisk owned nine cats. Augustus Schell has a cat that he thinks more of than his own child, and it seems to me that the uglier it gets the more he lavishes good things upon it. It's a big black she-cat, and has a short stump of a tail. It's no mouser, but the fondest creature for sleep I ever heard of. The old gentleman takes it to bed with him, and actually has a little nightcap made for it, which he puts on and takes off himself. It has one good point, however—it never was known to yell at night. When Mr. Schell goes to market he always takes his cat with him.

FOOLSCAP PAPER.

The term "foolscap," to designate a certain size paper, no doubt has puzzled many an anxious inquirer. It appears that Charles I. of England, granted numerous monopolies for the support of the government, among others the manufacture of paper. The water-mark of the finest sort was the royal arms of England. The consumption of this article was great, and large fortunes were made by those who purchased the exclusive right to vend it. This, among other monopolies, was set aside by the Parliament that brought Charles I. to the scaffold; and, by way of showing contempt for the king, they ordered the royal arms to be taken from the paper, and a fool with his cap and bells to be substituted. It is now over two hundred years since the fool's cap was taken from the paper, but still the paper of the size which the Rump Parliament ordered for their journals bears the name of the water-mark placed there as an indignity to King Charles.—*Ex.*

DON'T LET YOUR ANGRY PASSIONS RISE.

A Danbury man named Reubens, recently saw a statement that counting one hundred when tempted to speak an angry word, would save a great deal of trouble. The statement sounded a little singular at first, but the more he read it over, the more favorably he became impressed with it. Next door to Reubens lives a man who has made five distinct attempts in the past fortnight to secure a dinner of green peas by the first of July, and every time has been retarded by Reubens' hens. The next morning after Reubens made his resolution, this man found his fifth attempt to have miscarried. Then he called on Reubens. He said:

"What in thunder do you mean by letting your hens tear up my garden?"

Reubens was prompted to call him a mud-snoot, a new name just coming into general use, but he remembered his resolution, put down his rage, and meekly observed:

"One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight—"

Then the mad neighbor who had been eyeing this answer with a great deal of suspicion, broke in again.

"Why don't you answer my question, you rascal?"

But still Reubens maintained his equanimity, and went on with the test.

"Nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen—"

The mad neighbor stared harder than ever.

"Seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one—"

"You are a mean skunk," said the mad neighbor, backing toward the fence.

Reubens' face flushed at this charge, but he only said:

"Twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six—"

At this figure the neighbor got up on the fence in some haste, but suddenly thinking of his peas, he opened his mouth:

"You mean, low-lived rascal, for two cents I could knock your cracked head over a barn, and I would—"

"Twenty-seven, twenty-eight," interrupted Reubens, "twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three—"

Here the neighbor broke for the house, and entering it, violently slammed the door behind him; but Reubens did not dare let up on the enumeration, and so he stood out in his own yard, and kept counting, while his burning cheeks and flashing eyes eloquently affirmed his judgment. When he got up into 'he eighties his wife came to the door in some alarm.

"Why, Reubens, man, what is the matter with you?" she said. "Do come into the house."

But he didn't let up. She came out to him, and clung trembling to him, but he only looked into her eyes, and said:

"Ninety-three, ninety-four, ninety-five, ninety-six, ninety-seven, ninety-eight, ninety-nine, one hundred—go into the house, old woman, or I'll bust ye."

And she went.

AN old negro man named Ike, not very remarkable for his piety, was in the habit of praying every night in his cabin, and closing his devotions with a request "that de lord would send his holy angel and carry old Ike home to glory." His young master, not having faith in Ike, put on a dough face, and wrapping himself up in a sheet, knocked at Ike's door just as he finished his prayers. "Who is dat?" said Ike. "The angel of the Lord come to take old Ike home to glory," was the reply.

"Who?" says Ike. "The angel of the Lord come to take old Ike home to glory," was again the answer.

"Why," says Ike, "dat dar darkey aint been here for tree weeks."

THE *St. Louis Globe* tells about a youth just married, who left that city with his bride on an eastern tour via Vandalia, who insisted on having a bedroom with a door to it; didn't want any of "yer durn curtain fixin's."

"WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."

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

In a debating society at Hingham, the question for discussion was: "Which is the happiest state, the married or single?" and the record stands: Voted that it was.

HEARING that a stocking around the throat was a good remedy for sore throat, a Danbury man tried it on going to bed, but was obliged to get up in the night and put a slip noose about his nose.

MARK TWAIN, a few months after his first baby was born, was holding it on his knee. His wife said: "Now confess, Samuel, that you love the child!" "I can't do that," replied the humorist, "but I am willing to admit that I respect the little thing for its father's sake."

TAKING IT EASY.—Old father Dodge was a queer dick, and in his own way made everything a subject of rejoicing. His son Ben came one day and said: "Father, that old black sheep has got two lambs."

"Good," said the old man—"that's the most profitable sheep on the farm."

"But one of them is dead," said Ben.

"I'm glad on't," said the old man, "It'll be better for the old sheep."

"But t'other's dead too," said Ben.

"So much the better," rejoined Dodge, she'll make a grand piece of mutton in the fall."

"Yes, but the old sheep's dead too," exclaimed Ben.

"Dead! dead! what the old sheep dead?" cried old Dodge—"that's good, she was always an ugly old brute."

TRAVELING CHEESE.—A correspondent of the *Cincinnati Times*, writing from Burlington, Vt., relates the following: "I am reminded—speaking of old cheese—of a little anecdote the stage driver told me yesterday. We were passing an old farm house yesterday, with an untidy yard and dilapidated outbuildings, when he said: 'A Boston man got off a pretty cute speech to the owner of that place t'other day.' 'What was it,' I asked. 'Why, he called at the house to buy cheese, and when he came to look at the lot, he concluded he didn't want 'em, they were so full of skippers. So he made an excuse and was going away, when the farmer said to him: 'Look here, mister, how can I get my cheese down to Boston the cheapest?' The gentleman looked at the cheese a moment, and seeing the maggots squirming, said, 'Well, I'm not certain, but I think if you'll let 'em be a day or two, you can drive 'em right down!'"

"ARE there any Episcopalians in this vicinity?" asked a tall, thin stranger of Mrs. A—, as she stood in the open door, in answering to his knock. "Any which?" "Episcopalians." Now, if Mrs. A. had a falling it was that she never would admit that she possibly could be ignorant of anything. She always knew all about any subject that was mentioned. So she answered: "Episcopalians! Wall we don't exactly know. My John—he's my son—seed somethin' out'n the corn-field yesterday. He didn't really know what it was, but I told him I guessed it was a chip-monk. But now you speak on't, I bet it was a Piscopalium. And my next neighbor farmer C—, he said he shot at something the same day that John seed his strange critter, and C—, he thought it was some wild critter that had got out of some menagery somewhere. Anyhow—I—that's a Piscopalium too. But they are bigger'n a chip-monk." "You misunderstand me, madam." "Well, you needn't feel uneasy. Ef there's any Piscopaliums in this here neighborhood, you can jest make up yer mind that they'll get shot! We are too feelin' a community to let things run at large which mount, destroy and devour somebody. Come in, won't ye?"

MARKET REPORTS.

(CORRECTED TO JUNE 10TH, 1873.)

APPLES—In limited supply at \$1.75@2.25 per bushel from the stores, and \$1.50@1.75 wholesale.
APPLES, DRIED—8½¢@10¢ per pound.
BRAN—Per sack, 75¢. BUTTER—Per pound, 15¢@18¢.
BACON—Per pound, 9¢@10¢.
BEANS, DRIED—Per bushel, \$1.00@1.25.
CHEESE, FACTORY—Per pound, 14½¢@16¢. Country made, 11¢@13¢.
CASTOR BEANS—Per bushel, \$3.00.
CORN—In demand at 25¢@30¢.
EGGS—Per dozen, wholesale, 10¢.
FEATHERS—Prime live geese per pound, 60¢@75¢.
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs, \$3.75, \$5.00 and \$5.25.
HIDES—Dry flint, 20¢@21½¢.
HAY—Prairie per ton, \$4.00@5.00.
POTATOES—Peachblow, 25¢ per bushel; Early Rose, 25¢.
CLOVER—Per bushel, \$6.00; Timothy, \$3.85; Kentucky Blue Grass, \$1.75@3.00; Orchard Grass, \$3.00; Red Top,

\$3.50; Millet, \$1.25; Hungarian, \$1.25; Osage Orange Seed, \$8.50; Rye, 75c; Barley Spring, 80c; Barley, Fall, \$1.00. Onion Sets, \$2.00 per bushel.

CATTLE.—The cattle market is dull, and but little doing, though really choice cattle, not too heavy, find ready sale. One lot of 17 head shipped from this point to St. Louis, recently brought \$5 12½. When sold they averaged about 1190 pounds. The range of prices for steers at St. Louis is from \$5.10 to \$5.50 for native stock.

HOGS.—The hog market is even duller than cattle, and trade inactive. We have little to expect from the large markets in this line for the next three months. Good, well-fatted pigs of 200 to 225 lbs weight, will probably find a good market from the last half of September on to the first of November. After the latter date, the demand will be for heavier weights. Taking it all in all, we don't know but the "pig" market is the most profitable one for the feeder.

HOG PRODUCTS.—D. S. Meats, Bacon and Lard seems to rule low compared with six weeks or two months ago. We quote Mess Pork at \$16.37½ to \$16.50. Bacon 9½ to 9¾c.

WOOL.—We quote tub crushed and picked at 43c to 45c. Merino common 30c to 33c. Combing wools fleeced washed. 36c to 40c.

GENERAL REVIEW.—The tendency of the grain market is still upward, and the backwardness of corn planting, and the unfavorable weather, will increase rather than diminish this tendency. The prospect at this writing is for more remunerative prices than we have had for two or three years past for all cereals. It is reported by what we believe to be good authority, that the foreign demand for the cereal crop of 1873 will be unusually large. We advise farmers to use their utmost endeavors to get the largest yield per acre possible. If help is needed, they should not hesitate to employ it.

IMPURITIES of the BLOOD

are removed by the healthy action of the Kidneys and Liver, they are nature's own blood purifiers, and prevent diseases by removing their causes. Hamilton's BUCHU and DANDELION secure the healthy action of these organs, and is a great health preserver.

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

dec1-17-93

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Hon. X. A. Willard, the highest authority in dairy matters in the country, uses a Blanchard Churn in his own dairy. He says it is "the best."

Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.—An Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. Acting Surgeon, J. S. HOUGHTON, M.D. Essays for Young Men sent free of charge. Address Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 10-10-6t

Seek a Warmer Latitude.—There can be no more important step than a change of home. The past Winter has been a bitter lesson. Remember it, and in searching for a new home farther West, seek also to get farther South. The Land Grant of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad—three million acres, on eleven years' credit, low prices, and 2½ per cent. reduction to actual settlers—has just been placed on the market. It is the best opportunity ever offered.

For circulars, and all particular information, inquire of
A. E. TOUZELAN,
10-7-1f Manager Land Department, Topeka, Kan.

A Word to Travelers.—We have a word to say in favor of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It was the "pioneer" line westward, and the "old reliable" route to St. Louis. With the improvements which have been made during the past year, we believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Mississippi. It is the only line which runs three daily express trains of fine Coaches and Pullman Sleepers, equipped with the Miller platform and the patent air-brake, from leading points in the West, through Kansas City, Sedalia and Jefferson City to St. Louis, without change, connecting at St. Louis with eleven different through routes to points North, East and South. Particular information, with maps, time tables, &c., may be had at the various "Through Ticket" Railroad Stations in the West, or upon personal or written application to G. H. BAXTER, Western Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Missouri; or to E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Missouri. 10-5-1f

Emigration Turning.—Cheap Farms in Southwest Missouri.—The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of Land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at from \$3 to \$12 per acre, on seven years' time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all purchasers. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches, and law-abiding society, invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars, address A. TUOK, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Missouri. 10-5-1f

THE STRAY LIST.

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

STRAYS FOR JUNE 15.

Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by F. M. Moore, Cottage Grove tp, one horse pony, light bay, J H on left shoulder, bald face, under jaw white, both hind legs and right fore leg white, white spot on left fore leg between knee and hoof, white spot back of left shoulder, six years old, 13½ hands high. Appraised \$40.
MARE and PONY—Taken up by G. H. Dunham, Elmore tp, one gray mare, 16 hands high, five years old, fore feet shod, scar on right fore foot, has been badly foundered, still very lame. Appraised \$15. Also, by same party, one bay mare pony, 13½ hands high, three years old, dim brand on left shoulder, saddle marks. Appraised \$20.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by A. G. Hunna, Rich tp, April 2, 1873, one three year old horse, iron gray, three white feet, bald face, small white spot on right hip, branded with a figure "6" on left shoulder. Appraised \$50. Also one dark chestnut sorrel mare, three years old. Appraised \$70.

Butler County—John Blevins, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by W. H. Douglass, Douglass tp, one light brown heifer, supposed to be three years old, small size, no marks or brands visible, a little white under brisket. Appraised \$16.
MARE—Taken up by J. C. Becker, Chelava tp, one brown mare five or six years old, left hind foot white, branded B I on right shoulder. Appraised \$25.

Butler County—John Blevins, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by James McCabe, Syracuse tp, one horse, dirty milk color, four white feet above the pastern, three years old this spring, black mane and tail, of medium size; no other marks or brands. Appraised \$50.
COLTS—Taken up by John P. Wing, Union tp, three colts, two years old, described as follows: One iron gray horse colt; one bay horse colt; one light bay mare colt, branded B on left shoulder. Appraised \$19 each.

Cherokee County—J. O. Norris, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. R. Short, Crawford tp, one sorrel mare three years old, 14½ hands high. Appraised \$55.
HORSE—Taken up by W. K. Allen, Shawnee tp, one bay horse, seven years old, 14 hands high, saddle marks, white spot on the side of neck. Appraised \$30.

Cowley County—A. A. Jackson, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by R. B. Turner, Cedar tp, one dark brown mare, three years old, no brands, about 15 hands high. Appraised \$40. Also two black Texas mare ponies, one six years old, branded "80" on left side of the neck and "B R R" on left thigh; the other has undistinguished brands on left shoulder. Appraised \$40.

Dickinson County—M. P. Jolly, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by T. C. Ziff, May 2, 1873, Willowdale tp, one dark brown mare, four years old, 14 hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised \$40.
COLTS—Taken up by John Cole, in Jefferson tp, March 18, '73, one sorrel horse colt, about one year old, ten hands high, three white feet, white face, and one white eye. Appraised \$15. Also one bay mare colt, black mane and tail, two years old, about 11 hands high. Appraised \$25.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by L. J. Cunkle, Madison tp, April 26, 1873, a small bay stud pony, three years old, star in forehead, white on the nose, black mane and tail. Appraised \$15.
MARE—Taken up by M. Favor, Janesville tp, May 9, 1873, one black rean mare, 12 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$25.
MARE—Taken up by John W. Bush, Madison tp, May 12, 1873, one black mare, about four years old, saddle and collar marks, and star in forehead. Appraised \$20.

Howard County—Frank Clarke, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Archibald Morris, Carnyville tp, Apr. 26, 1873, one dark bay stallion pony, 13 or 14 hands high, black mane and tail, three years old, star in the forehead. Appraised \$18.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Jackson Sutherland, Lenexa tp, a dark brown horse, about 15 hands high, 12 or 14 years old, saddle and collar marks of white spots, has the arena or big shoulder, and looks as if he has been doctored for the same. Appraised \$25.

Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by J. McLin, Liberty tp, March 18, 1873, one bay horse pony, six or seven years old, shod all round, white on end of nose. Appraised \$18.

Linn County—W. M. Nesbit, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by A. J. Maye, Scott tp, April 17, 1873, one light roan mare, four years old, 14½ hands high, a few white hairs in forehead, sides sheared with harness, and with foal when taken up, foaled and cold died since. Appraised \$20.
MARE—Taken up by James L. Smith, March 28, 1873, one light gray pony, three years old, 14 hands high, has harness marks. Appraised \$20.

Lincoln County—A. S. Potter, Clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by Joshua White, Grout tp, April 25, 1873, one brown filly, three years old, star in forehead. Appraised \$55.

McPherson County—J. R. Fisher, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by G. F. Lundstrum, Smoky Hill tp, April 18, 1873, one gray horse pony, six or seven years old, branded with Spanish brands on left hip, left hind foot white. Appraised \$15.
STEER—Taken up by Cyrus Lamer, Smoky Hill tp, March 31, 1873, one steer, four years old, crop off right ear and slope off left ear, red head, body white. Appraised \$15. Also, one brown steer eight years old, crop off right ear, and under-slope off left ear. Appraised \$12.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Wm A. Goff, Wea tp, May 3, 1873, a black filly, three years old, white face, white on hind feet, 14 hands high, no brands or marks perceivable. Appraised \$30.

Morris County—H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Todd Roberts, city of Council Grove, a light bay mare pony, about eight years old, white star in forehead, right hind foot on inside white, saddle marks on back, scar on each side of the withers, and scar on left shoulder, about 14 hands high. Appraised \$35. Also, one brown horse, about six years old, both hind feet white, no marks or brands, about 14 hands high. Appraised \$40.

Montgomery County—John A. Helphingstine, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by C. F. Reed, Liberty tp, Dec. 31, 1871, one mare pony, ten hands high, color bay, four years old; no marks or brands. Appraised \$— Said stray was not properly posted until Feb. 1873.

Montgomery County—John A. Helphingstine, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by L. A. Watson, Wichita tp, May 9th, 1873, one bay horse, 10 years old, 14 hands high, branded A Z on left hip, and F on left shoulder, heavy mane and tail. Also, one brown mare, 5 years old, 15 hands high, o star in forehead. Appraised \$35.

Montgomery County—John A. Helphingstine, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by E. Trubler, Union tp, April 20, 1873, one sorrel mare, 3 years old, 15 hands high, light mane and tail, star in forehead. Also, one bay horse, 8 years old, 15 hands high, a nick out of left ear. Appraised \$75.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Chas. Downs, Soldier tp, April 26, 1873, one chestnut sorrel horse, 5 years old, 15 hands high, hind feet white, star in forehead, harness marks. Appraised \$45.
PONY—Taken up by S. M. Hussey, Soldier tp, May 7, 1873, one sorrel mare pony, star in forehead, small white spots on each side of neck. Appraised \$20.

Wabaunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by S. G. Pratt, Wabaunsee tp, May 9th, 1873, one iron-gray mare, 4 years old, 3 feet white, dark mane and tail, blind in one eye. Appraised \$15. Also, one light bay Colt, 1 year old, white spot in forehead, one foot white. Appraised \$15.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by C. A. Fitch, on or about April 8, 1873, a sorrel mare pony, right hind foot white, little white in forehead, white spot on back under saddle, about 14 hands high, 10 years old. Appraised \$30.

Sedgwick County—Fred. Schattner, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Chas. R. Blaney, May 14, Wichita tp, one gray horse, 16 hands high, eight or nine years old, blind in left eye, collar marks on shoulders, shod all round. Appraised \$75.
HORSE—Taken up by Wm Swofford, Wichita tp, May 20, 1873, one dark bay horse, about 15 hands high, harness marks, branded Q H on left jaw, and right hip H, about nine years old. Appraised \$20.

TEXAS CATTLE.—Taken up by F. S. Carlton, Gypsum tp, on or about May 25, 1873, thirteen head of Texas cattle, each about four years old; 11 head branded with a spade, and two branded with inverted L thus T. Appraised each \$14. Total \$182.

Wabaunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by S. E. Sower, Mission Creek tp, May 19, '73, one sorrel horse pony, star in forehead, one tooth gone from upper jaw, about six years old, mane cut off. Appraised \$25.
MARE—Taken up by Wm M. Johnson, Mill Creek tp, May 6, 1873, one light brown mare, four years old, 14½ hands high, star in forehead, wart on nose, both hind feet white, some white on left fore foot, harness marks on neck and sides. Appraised \$70.

Woodson County—J. A. Burdett, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Henry Neiman, Liberty tp, April 9, 1873, a bay mare pony, a few white hairs mixed in with the bay, black mane and tail, bone spavin on right hind leg, six years old last spring. Appraised \$25.
HORSE—Taken up by F. L. Arnold, Liberty tp, May 10, 1873, a bright bay horse, eight years old, small saddle marks on back. Appraised \$30.

Wyandotte County—A. B. Hovey, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by B. F. McDaniel, Shawnee tp, May 15, 1873, one iron gray mare, five or six years old, and 14½ hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised \$50.

STRAYS FOR JUNE 1.

Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. W. Ellis, Humboldt tp, one dark bay mare, 8 years old, 15 hands high, blemish in left eye, left shoulder very lame, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$40.
MARE—Taken up by C. T. Gardner, Elmore tp, one brown mare, 3 years old, 15 hands high, a scar on left hind foot, a short mane and tail. Appraised \$20.

Atchison County—B. B. Gale, Clerk.
MULE—Taken up by Geo. Lamberton, Center tp, one bay mare mule, 12 years old, 14 hands high, branded D on left hip with K inside of D, white spot on each side of neck, collar marks. Appraised \$45. Also, one brown horse mule, 15 years old, 14 hands high, collar marks, spavin on the right hind leg. Appraised \$18.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by B. T. Willett, Franklin tp, one iron-gray horse, 7 years old, 14 hands high, harness marks. Appraised \$65. Also, one iron-gray mare, 10 years old, 14 hands high, harness marks. Appraised \$50. Also, a bay horse, 6 years old, 14 hands high, branded K on left hip, a split in left ear. Appraised \$35.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by L. T. Call, Osage tp, one sorrel mare 12 years old, 15 hands high, small white spot in forehead, saddle marks lump on withers and on throat. Appraised \$15.

Butler County—John Blevins, Clerk.
STEERS—Taken up by Nancy Cowley, Eldorado tp, three Texas Steers, 4 years old, black and white spotted. Appraised \$15.

Clay County—E. P. Huston, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by A. T. Bishop, Clay Center tp, one sorrel mare, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, blaze face, right hind foot white. Appraised \$30.
COLT—Taken up by A. T. Bishop, Clay Center tp, one brown mare colt, 1 year old, star in forehead, white stripe on nose. Appraised \$25.

Leavenworth County—A. B. Keller, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by J. T. Kong, Fairmount tp, Nov. 9, 1872, one light bay mare colt, 4 years old, hind feet white, star in forehead. Appraised \$15. Also, one dark bay Stallion, 4 years old. Appraised \$15. Also, one dark iron-gray Stallion, 4 years old. Appraised \$15.

COW.—Taken up by W. C. Cornforth, Kickapoo tp, Dec. 1st, 1872, one light brown cow, 4 years old, both ears and brush of tail off, some white on face, belly and tail. Appraised \$16.

PONY.—Taken up by Saml Paul, Delaware tp, Jan. 17, 1873, one dark bay horse pony, 10 years old, 13 hands high, a little white on left hind foot, on right jaw. Appraised \$15.

HORSE.—Taken up by R. A. Moody, Alexandria tp, Nov. 8, 1872, one brown gelding, 6 years old. Appraised \$30.
MARE—Taken up by G. G. Wood, Alexandria tp, March 27, '73, one bright bay mare, 8 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, white streak on nose, white on right hind and left fore foot. Appraised \$50.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by W. L. Traylor, Jackson tp, April 1, 1873, one red yearling Heifer, some white on end of tail. Appraised \$12.

Marion County—T. W. Bown, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by M. B. Biggs, Doyle tp, one sorrel mare pony, 10 years old, 12 hands high, right hind foot white, blaze in face. Appraised \$20. Also, one brown horse, 7 years old, 14½ hands high, right fore foot and right hind foot white, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$60.

Montgomery County—J. A. Helphingstine, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by W. W. Bryan, Cherry tp, April 11th, 1873, one bay mare pony, 4 years old, white stripe in face, left corner of lower lip white, inside half of the right hind foot white. Appraised \$15.

COLT.—Taken up by John Stone, Rutland tp, April 15th, 1873, one brown mare colt, 3 years old, star in forehead, branded RR on right shoulder. Appraised \$35. Also, one roan horse colt, 2 years old, black mane and tail, branded RR on right shoulder and hip. Appraised \$25.

Neosho County—G. W. McMullin, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by Wm Hadley, Centerville tp, April 25, 1873, one dark red cow, 7 years old, branded JA on right hip, white on forehead, belly, end of tail and hind feet, one horn knocked off. Appraised \$10.

FILLY.—Taken up by Jas. Elston, Tioga tp, May 3rd, 1873, one iron-gray filly, 3 years old, 14 hands high, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$30.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Peter Heller, Jackson tp, Nov. 20th, 1870, one red Heifer, 2 years old, some white on legs, back and tail, a crop off right ear, underbit in left. Appraised \$15.

Sedgwick County—Fred. Schattner, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by L. A. Watson, Wichita tp, May 9th, 1873, one bay horse, 10 years old, 14 hands high, branded A Z on left hip, and F on left shoulder, heavy mane and tail. Also, one brown mare, 5 years old, 15 hands high, o star in forehead. Appraised \$35.

MARE.—Taken up by E. Trubler, Union tp, April 20, 1873, one sorrel mare, 3 years old, 15 hands high, light mane and tail, star in forehead. Also, one bay horse, 8 years old, 15 hands high, a nick out of left ear. Appraised \$75.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Chas. Downs, Soldier tp, April 26, 1873, one chestnut sorrel horse, 5 years old, 15 hands high, hind feet white, star in forehead, harness marks. Appraised \$45.
PONY—Taken up by S. M. Hussey, Soldier tp, May 7, 1873, one sorrel mare pony, star in forehead, small white spots on each side of neck. Appraised \$20.

Wabaunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by S. G. Pratt, Wabaunsee tp, May 9th, 1873, one iron-gray mare, 4 years old, 3 feet white, dark mane and tail, blind in one eye. Appraised \$15. Also, one light bay Colt, 1 year old, white spot in forehead, one foot white. Appraised \$15.

Washington County—G. W. Shriner, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by G. A. Dimmick, Mill Creek tp, May 10, 73, fine bay Horse, 10 years old, blaze in face, one hind foot and one fore foot white. Also, one bay Horse, 9 years old, star in forehead.
Woodson County—J. A. Burdett, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Frank Hall, Toronto tp, Feb 25th, 1873, one Steer, 8 years old, underbit in each ear. Appraised \$20.

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\$75 to \$250 per Month. Every Male and Female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will Stitch, Hem, Fell, Tuck, Quilt, Cord, Bind, Braid and Embroider, in a most superior manner. Price, only \$15. Fully licensed, and warranted for five years. We will pay \$1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam, than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from \$75 to \$250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; or St. Louis, Mo. 10-11-8t

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In Through Drawing Room Sleeping Cars and Day Coaches. All Express Trains equipped with the MILLER PLAT-FORM and WESTINGHOUSE PATENT AIR BRAKES. The most perfect protection against accidents in the world.

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quently Cheapest Route: Therefore, all who are posted

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WILSON'S ALBANY, GREEN PROLIFIC, KENTUCKY and Downer's Prolific, sent by mail at \$1.00 per hundred, carefully packed to go any distance.

Raspberries, Blackberries and Gooseberries,
One Dollar per dozen, free by mail. Address
C. H. CUSHING,
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AND OTHER THINGS IN THE LINE OF APIARIAN Supplies. Send for Circular to
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THOROUGHbred DEVON CATTLE
Bulls, Cows and Calves, for Sale.
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SWEET POTATO PLANTS.
WILL BE READY TO SEND OUT ABOUT THE 1st of May. Delivered at the Express Office, Lawrence, boxed, and in good shipping condition, at \$2 per 1,000.
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\$30 PER WEEK, AND EXPENSES PAID.
We want a reliable Agent in every county in the U. S. Address Hudson River Wire Co., 180 Maiden Lane, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill.
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THE FIFTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE KANSAS Agricultural and Mechanical ASSOCIATION,

Will be held during Six Days, Commencing
SEPTEMBER 29th, 1873,
AT THE
Fair Grounds, in Leavenworth, Kansas.

COMPETITION OPEN TO THE WORLD!

AN AMPHITHEATER THAT WILL SEAT AND SHEL-
ter 80,000 people, and all other necessary Buildings, Stables and Pens, for the accommodation and convenience of Exhibitors.

OUR HALF-MILE TRACK,

Which is unexcelled, is in constant use by Messrs. TOWN & BURKE, who have 40 to 60 Thoroughbreds in training. The Management will give entire satisfaction to Exhibitors, and hope to make the Fair pleasant and attractive to visitors. They intend to have

The Grandest Exhibition ever held in the West.

PREMIUMS PAID ON THE LAST DAY OF THE FAIR.

For particulars see Premium List, for which apply to the Secretary.
M. S. GRANT, President.
C. H. CHAPIN, Secretary. 10-10-1f

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SAVE MONEY BY PURCHASING THE
best Piano-Forte. Do not decide what make to get until you write for our Illustrated Circular, which we mail free. The

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Contains four patented improvements, that make it more durable than any Piano in the market. Write for Circular.

All are Fully Warranted.

THE Estey Cottage ORGAN,

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Jubilant and Vox Humana Stops, not to be found in any other Organ. See new style cases, and hear their rich pipe-like tone. It takes less money to buy them than any others. Nearly 50,000 now in use. Five thousand made yearly. All warranted. Prices, \$60 to \$750.
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JAS. N. BROWN'S SONS' THIRD BIENNIAL SALE OF SHORTHORN CATTLE

WILL BE HELD AT GROVE PARK, NEAR BERLIN, Sangamon County, Illinois, on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30th, 1873.

Our Sale List will consist of Forty Head, chiefly of the increase of our Herd, and will embrace animals fully equal to those offered at our last Sale, which are noted at Breeders and Prize-winners in 1871 and 1872. This will be a rare opportunity for those wishing young Show Cattle.

The Sale will be positive and without reserve.

Terms—Four months without interest, if paid at maturity. The purchaser giving satisfactory note. Five per cent. discount for cash.

Grove Park is four miles northwest of Berlin, a station on the T. W. & W. Railway, between Jacksonville and Springfield. Free conveyance to and from the farm on day of Sale.

Catalogues furnished after June 1st, on application to

JAS. N. BROWN'S SONS,

10-11-2t

Berlin, Sangamon County, Illinois.

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Breech-Loading Shot Guns, \$40 to \$200. Double Shot

Guns, \$3 to \$150. Single Guns, \$25 to \$50. Rifles, \$3 to \$75.

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Army Guns, Revolvers, etc., bought or traded for. Goods

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Or will furnish another setting. The Poultry World or Poultry Record for one year will be given with every Setting ordered; or THE KANSAS FARMER for one year with two Settings. Price, \$3.00 for 13 Eggs cash to accompany the order. [10-10-t] FRANK VAN BUSKIRK.

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A Thoroughbred Yearling Jersey Bull.

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FINE GOLD JEWELRY, DIAMONDS,
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Jewelry of every description made to order. Country orders promptly attended to.

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Leavenworth, Kansas.

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FREE INSTRUCTION IS HERE OFFERED TO ALL, with reasonable compensation, for student labor, on the farm, in the nursery and shop.

Fall Term begins Sept. 11, 1873, ends Dec. 24.

Winter Term begins Jan. 1, 1874, ends March 25.

Spring Term begins April 2, 1874, ends June 24.

Inquiries relating to the sale of School Bonds or Nursery Stock should be addressed to the Secretary.

J. DENISON, Pres. 10-12-1y E. GALE, Sec.

GREAT PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE SHORTHORNS

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE, on his Farm near Clarksville, Pike County, Mo., on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25th, 1873,

Fifty superior Shorthorns, being about three-fourths of the Linwood Herd, and including all its Prize Animals. The Sale will include 32 Females and 18 Bulls and Bull Calves. Among the latter, Duke of Airdrie (9800), one of the best Show Bulls in America; and Red Duke (7167), the sire of the famous Shropshire heifer Fanny Forester.

Among the females are such animals as Phoebe Taylor, Russe, Pierce, Bettie Stewart (never beaten, and the winner of seven First Prizes at seven different Fairs last season), Illustrious 3d, and others, including such strains as Imp. Lucy, Pomona, Young Mary, Young Phillis, &c. These animals received \$3,900 50 in premiums, at seven Western Fairs, last season. A few choice BERKSHIRES will also be sold.

TERMS—All sums of \$300 and under, cash; over \$300, three months' credit on approved note; 5 per cent discount for cash. Clarksville is on the Mississippi river, 75 miles from Quincy, Ill., and St. Louis, and reached by daily line of packets, leaving St. Louis in the evening and Quincy in the morning. Free conveyances will be at the packet landing.

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Sulky and Revolving Hay Rakes, Cul-
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Hoes, Forks, Rakes, Spades, Shovels, and
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AQUARIAS, GOLD FISH,

Bird Seed, and everything that is kept in a first-class Agri-
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Wanted—Flax and Hemp Seed and Castor Beans. 10-3

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We are fully prepared in every respect, to meet the de-
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