

# THE KANSAS FARMER



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## The Kansas Farmer

M. S. GRANT,  
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### A WORD TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS.

An examination of our books shows that between sixteen and seventeen hundred subscriptions expire between this and the issue for June 15th. With our large mailing list, it is almost impossible to notify each individual subscriber, when his time is out. We hope ere long to have a mailing machine, that will print each subscriber's name on his paper, and that will show just when it expires.

But we suppose most of our subscribers know about the time their subscriptions go out; and we wish to say now to those who know that their time is about out, that we hope they will renew at as early a date as possible, so that there may be no mistakes made in the new entries. It requires constant attention at best, to keep a large list correctly revised, and the dangers of mistakes are greatly increased by having to make frequent changes or erasures of names.

Notwithstanding the fact that our list for 1873 is increased more than twenty-five hundred names over that of last year, we shall yet dislike very much to lose any of our old subscribers by reason of limitation; and so we hope they will come up promptly, and not only renew their own subscriptions, but also send in the names of one or more new subscribers.

We hope that the usefulness of THE FARMER will grow with each year of its growth; but this usefulness must necessarily depend very much upon the individual efforts of its patrons.

Please make this a personal matter for the next three or four weeks, and give us solid encouragement that THE KANSAS FARMER is filling its place.

### OSAGE COUNTY FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

The various organizations of Osage county met in delegate convention, at Lyndon, April 2d. Twenty-one Clubs and other organizations were represented. JOHN MINGS was called to the Chair, and W. D. FARRAR appointed Secretary. Both of these gentlemen are pioneers in the matter of Farmers' Clubs, being among the first to organize in the western part of Osage county.

Resolutions were adopted, favoring home manufactures and the development of our natural resources.

The President gave some timely words of advice, that farmers should persevere in this matter of organization; that there should be a unanimity of

action, as well as a wise discretion; and that we must eschew selfishness and be liberal and magnanimous.

The following gentlemen were elected to the permanent organization: John Mings, President; Maj. A. H. Jumper, Vice-President; W. D. Farrar, Secretary; R. L. Graham, Treasurer. The Directors elected were: E. D. Palmer, J. Haymaker, H. M. Austin, Wm. Gregory, W. L. Ramsey, J. P. Shreck, E. S. Borland, C. A. Darling.

The next meeting is to be held on the first Saturday in May, at the Gregory school-house, on the Dragon. We understand that there are about seven hundred farmers enrolled in Osage county. Would that all counties could say as much.

### PIE PLANT.

BY C. H. CUSHING.

In recommending the cultivation of this plant, don't understand me as saying a word in favor of pie cultivation. It is something astonishing to see the amount of good wholesome fruit that is buried in pie-coffins—leaden coffins at that, generally. No—although it is said that, give a Yankee a newspaper and a pie, and he is happy, I hope that traditional Yankee is passing away. Let the pie go, but save the pie plant—or better, call it rhubarb.

But I was going to say that it is really worthy of more general cultivation. I know in cities it has become a drug—gardeners cannot sell it—no animal will eat it, and cords of it are thrown away. But that merely shows how easy is its cultivation.

The value of rhubarb consists in its earliness. Spring appetites crave an acid, and this can be obtained before anything else of like character. The great thing in the cultivation of rhubarb is manure—no matter how much—you cannot cloy its appetite. I apply it in this manner: Just as soon as the frost is out of the ground (or keep it out by covering with litter in the Fall) pile on fresh horse manure, a load to every three plants, so as to heat well. Then, when the leaves are well started, open the heap and allow the stalks to look at the sun, while their feet are comfortably wrapped up in the warm bed. The stalks will then grow with great rapidity, and the quality will be greatly improved. Instead of a harsh, rasping acid, that makes you think you have swallowed a file, there is a mild, rich flavor that goes to the right spot. Stewed, with sufficient sugar, not pied, it is a delicious Spring sauce.

Perhaps I ought to have said it should be planted in a rich warm spot, and the Victoria, or its seedlings, with bright red leaf stalks preferred to the large coarse sorts. Don't depend upon the natural richness of Kansas soil, but pile on the manure every year.

C. H. CUSHING.

### AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

We have been informed by one of the Regents that the price of board at the Agricultural College

boarding house has been reduced from \$3.50 to \$2.50 per week. This is a move in the right direction. Many young men are deterred from attending College because of the expense, but now it will require no great effort upon the part of the student to pay his way at the Agricultural College with board at this price. This reduction is rendered possible from the fact that the College garden supplies the table with vegetables at a nominal cost, and beef, pork, mutton and poultry are all very low.

### MARRIED.

Two cards, tied with a bit of satin ribbon; upon one, "ANNA B. DAVIS, Atchison," and on the other, "Mr. & Mrs. J. W. FISHER, Prairie View Farm."

One of our "boys" gone. When our "Boys" and Girls' Column" was first started, nearly three years ago, JOHN W. FISHER was a frequent contributor; and since that time he has furnished us with many interesting letters. He has done, upon his farm in Atchison county, a brave work, in hewing from the prairie, with the aid of a younger brother, what some of his neighbors think is almost a model farm.

The two boys have done the work, both out-doors and in-doors; but now, JOHN having arrived at man's estate, has very wisely concluded to take in another partner. May it prove both profitable and lasting; and may their future life be one of unalloyed happiness. When Farmer JOHN settles down to sublunary things, we shall hope to hear from him again through THE FARMER.

### "WE STUDY TO PLEASE."

We were somewhat amused recently at an application, by illustration, of the motto heading this article. The Trans-Atlantic Circus exhibited in Leavenworth on the 22d inst. In the procession was a large cage, enclosed, on the side of which was a crocodile swallowing an African infant. On the same picture was the announcement, in large letters, "We study to please." Such exhibitions might be fun for the crocodiles, but they would be death to the babies who took part in the performance. The crocodile would shed tears over the victim, if none of the spectators would.

We do not know what particular locality the proprietors had in mind when they prepared this picture and announcement. We think, however, that they mistake the locality if they think it will take in Kansas. Just think how our politicians would join the poor crocodile and shed kindred tears over the untimely loss of embryo votes.

THE Southern Kansas Advance says: THE KANSAS FARMER is one of the most readable periodicals that come to our office, and should be in the hands of every farmer in the State.

HELP others when you can, but never give what you cannot afford, simply because it is fashionable.



## The Kansas Farmer

### WHY DON'T FARMERS SUCCEED?

There are many reasons. We only propose to name one. It is an undisputed fact that whatever prominence has been given to Agriculture, whatever advancement has been made in this science, is largely due to the Agricultural press of the country. Merchants and commercial men throughout the country take from three to five daily papers, that each costs them from ten to twelve dollars per annum, in order to keep advised of matters pertaining to their business. But of all the hundreds of thousands of farmers in this country, not more than one in five, if indeed that many, takes a paper devoted exclusively to his business. They expect the publishers of these papers to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars in making their calling remunerative, in advancing the science of Agriculture, in advocating the claims of the farmers of the country, and yet be content with a subscription list not exceeding on an average 6,000 or 8,000. With what show of justice can the farmers of Kansas, who probably number 60,000 or 70,000, ask us to advocate their claims, when only eight or nine thousand of that number patronize us. The answer may come, "Make your paper better, and we will patronize you." We answer, that it takes patronage to make it better. Double our subscription list, and you enable the publishers to add other, and let us hope more able editors. You enable them to make specialties of the different departments. You encourage them to believe that farmers will support papers published in their interest, as well as other occupations. We are not speaking for THE KANSAS FARMER alone. It is true of every Agricultural paper in the country, that they are not getting one-half the support that their labor entitles them to. As a rule, there is a degree of unselfishness and devotion displayed by editors and publishers of Agricultural papers, not paralleled by any other occupation; and when we consider the paltry sums asked by these papers for a year's subscription, it seems to us to be the duty of every farmer to do something for their support. Let Farmers' Clubs and other organizations take hold of this subject and talk it up. If you can't consistently take your own State Agricultural paper, take some other.

### THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE NURSERY.

The question of selling nursery stock from our Agricultural College Farm is creating some little excitement among a few of the nurserymen in that portion of the State.

In order to familiarize students with the whole business of growing fruit trees, it becomes necessary to put up more or less grafts each season; and in order to teach them the physiology of tree growth, it is necessary to grow these stocks. Consequently, the Horticultural Department of the College becomes possessed of a greater or less number of trees. What shall we do with them? Give them away? This would surely injure the nursery business. What can be done save to sell this stock?

When the farm raises a few surplus tons of beets, turnips, &c., they are put on the market and sold. When they get to raising thoroughbred cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, &c., they will likewise be sold whenever they are in excess of the wants of the farm. Why should not the trees be sold in like manner? The competition may affect a few men, just as the selling of beets or pigs would, but it benefits many more.

But there is another point connected with this matter. One of the chief requirements that the people have made of this and similar institutions was, that they should be able to show at the end of each year a legitimate profit upon the year's work. If they fail to show this they are a total failure, and we want them abolished. As we understand

it, the mission of Agricultural Colleges is to prove by actual demonstration that scientific farming is profitable, and to teach our boys what that science is, that they may go out upon our broad prairies and practice that science for themselves.

While raising nursery stock for sale is not an ordinary farm crop, it is yet an ordinary crop for the College Farm, and if it can be made to contribute its quota towards making up the year's profits, we have no hesitation in saying that it should be sold to whoever would buy.

It is the duty of the Regents, however, to see that it is sold at such prices as will return a fair profit upon that branch of the investment. If this price is below other nurserymen's catalogue prices, it shows that the latter are too high. If private enterprise cannot compete successfully with the College Nursery (if the plan we have outlined is carried out), there must be something radically wrong with the private enterprise, for all the labor upon the College Nursery is paid for at good prices, and the labor is not as competent as the ordinary nurseryman is able to procure.

### WATER POWER.—ANSWERS TO J. H. MAYER.

We have received three answers to Mr. MAYER'S inquiries, in a late issue of THE FARMER, in relation to a water power, up to this date.

The first is from D. EARHART, Pardee, Kansas, who writes:

I have a good mill power on Big Stranger Creek, where a mill is much needed."

E. W. DURKEE, Postmaster at Russell, Russell county, Kansas, writes:

There are several good "mill seats" in Big Creek, seven to nine miles from our thriving town, and surrounded by a good farming country. These are said by good judges to be the best in Western Kansas.

CHAS. TILTON, Secretary of Oxford Town Company, Sumner county, writes:

We at this place offer a water mill, a power, and fifty town lots—in all, we consider worth \$5,000—for the erection of a mill capable of making fifty barrels of flour in twenty-four hours. Will take back the fifty lots, and give \$2,000 in cash for them, at time of completion of mill, if party desires it. Please insert, for benefit of all concerned.

Since the above was in type, we have received the following:

We have a most excellent water-power in Atchison county, forty-five miles from Leavenworth, on the Kansas Central (Narrow Gauge) Railway. The power is on Elk Creek, ten miles below Holton. In addition to this, if parties will dam Straight Creek, and dig a race one-and-a-half miles long, a fall of twenty feet can be obtained, to use in connection with the power on Elk Creek.

The country around this power is very rich, growing all the grains of this latitude.

Also the following:

Mr. MOYER or his friends can obtain a good mill power on Bull Creek, Miami county, free, provided they will improve it. It is in a good agricultural district, where a mill is much needed. We have a thoroughly organized Farmers' Club here, and I think they would assist parties who would engage in this enterprise.

For further particulars, address JOHN EVERETT, Edgerton, Kansas.

### HOW MUCH FEED?

A prominent Eastern Agricultural exchange, in its monthly hints, says:

A farrow cow that you are milking and fattening at the same time, should have three or four quarts of corn meal per day.

Wouldn't that be pretty light feeding? Out West, the practice is to give from a peck to a peck and a half of nubbins or short corn at a feed, twice a day, to our milking cows. When it comes to fattening, we give them a half bushel of ears, morning and night. The same paper speaks of chaffing hay and putting on one quart of bran and one pint of corn meal at a feed. We couldn't look our old cow square in the face if we were to set down such a pittance as that. Isn't that writer drawing it rather fine? What say our farmers?.

### THE WASTE PLACES.

One reason of a want of success among some farmers is, that they own too much unproductive

land. Sixty acres of land, or less, are asked to pay taxes, and often keep up fences, upon a quarter section.

If sixty acres are all that can be utilized, better sell the rest and invest the money in some kind of productive stock. The successful farmer is the one that makes a profit on everything he owns. No ground is allowed to remain idle. The fence corners, even, are made to return their share of the profits, by growing peach or other trees. The door yard, also, is required to do its part, by growing beautiful flowers and shrubs.

### HARD TIMES.

During the past Winter, all classes of men have felt the hard times. Farmers, laboring men and mechanics have been most severely affected by the general prostration of business. The Winter, too, has been an unusually severe one; and even now, the weather seems to be carrying on a flirtation with the frigid zone. In fact, "Winter is lingering in the lap of Spring," in a shockingly improper manner.

Hard times have found many of us in an alarming financial condition, and with the coming of Spring we cannot clearly see "the beginning of the end." We have been taught that every misfortune is an important lesson.

Without attempting to solve the cause of the depression of financial matters, which we have been and are yet passing through, let us briefly consider some of the benefits which, like disguised blessings, have come to us with this unpleasant experience.

Throughout the country many men, incited by the flush times during and immediately preceding the war, had engaged in business and incurred expenditures which necessitated the use of borrowed capital. Thus the unexpected and unprovided-for stagnation of business and stringency of money, crippled most of them—some beyond recovery.

In the West there seems to be a general disposition to do everything on a grand scale. This impulse pervades the farmers, and leads many to slightly cultivate many acres, when good cultivation of less land would give equally abundant crops. Many had become, if not extravagant, at least careless of the little expenditures which, though small leakages, aggregate a severe drain on the purse.

With some folks there is almost a studied disregard of habits of economy. We should not be niggardly, but it is a duty to be discreetly economical. Hard times have oppressed all of us; and many a farmer who had mortgaged his farm, either when purchasing or subsequently, failing to keep up his payments, has been foreclosed; and now, in the evening of his life, when he has passed the meridian or his strength and manhood, he finds himself with a family, and without a home.

We might enumerate classes and varieties of hardships, but too many illustrations suggest themselves to the minds of us all. The question we should ask and answer is, Are we personally responsible for our several misfortunes, and what do they teach us? If we have unwisely trusted to continued prosperity, and have expended all we earned annually, or exceeded our income, we are suffering the penalty of our short-sightedness, and are taught that economy is absolutely necessary to prosperity, and that duty demands that we live within our income. Have we carelessly incurred debts, when we might have paid for all we needed? We are now impressed with the old truth, "Out of debt, out of danger." Have we "wasted our substance in riotous living?" Let us acknowledge that "the way of the transgressor is hard." Have we tried to own and till more acres than we could well work and use with the means at our command? We should understand that the best and most profitable farming is that which makes each acre cultivated yield its utmost, and not the great number of acres plowed and planted, if they be carelessly tended.

If our ambitions have been "nipped in the bud,"



our hopes failed of a "glad fruition" and our plans been frustrated by unforeseen events, let us realize that all these occurrences are lessons inculcated by a Teacher above and beyond us, who sometimes "moves in a mysterious way;" and the time may yet come when we can, with retrospective vision, discern some good in these experiences which, while lasting, seem so grievous to be borne. Most people, remembering the past Winter, will seek in the future to be less extravagant, if they have heretofore been improvident, and will endeavor to so avoid debt, and to economize in such manner as to be able to avert their individual suffering, should hard times occur again.

In so much as the past Winter's bitter lesson of financial embarrassment restrains individual or national extravagance and careless expenditures of their own and others' money, it will have taught a profitable lesson, which, coming now, may be the means of preventing a worse and more disastrous result.

#### FARMERS' CLUBS.

The following organizations have reported to us since our last issue. We are glad to know that the work of organization does not lag. Let it go on until it reaches every farmer in the State:

Salt Creek Valley Club, Leavenworth county. C. W. Spencer, President; C. H. Grover, Secretary, J. K. Hammon, Treasurer.

Aroma Farmers' Club, Dickinson county. Earl Robinson, President; Z. W. Williams, Vice-President; A. D. Blanchett, Secretary, H. W. Kanett, Treasurer.

Pleasant Valley Farmers' Club, Franklin county. Jno. Bluent, President; Wm. McCutcheon, Vice-President; D. Blanden, Treasurer, Jno. Scott, Secretary. [We regret that we have not room in this issue for the resolutions sent us by the above Club.]

Eureka Valley Farmers' Club, Riley county. I. T. Crowell, President; E. Whitacre and J. M. Morris, Vice-Presidents; T. King, Secretary; J. Warner, Treasurer, B. F. Eastman, Corresponding Secretary. Postoffice at Ugden.

Farmers' and Workingmen's Union, Reno township, Leavenworth county. T. R. Rodman, Secretary, other officers not given.

Newbury Farmers' Club, Wabaunsee county. C. A. Stringham, President; C. Anderson, Vice-President; C. O. Kinne, Secretary; C. C. Stalker, Treasurer, C. A. Stringham, Librarian.

Bavaria Farmers' Club, Saline county. Numbers twenty-five members. D. E. Fuller, Corresponding Secretary, other officers not given.

Richland Township Club, Cowley county. N. J. Larkin, President; R. Thirsk, Vice-President; Frank Cox, Secretary, H. L. Barker, Treasurer.

In answer to the request of the Secretary of the above Club, we would say that there is no special form of Constitution needed. We have published two or three, but your Club can get up as good a one as we can furnish. Make it simple as possible.

Kaw Township Club, Jefferson county. J. H. Jones, President; A. C. Hurd, Vice-President; P. M. Gilbert, Treasurer, M. R. Dutton, Secretary.

Straight Creek Farmers' Club. A. D. Stone, President; E. E. Rafter, Vice-President; E. T. Hibbard, Secretary, G. A. Wyant, Treasurer.

St. George Farmers' Club, Pottawatomie county. Wm. Breyman, President; Homer Coffren, Vice-President; Thos. I. Harvey, Treasurer; G. W. Scott, Secretary, Jno. Hill, Corresponding Sec'y.

#### THE GLEN FLORA STOCK SALES.

The above sales, which were advertised in THE FARMER, came off April 9th, on the estate of Mr. C. C. PARKS, near Waukegan, Illinois.

The entire Woodlawn Herd, numbering fifty-six head, with thirty-six head from the Glen Flora Herd, were sold. The attendance was very large, as both of these are recognized as being among the best herds in the United States. The prices realized were large, the cows bringing an average of \$610.50, and the bulls \$350 each. Two cows, Hen-

rietta and the Countess of Oxford, brought each \$2,000. Scotaman sold for \$1,000, and Bismarck for \$1,100. All the cows old enough to breed were in calf to Scotaman, Baron Hubback, 2d Imp, Gen. Napier, Airdrie, &c., and this had much to do with the prices paid.

#### FARMERS' MEETING AT PAOLA.

We learn that the farmers of Paola township held a meeting Saturday, April 12th, at Paola, Kansas. Gen. SETH CLOVER was elected President, and Squire E. W. ROBINSON, Secretary. On motion, it was resolved to adjourn to April 19th, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and that an invitation be extended to all farmers of the township not belonging to other organizations, to meet and organize a Farmers' Club.

We have not heard the result of the last meeting. Will some of our subscribers at that point keep us posted? We have always had a weakness for Miami county farmers, from the fact that in all of our visits to that county we have met none but friends.

#### TRIMMING GRAPES.

The Lawrence *Tribune*, in criticising a Doniphan county grape grower, commits a blunder when it says that "grapes grow upon shoots of this year's growth, but those shoots may come from wood two, three or five years old."

None but wood of the previous year's growth grows bearing canes, save in rare instances, so rare indeed that not one grape grower in ten ever sees it. The Doniphan county man was unquestionably right in his rules for trimming vines.

#### HOMES WANTED FOR LITTLE ONES.

The Protestant Orphan Asylum at Leavenworth has three promising girls in its charge: One six years old, another one year, and the third six months old; also a boy one year old, and for all of whom they are desirous of finding good homes within the State. For further information, address Mrs. A. A. HIGINBOTHAM, Chairman of Reception Committee, Leavenworth, Kansas.

#### RAILROAD BONDS.

We find so much in the papers of our State that meets with our hearty approval; we see such an earnest endeavor upon the part of the Press of the State to build up and make prosperous their respective sections, and the State generally,—that, were we to act in accordance with our feelings, THE FARMER would be almost entirely a reprint, made up of the many excellent articles that we read each week in our exchanges.

But our peculiar sphere will not admit of this, however worthy the object. Nearly one-third of our circulation is among the farmers of Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, and States farther East and South; and they expect, and are entitled to receive, a fair proportion of Agricultural literature, as applicable to their own locality as it is to Kansas. Hence, with rare exceptions, we are debarred from special selections.

As a rule, the country papers are good friends to the farmers. They always stand ready to aid them in any legitimate enterprise or undertaking, and farmers should make it a point to take their county paper before any other. After these, make your selections from among the many excellent Agricultural papers. You can hardly take too many.

But we started out to say that the Emporia *News* has recently given evidence of its devotion to the Agricultural interests of Lyon county, in a vigorous and manly opposition to some railroad bonds that, without this opposition, would certainly have been fastened upon the tax-payers of that county; and at this writing we cannot say certainly but that they will be voted any way; but we are satisfied that, if they are, it will not be the fault either of the *News* or of the farmers of that county.

On general principles, we should say that they were defeated, in advance of the election—at least,

we hope so. But in saying this, we do not say anything in opposition to railroads in general.

The situation is this: Lyon county now has two railroads, crossing at or near Emporia; and they are two of the best roads in this or any other country. Some speculators have got up the insane idea that Lyon county needs an additional road, running east or northeast from Emporia; and they ask the county to vote a large sum in bonds. The proposed road will not give them any better connection with the markets of the country than they have now; will add but little, if anything, to the taxable value of property; but will add materially to the taxation. The *News* has set these matters fully and plainly before the people; and we have little doubt but that the bonds will be defeated.

Will the farmers of Lyon county give the *News* its due proportion of credit, if they are?

#### "Knitting and Talking."

EDITED BY ANN APPELSEED.

#### FLYING CLOUDS.

#### HOUSE-CLEANING.

DEAR PRUDENCE: I have always been glad your mother gave you such an appropriate name. It suits your character so well, that I dare speak my mind freely to you. Had you been christened Ambrosiana, Angelique, Marie, or Pollie, or anybody else with an *ie* as finis to your name, you would have been spared this letter.

It is house-cleaning time, and I must unburden my mind to somebody. I have a dear friend—dear, I mean, at all seasons of the year save this, when the fiend of house-cleaning takes possession of her. I would no more appear at her door during the month of May, than I would knock at Pluto's door, expecting Cerberus to admit me amicably. Everything in her house is in chaos at this period. Every window-shade is down for a week, in order that she may see that each separate corner of every sash is scrubbed clean of the most minute speck. Newspapers are extemporized for curtains, or private affairs are open to the world's eye every night. Every carpet is up at the same time; every drawer is inaccessible, every nail emptied, and every shelf vacated, and all the traps are heaped pyramidally in the direct path to everywhere of everybody. The cook-stove is full of pots of soap-suds and lye. There is nothing after the first day cooked to eat, and nobody would have heart to eat, if there was. There is dust in the air, mingled with the winter's refuse of all the carpets shaken at once, all the pillows and mattresses beaten the same day, all the old garments flying in a high wind, and the remaining cellar vegetables brought forth.

Over this indescribable air hangs, like a cloud, the incense of paint pots, putty jars, whitewash pails and soap suds. Mrs. Porcupine herself goes frantically about, from the 1st of May to the 31st, brandishing a broom, a scrubbing-brush and a mop, assisted by whatever forlorn creature needs money bad enough to help her. She has the backache, the headache, the toothache. Mr. Porcupine disappears on plea of "business," and only creeps in late at night and feels his way to some stray mattress. The baby is sick, the children in perpetual war, the cat and dog have gone to the barn, and the very cattle low disconsolately.

My dear Prudence, I am really heart-sick over the picture, but it is a true one. One day I remonstrated with her, and asked why she did not clean one room at a time. Said she, smilingly, "For the same reason as Mr. Gough's woman, who had a bad habit of returning calls in the exact order in which they were made to her, at a vast expense of time and carriage hire." Somebody remonstrated with her. "Gracious heavens!" she exclaimed, "don't break up that habit of order. It's the only one I have. I should go crazy without it."

This evening we called upon Mrs. Goeasy, and had a most delightful chat. Before we left, she



said, "Do step into the sitting-room; we cleaned it this morning." "Not all this morning?" said I. "Yes; we had an early breakfast, and I had all the help ready to do their part in time, and by one o'clock we had the carpet down. George did not dream we had cleaned till he came in to dinner; and then he said, 'What smells so fresh and nice?' and I showed him the room. We always clean so—one room at a time," said Mrs. Goeasy, as she adjusted her pretty neck ribbon.

And do you know why it is, Prudence, that all women don't clean house in the same manner? If there must be painting and papering done, confine it to one room, or two at most, and shut them out of sight for two days.

Most heartily yours for no CHAOS.

#### AROUND THE FIRE.

##### PROSERPINA.

DEAR CHILDREN: Once upon a time, ages ago, it was told that a little girl grew tired of playing with the sea-nymphs, and left them, to gather flowers in the fields. While picking your violets this May, I want you to remember her, and remember what a sad fate she had because she forgot to mind her mother. Her mother's name was Ceres. She had the care of the wheat and corn and rye, and all the crops of the earth, and of course had to be away from home a great deal; but she loved little Proserpina very tenderly, and always told her where to stay when she was away. On one very sunny day Mother Ceres put on her turban, made of poppies, and told her little girl she might go down to the sea shore and play with the sea-nymphs, because they were good creatures; but she must not wander into the fields. The nymphs brought many beautiful shells that day, and made a necklace for Proserpina's neck. She was so thankful for it that she forgot what her mother said, and strayed into the fields to find flowers for the nymphs. When her apron was full of flowers, she spied the most beautiful plant she had ever seen. The leaves were so glossy, and the flowers so brilliant, that she was half afraid it might be poisonous; but she tried to pull it up by the roots, to carry it home to her mother's garden. Giving a great tug, she found the stem in her hand and a deep hole at her feet; and on the instant, out of the hole sprang a team of four black horses, snorting and tearing their way out of the earth. They had a splendid golden chariot at their heels. In the chariot sat a man richly dressed, with a crown on his head all flaming with diamonds. He was rather handsome, but looked sullen and discontented, and kept shading his eyes from the sunlight, as if he did not like it. In truth, it was Pluto, king of the diamonds and gold and silver, whose home is under the earth. For all the sunlight made him scowl so, he tried to look pleased, and said to Proserpina, "Come with me, and take a ride in this beautiful chariot." But she cried, "Mother Ceres, come and save me!" But her mother was so far off, and so busy with all the grain, she never heard her child. Then Pluto leaped from his chariot, caught Proserpina in his arms and shouted to the horses, who flew like the wind.

Proserpina screamed, and scattered her apron-full of flowers. King Pluto tried his best to comfort her, and told her he lived in a beautiful palace in the center of the earth; and that she should have a garden of flowers made of pearls, diamonds and rubies. He told her he was very lonesome down there, with only his servants, and he needed a little queen like her to sit beside him on his throne. But Proserpina declared she would never smile again till he took her to her mother.

By-and-by they reached a tall gateway, and found it guarded by Cerberus. This was Pluto's three-headed dog. The animal was glad to see his master, and wagged his tail; which, strange enough, was a live dragon, with fiery eyes and fangs. Cerberus guarded the entrance to Pluto's kingdom.

On the chariot sped, past veins of the richest gold and silver, and bushels of diamonds, in the

very bosom of the earth, and through what seemed to Proserpina perfect darkness, though Pluto could see better than above-ground.

Not far from the gate they came to a slow, muddy stream, called Lethe. "Only sip a little of this water," said Pluto, "and you will forget all the past." But Proserpina would not taste it. When they reached the palace, whose pillars were solid gold, Pluto took the child in his arms, and carried her in. She saw that the only light came from precious stones of various hues, and thus it was illuminated.

Pluto called his servants to prepare a sumptuous banquet, and to set a golden beaker of Lethe water by Proserpina's plate; but she said, "I will never eat or drink again until I see my mother." Pluto did his best to comfort her, and the servants tempted her with delicious food; but she would not eat or drink.

In our next we will tell you how Ceres hunted for her child, and how it all ended.

#### FASHIONS.

For cheap Spring dresses or over-dresses, nothing is better than tannish cloth, which is only a new name for the old-time goods all-wool delaine. The brown and gray shades are the most desirable, although all the faint new shades may be found. Twenty yards are sold for a suit. The trimming is folds and flounces, piped with silk of the same shade.

Open-worked, lace-striped woolen goods are shown for polonaises.

Twilled silk umbrellas, with thick, short club sticks, will supersede the "alpine" ones of last season. Changeable silks, of dark shades, are popular for coverings.

The *Bazaar* says that one of the prettiest suits for little girls, is a sailor suit of white repped pique, with blue Chambray sailor collar, cuffs, pockets, and bias bands around the skirt. We should prefer blue French cambric to Chambray, as it holds its color in washing better.

Novelties in percales are sailor suits of deep solid blue, with white border.

Plaited blouse waists, to wear with black silk or alpaca skirts, are made of dark blue percale, with white polka dots.

The choice for bonnets lies between sewed chip and straw or black net lace. Chip and straw are trimmed with folds of turquoise silk around the crown, with soft loops on the left side, from which spring ostrich tips or a cluster of flowers. Two long ribbons are pendant behind, without loops, and similar ribbons forms the strings. The upturned brim in front is faced with silk or velvet, a large cord of black or colored on each edge, and a soft puff of silk draped with black lace, is just above the forehead. Black net bonnets are laid plainly on the frame. The brim is faced, like straws, with silk or velvet, and trimmed as they are, save that lace streamers are used behind, instead of ribbon. The Rabagas shape, with brim turned up all round, will be the popular shape. The Hortense has a high coronet front, receding at the sides.

#### HOME HINTS.

##### WHITEWASH.

The following is given as the best receipt for whitewash: Sixteen pounds of paris white, half a pound of white transparent glue, prepared as follows: The glue is covered with cold water at night, and in the morning is carefully heated, without scorching, until dissolved. The paris white is stirred in with hot water, to give it the proper milky consistency for applying to walls. The dissolved glue is then applied with a brush, like the common lime white brush. A single coat is sufficient, unless the walls are very smoky.

##### IMITATION CORAL BASKETS.

Bend bonnet-wire into the shape of a scalloped basket; add two wires, crossed at equal distances, for the handle; and then sew on a few raisin stems, short and long ones. Melt some beeswax, coloring

it with chinese vermilion or red analine; if the analine is used, it must be dissolved in a little warm water, and poured into the beeswax. Apply this while hot, pouring it on with a teaspoon, being careful to just cover the frame.

##### WASH FOR THE SICK ROOM.

Take of rosemary, wormwood, lavender, rue, sage and mint, a large handful of each. Place in a stone jar, and turn over it one gallon of strong cider vinegar; cover closely, and keep near the fire for four days; then strain, and add one ounce of powdered camphor gum. Bottle, and keep tightly corked.

RIBBONS should be washed in cold soap suds, and not rinsed.

VENTILATION.—Open your windows at the top and bottom each morning. This is letting your enemy out and your friend in.

To color corn or nankeen color, take wood ashes ley, put in copperas, and let the cloth stay in until it is the shade you wish.

AN exchange says that every ounce of excitement takes one per cent. of the cream from a cow's milk. Mr. Lewis, an old dairyman, having carefully experimented with graduated glasses, avers that he has found a cow whose uniform per centage of cream was eighteen per centum, reduced to six in twelve hours, from a little excitement. Boys who herd cows, and milkers who kick and beat them, should remember this.

#### RECEIPTS.

Take a round steak. Make a nice stuffing, lay it on the meat, and sew up the edges. Put this in a bake pan, with a little water, plenty of butter, and a little salt and pepper. Turn the meat, and bake both sides. This is often called mock duck.

GRAHAM BREAD.—One pint and a half of warm water, one teacup of white flour, one of corn meal, three tablespoonfuls molasses, one teaspoon salt, one of soda, one cup of yeast. Put in brown flour as long as it can be stirred with a spoon. Put the dough in a buttered basin or bowl, which will fit in a steamer. Slip a thin pie-pan over the basin, to keep out the dripping water. Cover and steam three hours. Then set in the oven to dry for a few minutes.

Wrap in a cloth, and re-steam for other days, if desired. We have tried numerous brown bread receipts, and this is our best. In all steaming, the water should not be allowed to stop boiling.

#### CONCERNING WOMEN.

Mrs. BURROWS has lately been appointed Superintendent of Public Schools at Mifflinsburg, Pa.

THE City Physician of Springfield is a woman. She has attended one hundred more patients than any of her predecessors for the same number of weeks, and at a cost of one hundred dollars less. Her re-election is proposed.

A Cedar Rapids woman has invented a machine for making French lace, equal to any of the imported. It has one hundred bobbins.

Mrs. A. M. BADWELL, of Amherst, has patented a self-fastening button, which needs no button-hole, holds fast, and yet unbuttons at a touch. It can be applied to all sizes of buttons.

THE frivolity and pointless talk of which you complain among women, are but the rapid buzz of the wheel which has no regulation. It means power running to waste.—*Mary F. Eastman.*

#### POVERTY'S HARP.

If the prairie children wish for an Æolian harp, to sing them asleep, here is our rule for making one: Form two little wedges of wood the size of your thumb, whittle one end thin enough to be pressed between the upper and lower sashes of the window. Draw a line round the other end with your knife, and then cut out wood enough to allow a silk thread to lie in the groove. Cut a silk thread long enough to tie around the wedges and reach across the window. Wax it well, and tie each end around the wedges. Insert these wedges into the



crease between the sashes, drawing tightly, and your harp is made. When the wind rises, listen for the softest and sweetest music.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### SOME PLAIN TALK TO FARMERS.

BY JOSIAH COPLEY.

EDITOR FARMER: I have been reading with painful solicitude the published Proceedings of Farmers' Leagues, and more general Conventions. I have taken no part in them, for I can hardly claim to be a farmer, although I reside on what would make a good farm were I young enough to take hold of it; but I believe in the venerable distich—

He who by the plow would thrive,  
Himself must either hold or drive.

and I am too old to do either. Still less am I a merchant, a trader, a speculator, a politician or a lawyer; but I have led a busy life, and have enjoyed admirable opportunities for observation. Having no personal ends to seek, either pecuniary or political, I beg you will suffer me to give my views upon the state of things in Kansas.

The main trouble is, that markets adequate to the absorption of the surplus Agricultural products of our teeming soil are too far away to be reached by us without wasting, in the cost of transportation and handling, more than half their value. The railroad men may not be doing just what they ought to do. I am not their advocate or apologist; but this much I will say, because I know it to be true, that it is not in their power to transport the crude products of the soil 1,200 to 1,500 miles at rates which will leave farmers a living profit. Laws too high, too strong for men to grapple with, come in here. Neither Congress nor State Legislatures are able to afford the relief that is needed, although some legislation to do away with arbitrary and capricious rates of freights would be wholesome; still no legislation can relieve this far interior region.

We must multiply our industries, and thus create a market at home. A thousand miles or more, and a chain of keen, grasping speculators must not lie between the producer and the consumer of food. The farmer ought to be able to reach the people who make his cloth, his leather, his garments, his boots and shoes, his wagons, plows, &c., without the intervention of anybody. We ought to rear sheep here by the million and have woolen goods to sell, instead of sending off to New or Old England for such things, as we are now doing. We ought to have cotton mills here, and have cotton goods to sell to our still more Western people. We can grow hemp and flax here with great success; but to make these things conducive to our prosperity they must be worked up into cordage, woven fabrics and oil, here among ourselves; and so of a thousand other things. People who have nothing to sell but crude products, and who are obliged to pay for the carrying of all they sell and of all they buy hundreds and hundreds of miles, must expect to be poor; for the mere cost of this carrying is a waste which renders prosperity impossible, even though the railroad men should put rates down to the lowest grades they could afford.

But railroad men are like all others, farmers and stock raisers included; they take all they can get; and to rail or scold about it will not mend the matter, or add anything to the prosperity of farmers. There is no money in that kind of work to them, although noisy politicians and demagogues may acquire a little popularity and work themselves into offices by indulgence in such nonsense. This thing of cutting our people up into separate and hostile classes—as though in the matter of prosperity and adversity we did not all fall and rise together—is one of the grand mistakes of the age. Can a merchant or a mechanic prosper when the Agricultural community, upon whom he is mainly dependent, is depressed? Of course not. We are all, whatever we may be doing, whether

selling goods, or shoeing horses, or teaching school, or even preaching the Gospel, in the same boat, and must sink or swim together; and he is a foolish or a wicked man who tries to foment jealousies and create divisions and hostile feelings among the crew. The war now raging between labor and capital is fraught with incalculable evil; and is doing more to retard the general well-being than any other one thing. Every man of common sense knows that labor and capital are mutually dependent one upon the other. To both, separation is death; for labor without capital would cease to be labor, and becomes idleness; while capital without labor would be utterly powerless. Together they can produce and have produced marvelous results. Just so it is with the producers and consumers of food. They are mutually dependent; together they make up a healthy and prosperous community, and the more intimately they are intermingled, and the more harmonious they are with one another, the better for both.

I should be glad to convince the farmers of Kansas that they are too far removed from the Atlantic border ever to hope for any profitable participation in the great markets of the seaboard or of Europe. Away out here, in the geographical center of the continent, the people must become more self-sustaining. They must make themselves independent of railroad companies and middlemen by putting themselves in such a position that they will not need so much of their services. That is the way to bring them to terms, and there is no other way. Acts of Congress can't do it; far less can demagogical spouting at Farmers' Conventions; and least of all can empty and pompous resolutions, which are not worth the paper upon which they are written. All these things are mere squirmings, and can afford nothing towards setting us forward on the path of prosperity and progress.

Let us have no more class divisions, for there is already too much of that; but let us labor to diversify our own industries. A thousand things can be made here which we now have to bring from beyond the Mississippi, or beyond the Hudson, or from beyond the Atlantic. This year our foreign importations have run up to over four hundred millions—one-half, at least, for things we ought to make ourselves. And yet away out here in Kansas, which is pining and drooping for lack of manufacturing establishments—the only things which can ever bring us to a specie basis, and deliver us from the power of railroad corporations—we hear men who are hardly able to put two ideas together, railing at the policy of protection.

There is a vast amount of capital in the United States, but so long as this clamor against protection is kept up the men who own it are cautious about investing it in costly works, which the adoption of the free trade policy would render valueless. Well, what is the consequence? Why, simply this; that we lose much of the advantage of home competition among American manufacturers. Those already in existence make larger profits because they have fewer competitors. Thus the hue and cry against protection in Kansas and other Western States is putting money into the pockets of the manufacturers of New England and the iron men of Pennsylvania, because it keeps many other parties from going into competition with them. The farmers of Kansas and Iowa are suffering from this nonsense, not the established manufacturers of the East. It is profitable to them.

In a recent publication, I called the attention of the people of Kansas to the vast masses of rich iron ore and the extensive deposits of coal found near the Arkansas river, where it issues from the mountains in Colorado, and pointed to that region as a fine prospective market for this State. But is any man mad enough to suppose that were the policy of protection abandoned, a single ton of that iron could be manufactured in his day?

I know these are desultory thoughts, but my object is simply to set people to thinking whether

my notions are correct. I warn farmers to beware of ranters and declaimers, of artful politicians who, for the sake of their own popularity and notoriety, labor to foment jealousy, discontent and division, and then fasten themselves like vampires upon the most numerous class. Nothing is easier than to rant, and vapor and denounce, to rail at manufacturers, the protective policy, and especially at railroad monopolies, to pretend great solicitude for the farmer, when in reality such men are the farmers' worst enemies.

Oakwood, near Perry, Jefferson County, Kansas.

## FARM ITEMS.

Crop Items—Stock—Bluegrass—Clover—Hoosier Girl.  
BY M. F. T.

EDITOR FARMER: The Winter wheat is looking well, according to the limited acreage sown, just in this vicinity. But along the Kaw bottom in this county the acreage sown was considerably larger, and the carpet of green wheat in the bottom can now be seen for miles back on the high prairie. We notice a marked difference in wheat sown broadcast and that sown with the drill, in favor of the latter, of course. If no future blight appears to injure, the coming wheat crop will be the largest ever raised in the county.

The acreage of corn to be planted this Spring is large, and if the season is a good one, some will have to go begging for something to feed their corn to, as the custom of hauling corn to market and getting three or four dollars for a load is about played out here. A great many of our farmers are unwilling or unable to accommodate the long horns from Texas, hogs being the staple in this part of the county, but during the cold weather in February a great many hogs and pigs froze to death, making a general scarcity and demand, and prices unreasonably high for stock hogs. Cattle came through the Winter in much better condition than was expected, better than any previous Winter in the past four or five years. The cause must be attributed to the fact that feed was plenty, and during the severe cold weather stock was generally better cared for than usual.

About one hundred acres of hemp was raised in the vicinity of Perry last season, and upon inquiry, we were surprised to learn that the average yield to the acre was much larger than in the noted hemp districts of Missouri or Kentucky. One farmer informed me that his patch of twelve acres averaged twelve hundred pounds to the acre. Now, we have vivid recollections when a youth, which does not run very far back, of wielding the hemp brake for many long Winter days in Platte county, Missouri, but never raised as large a yield as twelve hundred pounds to the acre. In our opinion, the soil along the Kaw bottom is generally the best adapted for the growing of hemp of any we ever saw in Missouri, but at the present price of hemp we believe it would pay the farmers of Kansas better to put their spare land in clover. Why it is that our farmers cannot be induced to raise more clover is a mystery to me, unless it is lack of enterprise or ignorance of the superiority of clover as hay, pasture, or a fertilizer.

We predict that the farmers of the eastern portion of the State will advance very slowly in prosperity and finances until blue grass and clover have been generally adopted. Show us a country where blue grass is raised extensively, and you will show us a prosperous one. Eastern Kansas is generally adapted to raising blue grass, and especially to that of clover. We have seen some as good patches of clover on the highest lands of Kansas as we ever saw in any country. Our little patch of Alsike clover, sown last Fall, stood the severe Winter equal to the red, which induced us to sow a much larger patch this year.

And now we will join in the hue and cry of the farmer boys of Kansas for the indispensable Hoosier Girl to appear again in the columns of



THE FARMER, and tell us some more of what she knows about farming.

Chitwood, Jefferson county, Kansas.

#### A DEFENSE OF MINISTERS.

BY REV. E. STERNBERG, D. D.

EDITOR FARMER: I feel constrained to take exception to the position taken by Mr. JOHN DAVIS, in a letter to Gov. OSBORNE, published in your issue of April 15th. It is set forth in these words: "I beg, I plead, I demand, in the name of common justice and fair dealing, that the industrial classes of Kansas be allowed the complete and full management of their own Agricultural Schools," &c. If we are to understand the expression, "industrial classes," in its ordinary acceptation, as embracing only those who are engaged in manual labor, and whose means of subsistence are derived directly therefrom, then the demand of Mr. DAVIS is based upon an utterly untenable assumption. Our Agricultural College has a specific field of instruction, but belongs no more to the industrial than to any other class of our citizens. The notion receives no countenance, either in the law of Congress endowing these institutions, or in that of the States by which they are established. All State institutions, whatever their object, necessarily belong to the people of the State. All have an equal interest in them. If professional and business men desire to give their children an industrial education in our State Agricultural College, they need not go to the "industrial classes," with hat in hand, and beg the privilege. Their rights in the College are as full as those of any other class. A large proportion of the Board of Regents are members *ex officio*. Must they yield to the demands of Mr. Davis, and decline to act as members of the Board unless they belong to the favored producing class?

Professional men may be ever so industrious and useful, and surely none work harder, and do more good, than ministers; yet brain work is, it seems, at a discount, and these men must stand aside, in this age of bustling activity. The momentum of moving bodies is often attended with striking effects, but the real force is that which sets them in motion; and this, in many cases, acts silently and unobserved. Ministers and churches are naturally somewhat conservative; yet, for whatever of progress society has made in liberty, intelligence, humanity, refinement, morality, art and science, it is mainly indebted to them. It was a minister that emancipated the human mind from the shackles of an ignoble and debasing bondage in the great Reformation of the sixteenth century. It was a minister who sent forth the band of "Pilgrim Fathers," who landed on Plymouth Rock and laid the foundations of the mightiest and freest Empire the world has ever seen. It was a minister who established the great Universities, in which Englishmen justly glory. In our own country, where is the University or College that ministers have not been instrumental in founding, and in supplying with Professors? Nor is this strange. Their calling brings them into direct contact with the springs of intellectual and moral progress, and they would be unworthy of their "high vocation," did they not touch those springs as they have opportunity.

Mr. DAVIS tells us that "the people of America and their law-makers are highly averse to the liberal support of schools by State appropriations, which are largely or wholly controlled by religious teachers or influence." This prejudice, doubtless, to some extent exists; but is it more fatal to the prosperity of such schools than would be the exclusion of ministers and church members from all connection with them? The prejudice has no basis to rest upon, and must pass away with the progress of enlightenment. Does teaching religion dwarf the intellect or debase the character, so as to disqualify the individual for the discharge of any other trust?

Is sectarianism feared? Unbelief has its sects, as well as Christianity; and they have proved quite as proscriptive and persecuting as the most bigoted

of those who have claimed to have the sole custody of the keys of the kingdom of heaven. That unbelievers cannot successfully sustain an institution of learning in this Christian land, the history of Girard College, Philadelphia, goes far to prove. There is no class of men more decidedly opposed to a union of Church and State in any form—to State appropriations for sectarian purposes—than Protestant ministers. They are too jealous for the freedom of the Church, to admit of danger from this source. In modern times, when Church and State are together on the driver's seat, the State holds the reins. If there is some buncombe in the appeal to the prejudices of the irreligious masses against ministers and churches, under which the Press groans, there is also not a little of the spirit that introduced the horrors of the French Revolution. The demand to exclude ministers from places of public trust, especially from institutions of learning, reminds me of that of the wolves in the fable, that the sheep should give up their dogs.

In conclusion, "I beg, I plead, I demand," that in the appointment of Regents and Faculty of our State Agricultural College, there shall be no ostracism of individuals or classes on account of occupation or profession; but that all our citizens shall stand on a footing of perfect equality, and that superior fitness shall be the only criterion of appointment.

Fort Harker, Dickinson Co., Kansas.

#### HINTS ABOUT GROWING COTTON.

BY AN ALABAMA SUBSCRIBER.

EDITOR FARMER: Take wheat or oats stubble ground, in which the prairie grass is all dead. Mark off in rows three feet six inches, or less, with a turning plow. Throw into ridges, breaking out the middle clean. Do this a short time—one or two weeks—before you want to plant; four weeks won't hurt, if the land is very light. Manure would help, but is by no means essential, in your fresh lands. Choose clean land, that will be sheltered from the wind by corn in the Fall, to prevent, as much as possible, the wind from blowing out the seed cotton when it commences to open, which I believe will be your worst trouble.

Procure seed from a point as far north as they usually cultivate cotton. The variety known as Green Seed will be best for your use; or any prolific seed that has been fruited pretty well north for a couple of seasons. Seed acclimates, to a great extent; but the lint shortens in going north. You will get seeds to answer your purpose best about Fort Smith, Arkansas. Be careful in the matter of seed, as your success will, in a great measure, depend on your seed. I found in Tennessee that cotton seed from the South would not mature satisfactorily, while the acclimated seed did.

To plant, open a light furrow on the top of the ridge, using some device, so there will be no short crooks in the furrow. Take your seed and roll it in ashes, after thoroughly wetting the seeds, and mixing with ashes. This will help the seeds to germinate evenly, and will facilitate sowing. Sow as thinly as possible; but you will want one seed at least to every two inches. Cover by drawing a board or light harrow along the row.

After the seeds have come up, and produced the second pair of leaves, take a light turning plow and, with the bar next the cotton, throw a light furrow from the cotton, leaving a bar or strip three or four inches wide, with the cotton standing on it. This allows the sun to warm the ground. And now take a hoe five or six inches wide, and chop through the plants, leaving one or two every six or seven inches—not more, if you can help it.

Now throw dirt back to the plants; then cultivate lightly every ten days, until it commences to bloom. In the mean time, thin out to one stalk in a place. One stalk will make probably from four to six bolls; three or four stalks generally none. In Tennessee and here, it is considered bad farming to leave more than one stalk in a place.

Plant as soon as danger of frost is past, and in sheltered ground, if you have it. D. I. FRASER.

#### MATTERS AND THINGS.

BY J. W. SPONABLE.

EDITOR FARMER: I have an hour I can spare for my neighbors and myself, and will say that I am glad that JOHN DAVIS, Esq., is a farmer. I hope he is a genuine farmer, and produces grain and stock for beef and pork, for market.

I see he is a ready writer—I mean, ready with the pen, and says many things that farmers will like to hear (read), in his address as Chairman of Farmers' Convention. But the best thing he has said is in reference to our State Agricultural College.

It is strange, beyond any reason I can solve, why it is that farmers cannot have a word to say about our Agricultural College.

The idea has always been foremost in my mind, how to get farmers into control of the College. Even our "Farmer Governor" must hunt up old, dilapidated divines, to teach Agriculture. Divines are sometimes very good people; but the most noted of them all, H. W. B., is not a success as a farmer.

Our Farmers' Club is doing a good work.

Is it against the law of the land to teach "drafting" in our public schools? Every mechanic, artizan, farmer and merchant, often wants to make rough plans of land, tools, buildings, &c.; but not one in fifty can do anything in that line.

Who can tell me how to make the best harrow, for two or four horses, for harrowing wheat stubble, corn ground, &c.?

Speaking of borrowing money, reminds me that the people of the United States are great borrowers—buying on credit when they have money on hand. I know men that, when they have a good crop of wheat or other grain, will spend night and day rushing it into market, so as to get cash out of it. I saw wheat sold at eighty cents a bushel in October, 1871; and the same wheat, in February, 1872, was ready sale at \$2.00. That man paid all his money is worth. No bank charges such interest. We are borrowers, not lenders; the Europeans are lenders, not borrowers.

The Europeans are "down" on our National Banks. The Europeans have a large amount of silks and satins and many-colored ribbons to sell and trade. They want to sell us some toys and French bonnets. They do not want money for these things, and will sell them on long credit to us savage Americans. That is to say, we must close up our National Banks, and take the only United States bonds now remaining in this country, and give them for those foreign goods above-named, and pay the interest to those accommodating Europeans.

I think we are like the two boys who were naming over the good things they were to fall heir to. They seemed to be about even, until one boy said, "I know something we have that you don't have; we have a big mortgage on our house." We have been buying foreign goods a long time at fabulous prices, and selling the rags to the paper-makers. Rags are all we have to show for \$3,000,000,000 we owe to-day to Europe. We only have left about \$400,000,000 in U. S. bonds; and our neighbors think their mortgage is not large enough, and I believe they will make the farmers of the United States think they are right and that the people of the United States are wrong; and that Europe will get all our National, State and local bonds; then direct mortgages on our farms, or a revolution.

There is nothing more certain to happen to the human family, than death and the call of the tax collector. Just think: we pay Europe each year for dry goods alone, \$350,000,000; interest on the debt we owe, commission and exchange, say 9 per cent., \$270,000,000; making a total of \$620,000,000, or nearly \$81 for each voter to pay to Europe each year for the above two items; and they are not,



perhaps, more than half what we pay. No wonder we are poor. It makes a great difference to me whether I pay one hundred dollars for interest, or whether I receive one hundred dollars for interest; it makes a difference of two hundred dollars. That is not too much for one year; still, if compounded during the natural life of a farmer, he could buy the best farm in the United States, and pay for it all down.

Gardner, Anderson County, Kansas.

#### A WORD ABOUT THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

BY W. F. GOBLE.

EDITOR FARMER: We at last have our State and our county organizations, and the questions now first and foremost in everybody's mind are, What have we done, and What are we going to do? Has there really been anything accomplished? If there has not, has anything been done to mark out a definite course for us to pursue?

These are questions which, for one, I cannot satisfactorily answer. It seems to me that we have made a grand charge of some kind against all kinds of enemies, and that something has undoubtedly been done—but what it is has not become sufficiently visible through the thick smoke of the conflict to enable us to make it out. It is true that we have the resolutions adopted by the Conventions, together with the plan upon which each organization is founded, and we see that everything looks pretty well as we go along over it; but taken as a whole, what is there in all of it to prevent us from going on about our affairs precisely as we have always done? Does anybody feel that an obligation of such solemnity rests upon him as to make it his duty to yield so much of his own individuality and selfishness as will permit his cordial co-operation with all the members of his calling for the general good? And unless each and every one of us does bring himself under the dominion of such an obligation, can we cherish even the slightest hope that our prodigious display of nervous energy will amount to anything? I think I can answer this last question emphatically in the negative, and there, many of us fear, is the rock whereon we must go to pieces, if, indeed, we are not still in that condition which shows the conspicuous absence of crystallization.

To look at the matter somewhat in detail, the first thing settled is this: The demand for a thorough organization among Agriculturalists is clear and unmistakable; and unless it is tacitly agreed, through inaction and want of harmony, to suffer their interests to be trampled into the dust, it is imperative. Having settled this question, the next thing for us to do is to decide whether we shall organize or not.

Having decided to organize, we are then to determine whether we shall go into the organization with the full purpose of achieving all that can be accomplished in that manner.

Having made up our minds satisfactorily upon all these points, it only remains for us to determine how we shall proceed; and here we shall meet difficulties which—if by extreme caution we do not avoid them—are likely to prove as fatal in all our operations as the want of an earnest determination to achieve success. Most of these difficulties have already been laid before the people by the various speakers and writers who have interested themselves in this matter, but it will do no harm to mention them again.

1. The delight of politicians is to have a "big hand" in anything that promises to be influential enough to aid them materially in the ends they aim at. What I mean by a politician is, the gentry whose creation into this world seems to have been for the sole purpose of manipulating themselves into office and remaining there. The great primary object of our organization is to fight wealthy monopolies; and the first step we are forced to take is to declare war against all politicians. Well, so far as we are concerned, our declaration of war has gone forth. But the fighting of the battle to a

successful issue is quite another thing; and where we shall be the most liable to err, will be found in our want of discretion. In the first place, we shall be apt to rake up the history of every man who dares to show his face in the community, and all of his past political acts will be subjected to a criticism that, in minuteness and savage sarcasm, will entirely distance BYRON'S "Scotch Reviewers," and this will produce two difficulties that will quite finish us, namely: 1. It will be impossible to find a man, short of an idiot, with a soul so small and contemptible as to have prevented him from maintaining a very well defined position upon the great questions which have seriously jeopardized the existence of the Government during the past twelve or fifteen years; and hence it will be entirely out of the range of human probabilities to find a man who has not been, in some sense, a politician. 2. The indiscriminate warfare thus waged will produce dissensions and heartburnings, calculated to destroy every vestige of friendship among the members, and "swamp" any institution in the world.

Now, what remedy can we devise for this, is a question that arises here. The first proposition I shall lay down is this: Said a prominent Kansas newspaper man in my hearing once, in his comments upon an article written by a subordinate, reflecting upon a certain person in such a manner as to raise that individual's wrath to a pretty high notch, "It's friends I want, not enemies. Why, I tell you, such articles as that will soon leave the paper without a friend in the world! It's friends I want, not enemies." (Out of delicacy I have omitted the swearing he used on the occasion.)

So it is in this case—it's friends we want, not enemies. Then, in the first place, let us continue in the good resolve to allow no one to become a member of our organization unless he can entirely satisfy us that his principal interest is centered in Agriculture; and, in the second place, instead of denouncing and driving out every man who may at some time have displayed considerable interest in political matters, denouncing him on that account, the better way will simply be this: Treat every one as though the past had gone into oblivion, and let that man who shall dare to solicit an office of any kind from the Association be instantly repudiated with a scorn that shall teach him for the future a lesson he will not be likely to forget. On the other hand, let it be thoroughly understood that the office is to hunt the man, not the man the office, and whenever the office has found the man let him, without a murmur or word of apology, accept the trust, unless his business affairs place it entirely beyond his power to do so. This will solve a difficulty which now appears to be a very knotty one; and the history of the man as a politician will be found in his future actions, and not in his past. 2. Another difficulty we must look out for, in order to carry with us that intelligent portion of the Agricultural community, without which it will be utterly impossible to carry on our operations with any degree of success. It is said, and that very justly, that we have farmers in this State who would do far more honor to us in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States than any person whom we have sent there yet. Now, what I mean is this: If we are to set up the policy of opposing and "killing off" every man who exhibits a capacity above the ordinary, we simply commit suicide, and the verdict of the coroner's jury must be in accordance with the facts, "while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity."

#### LOCAL ORGANIZATION.

A word now with reference to local organization, to conclude this communication, and one point advanced here may be made a little more clear. As said before, we have now our State and county organizations. The question is, are we to stop here. Let me ask these questions: Has any person ever heard of a successful general in command of

an army without its subordinate organizations of corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, companies, platoons, &c., under their respective generals, colonels, captains, lieutenants, sergeants, corporals, &c.? Is it not admitted that the unequalled standing of the German army at the present time is wholly attributable to its magnificent organization—an organization so minute and perfect that each man may almost be considered individually "organized"? The great rock upon which we shall split if we don't mind, say a good many farmers, is the burdening of this movement with too much organization. Others of us are of the opposite opinion—that the rock will consist of the want of organization enough! Anything that is worth doing at all, is worth doing well. How could the ends of government be reached—say in this country—unless we were divided off, under the general government, into States, judicial districts, counties, townships, school districts, &c.? In these very divisions we feel the most effective influences of the government. Instead of the offense of assault and battery in San Francisco assuming an importance of a national character, which would cause the constable to haul the culprit up before the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, there to be adjudged guilty, and to stand committed until his fine of a dollar and costs was paid, we now have it all settled by a justice of the peace, elected by a ward or township. This brings us to the point: Can we hope to succeed without the most thorough local organization—not only into county organizations but into township and school district organizations, wherever it is possible? To illustrate: We now have in Kickapoo township four Clubs. Our township is as much a political district, created by law, as Leavenworth county. Now, would a township organization similar to that of the county, be any more out of place than the other? Nay, on the contrary, judging from our experience, do not the probabilities all indicate that a township organization in this case would be of more practical benefit than even that of the county. We are going to see on the fifth of June what the members of the various Clubs think about it, as will be seen by the call for a Township Convention, sent to you for this issue of THE FARMER. Let us find out what we want to do, and then do it.

Pleasant Ridge, Kansas, April 14, 1873.

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF BREEDS OF POULTRY.

BY W. F. N.

EDITOR FARMER: The common barn-yard fowl will lay 120 eggs each year, and bring up a brood of chicks. A Black Spanish will lay 120 to 140 eggs, but does not set at all. A Leghorn will lay 200 eggs each year, but does not lay until three years old. Hamburgs will lay 200 to 220 eggs, but will not set until three years old; sometimes not then. A Brahma will lay 140 eggs, and bring up the broods each year. A game-fowl will lay 220 and 240 eggs, and bring up a brood of chicks each year. The Black Spanish is of very good size, but does not make good meat. The Leghorns are small, but have a very good flavor. Hamburgs are very good size, being very hardy, but their meat is coarse. The Brahmas are a large breed, but are not healthy, having very coarse flesh. The games are medium size, very healthy, and have a very fine flavor. To keep fowls healthy, you should get a new cock each year, and allow them a good range if you have it. If not convenient, and they have to be kept close, they should be fed on chopped grain and cooked bread, giving them onions in their feed once a week, and a feed of meat scraps two or three times a week. By all means they should have plenty of pure water where they can get to it when they want it. Also, a box of ashes to wallow in, and gravel convenient, as they cannot live without something to chop their food.

Somerville, Tennessee, April 7th, 1873.



## The Kansas Farmer

### FLATTERY.

A man can have no worse enemy, can have none whom he should shun more, than one of these fawning, flattering sycophants.

Men of sense and judgment are not usually deceived by open flattery, but we have known some who were deceived by a shrewd agreeing with or catering to certain ideas and prejudices that were none the less flattery because partially concealed. We should always endeavor to find a reason for every man's opinion upon a given subject, and in searching for that reason we can generally tell whether the man is expressing his honest convictions or whether he is catering to our ideas, and courting our good opinion. Farmers, as the *Emporia News* recently said, have had too much of this palaver and flattery, and we trust they will have the good sense to put a proper value upon all opinions expressed, and judge for themselves whether the opinion is an honest one, or whether it is dictated by personal or selfish motives.

For example: One of the subordinate editors of the *Spirit*, a semi-agricultural paper published at Lawrence, and a very good paper too, by the way, stated in a recent issue that THE KANSAS FARMER was so much of a political paper that many subscribers were dropping it and subscribing for the *Spirit*, and for the *Western Planter*, published at Kansas City, Mo. Now, if this gentleman was expressing an honest opinion, it should have its due weight with farmers; but, if on the contrary, there is visible an interested or a mean or selfish spirit, farmers should put their seal of condemnation upon that kind of flattery. It will be news to most of our readers to know that THE FARMER was in any sense a political paper.

If the farmers' movement goes on as earnestly as it has commenced, we expect in one sense to make it a political paper. It will advocate neither the democratic or republican politics, but it will advocate farmers' politics. It will advocate such a policy as in our judgment will benefit the great mass of farmers. We do not propose to advocate any policy that is designed to put a certain person, party or clique in office. We have had too much of that already. Our first and greatest desire is to see farming made a remunerative profession. This can never be done if we are, by catchpenny organizations or other means, to be made to pay high salaries to "dead-beats," or tribute to a lot of greedy cormorants who play upon the prejudices of farmers to get them to support this or that organization. If farmers are going to be benefited by organization, and we believe it to be their sheet anchor, they must exercise the same discretion, the same intelligence and the same energy that other trades and occupations use. Whenever they go into any organization, as we have often said, expecting the organization to benefit them rather than their own labors, their own intelligence, they will be swamped.

So far as the best interest of the farmers is concerned, it is a matter of little moment whether this man or that was in office, so long as he carries out the will of farmers, and works for their best interests. It is comparatively unimportant whether this paper or that succeeds, so long as the ends sought are obtained.

As to THE KANSAS FARMER, we propose that it shall in the future, as in the past, be a farmers' paper. It will have no interest to subservise, no ends to attain save those that in our judgment will benefit farmers. We have not attempted to flatter farmers, nor do we propose to. If they want flattery, they can find those who are willing to give it. We have honest convictions, and on all proper occasions expect to express them. We have no fears as to the propriety of our course. We have no fears that a mere handful of enthusiasts, to call them by

no harsher terms, can say to the mass of intelligent farmers in this country, "You must take this paper or that, or you are not one of us."

Any amount of misrepresentation of the Editor of THE FARMER or any other paper will effect no good end, nor can we be swerved from our purpose of laboring for the good of farmers by any such cheap claptrap. We end as we began, with this word of caution to our readers: *Beware of the flatterer.*

### COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS.

From our exchanges we see that the farmers are taking hold of the matter of organization, and while but three or four counties have organized as yet, we see calls from fifteen or twenty other counties that indicate that farmers are alive to their interests, and before another month rolls around we will have an organization in thirty or more counties. These county organizations are essential to the success of the State Society, and of course the school district and township organizations are the basis of the county societies. Therefore, we hope that our farmers will not only organize the local clubs for its social and educational benefits, but will also organize the county societies, that they may make their political power felt.

In this connection we wish to say a word in regard to the club organization. There is a something in our natures that seeks a social relation with our fellow man. Farmers and farmers' wives are not peculiar in this respect. They need the social element as much as do the men and women of the towns, and we can see no reason why the Farmers' Club may not take the place of the church socials and festivals of the cities.

Farmers, talk this matter over and see if some plan cannot be devised to get your wives and daughters out to the club. If possible, make them a part of it, and we will guarantee that the clubs will be more successful and do more good.

### WATER.

It is simply astonishing that there should be so much ignorance among the people in regard to the simplest things in Nature, and it is no less remarkable that the scientist of yesterday had not made the discoveries that were only developed to-day.

This idea was suggested by a recent lecture, in this city, upon that very common article, "Water," by Gen. JOHN FRAZER, President of the State University, at Lawrence.

As the lecturer remarked, nearly every person thought that they knew water; and yet, before he had fairly commenced the subject, we felt that water, to us, was an "unknown tongue." We cannot attempt to give even a synopsis of the lecture. Very much of the effect was due to the inimitable style of the lecturer. The chief heads of the lecture were: Water as a solvent; its specific gravity under different circumstances; its vaporization; its contiguity; the Gulf Stream; the history of water, and the heroism of water. Of the two last, for want of time, the lecturer but briefly touched, but that touch was enough to convince the dullest that there was material enough in them for a half-dozen lectures.

We trust some fortuitous circumstance may make it possible for Gen. FRAZER to address a Leavenworth audience again, upon this or other scientific subject. As a speaker, he is fluent, animated, indeed we may say enthusiastic, upon any subject of his own selection; and the people need more light upon matters of science.

We have omitted to state that the lecture was under the auspices of the ladies of the Westminster Church, of this city; and we hope they will always show as good judgment in selecting a speaker.

### A NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

We have received a call numerously signed, for a Convention of the producers and consumers of the United States to meet at the Astor House, New York City, on the 6th day of May, 1873, to form a

Co-operative Association, in the interests both of producers and consumers, and to consider what can and should be done to reduce the cost of transportation by railroads and by water.

The Senate Committee on "Transportation Routes" has promised to meet with the Convention, and it is thought that measures will be put on foot that will benefit both the East and West.

### THE NEW U. S. LICENSE LAW.

The Topeka *Commonwealth* recently published a short article upon the above subject that is calculated to get some of its readers into trouble; and being enabled to speak "by the book," we desire to call attention to Form 11, it being a return for special tax, either liquors or tobacco:

Every person or firm liable to Special Tax must, on or before the 30th day of April of each year, or before commencing business, if such business is commenced subsequent to April 30th, file with the Collector or Deputy Collector a sworn return on this form, and pay to such officer the amount of the tax, when he will be furnished with a *Special-Tax Stamp*, which must be at all times conspicuously displayed in his or their place of business.

The penalty for not having the above stamp displayed at the place of business on the first day of May is to be a fine equal to the amount of the tax, but in no case to be less than ten dollars, and when the failure is through *wilful* neglect, to be double the amount of the tax. It is the duty of persons liable to this tax to go to the Collector and get the proper stamps on or before the 1st day of May; and papers will no doubt do many of their readers a favor to call attention to this as early as possible.

The error of the *Commonwealth* was in stating that it would be the duty of the Collector to call upon each one liable to the tax.

### COFFEY COUNTY FARMERS IN COUNCIL.

The farmers of Coffey county met in delegate convention at Burlington, on Saturday, April 19. The meeting was called to order by R. E. LaFetra. Job Throckmorton was elected temporary Chairman, and J. H. Noel, Secretary. A committee of one from each township was appointed on permanent organization, and a committee of five on Constitution and By-Laws. The following gentlemen were chosen as officers of the permanent organization: John J. Rullier, President; Thos. Arnold, Vice-President; R. E. LaFetra, Secretary; Chas. Stoelling, Treasurer; J. G. Shanbell, D. C. Spurgeon, and M. L. Barber, Directors.

Opinions against the free pass system, and against the present method of assessing railroad property, were freely offered.

Strong appeals were made by several farmers present for the organization of clubs and the co-operative movement, and farmers were urged to give the county and the agricultural papers a liberal support.

Resolutions were passed asking THE KANSAS FARMER to call attention to the Convention, and that the *Patriot* and *Commonwealth* be also requested to publish the proceedings.

The Constitution and resolutions adopted show that there are men of common sense and brains among the farmers of Coffey, and we regret that our space will not permit us to publish them. The preamble, after reciting the need of organization, stated that they would act in conformity to and in harmony with the State organization.

These local organizations are the entering wedges that, if rightly used, will place farmers in the position in this country that their numbers and intelligence entitles them to. The great danger will be that too many will want the movement to succeed without being willing to lend a hand.

Farmers, come out.

### THE PIGS.

We hear some complaint of the loss of young pigs this Spring. A part of this loss is probably due to their coming too early, but chiefly is due to insufficient attention and a want of proper food.

Until the little fellows get to be ten days or two weeks old, they are very susceptible to sudden



changes of weather, or exposure of any kind; and the pig-pen should be so arranged that this could be guarded against. Under certain circumstances the sow, if left to herself, will make these provisions for her young; but on most of the prairie farms she has but little chance to exercise this motherly instinct.

In the way of food, too, a great mistake is often made. Up to about three weeks of age, the pigs require little else, ordinarily, than the mother's milk; but from this time on they must be fed. We have found nothing that gave us so much satisfaction as an oatmeal gruel to start with, and later, oatmeal wet up with hot water or hot sweet milk. By the time they reach the sixth week, boiled oats, cooked corn meal, or both, make a most excellent feed.

It should be understood by farmers that oats make muscle, and corn makes fat; so that, if the object be to promote the greatest growth, they should be fed conjointly. After the growth has been obtained, and the object is to lay on the fat, oats are of little benefit, but here corn is king.

#### LOOK AHEAD.

We are led to believe, from close observation, that farmers are becoming more systematic, more business-like in their habits. Not that all farmers are guilty of this improvement by any means, but that most of our good farmers have felt the necessity of a system, and are gradually working up to what merchants call business habits.

This idea is particularly suggested by two little incidents: Not long since, in talking with a Jefferson county farmer, the conversation turned upon a small lot of cattle, mostly raised upon his farm and recently sold. We asked him how much he had made or lost on the lot. "I can tell you by referring to my book," he replied, thereupon producing a substantial pocket memorandum book. Having a curiosity to see how he kept his accounts, we found upon one page eleven two-year-old steers charged at so much per head, the gross weight of the lot being given, and the gross value, eighteen dollars per head, if we remember correctly. On the opposite page the steers are charged with sundry lots of corn, that the gentleman told us he had weighed in to his feeding-crib. The labor of feeding and watering, &c., was estimated at one-third the labor of a hired man at \$20 a month, and charged to the cattle. From this data we found that the farmer had realized about thirty-eight cents per bushel on the corn consumed.

The chief criticism that we made was that the record was kept with a pencil, and should have been entered in a book not as liable to be lost as is a pocket diary.

A feature of the above that we have omitted was that the cattle were weighed each month, the gentleman having scales upon his farm.

The other incident was in a crop of potatoes raised by a Johnson county farmer, and a very practical one too. The crop was some six or seven acres, and this gentleman had kept his account in a book similar to the other, but a portion of the account was in ink. He had all the labor of breaking, harrowing, laying off, seed, planting, digging, cultivating and marketing. The expense of burying we noticed had not been counted. The crop was sold this Spring at forty cents. The exact cost per bushel we have forgotten, but it was not far from twenty cents, as he figured it.

We do not cite these cases as being remarkable for the profits, but as we have stated, to show that some farmers are getting more systematic. We hope these examples will prove contagious. As the years go by these figures will prove of increasing value in more ways than one. This is a good time to commence farm book-keeping, and we hope many of our readers will make a start at it.

#### WASHING SHEEP.

The washing of wool on the sheep's back is a questionable practice. We well remember the

annual sheep-washings of our boyhood, and many a hard tussle have we had with the patriarchs of the flock, and every one who has washed sheep will readily understand that that means a ducking, too. Of late years this has gone out of practice, to a very considerable extent, and the judgment of most of the best flockmasters is against it. The chief objection is on the score of health to the sheep, and we think we might add, also, the health of those who engage in the washing; and the advantages of washing the wool on the sheep's back are questionable.

We think there is little doubt that the wool can be washed cleaner and easier in the fleece. The patent wringer, such as women use for their clothes, is a very serviceable implement in washing wool; and we commend their use to those who wash the fleeces. Some of the washing machines, likewise, answer an excellent purpose for this business, much better, indeed, than for washing clothes. If there is a single disadvantage in this later custom, we would like to hear it expressed. We can conceive of none.

#### SAVE THE PEACH TREES.

BY C. H. OUSLING.

Many old peach trees, that were lacking in vigor, this Spring appear to be dead. But if they are severely cut back—to mere stubs in fact—they may come out late in the season and form a new top. I have seen them without a leaf till June, but afterwards revive and make good trees. If one has plenty of trees, of course it may be best to weed out some of the oldest and most exhausted, and replace with young trees. According to my observation, peach trees of any vigor have come out all right. Where neglected, unpruned, or eaten up by borers, they are in a bad way. I would not attempt to save a tree that is nearly girdled by borers; better try again and give better care. Since there is no fruit, it is a good time to head back severely all peach trees, and let them form new heads.

What I said before about vigorous trees being more hardy, indicates the value of regular pruning. Trees regularly headed back will throw out strong shoots and are much better fitted to endure such a trying Winter as the past.

After all, I am of the opinion that it was the last wet Summer, rather than the cold Winter, that caused the trouble. The same cause that produced rotten fruit, made unhealthy wood, and in old trees very little of it. The same is true of grapevines. On thoroughly underdrained ground I apprehend it will be found that trees and vines have gone through without injury.

#### CHEESE FACTORIES.

It has been proved by indisputable evidence that as good cheese can be made from the prairie grass of Kansas as from that of any other portion of the country.

Miami county has two gentlemen engaged in the business of making cheese, and we can testify from repeated observations that the quality is fully up to the "New York Factory," or, indeed, any other make that we have ever examined.

Americus, in Lyon county, has a factory that is turning out cheese that will sell in any market. So, also, is Centralia. We speak of these three factories in particular, because we have seen their handiwork. There may be several others equally good. But we need at least one hundred more cheese factories in this State yet. The question is, how are we to obtain them? There are two ways certainly, perhaps more. Let a dozen or more farmers come together and count noses, or rather count cows. If any given neighborhood can furnish milk from three hundred cows or upwards, so that none of the milk will have to be hauled more than three miles to reach the factory, it will be no hard matter to get parties to put in vats, &c., and manufacture cheese upon the same terms that the New York and other factories do. These factories give

the parties that furnish the milk from eleven to thirteen cents per pound for the cheese.

Another, and when practicable, a better plan is, for a few farmers in a neighborhood to organize a stock company, hire a cheese-maker, and conduct the business themselves.

In order to further this object, we propose to offer our columns to parties who desire a factory erected in their neighborhood, or who desire the services of a practical cheese-maker.

In the first instance, it would not be worth while to make the experiment, unless the milk of at least three hundred cows can be pledged, so that it will not have to be carried a greater distance than above mentioned. Here is an opportunity for farmers to utilize the milk that is now wasted on so many farms.

#### FALE INTO LINE.

Farmers, the time has come when you must decide whether you are to make your influence felt in this nation, or not.

If we are to succeed, we must have the support of every thinking, working farmer in the land. The movement will prove abortive, if less than half the farmers are to carry it on their shoulders. It will take all to achieve a real success. You farmers who are still out of the ranks, who belong to no organization, should fall into line at once. Let us have a Club in every school district. Let us have an Association in every county, and we can then make our State Association of the greatest benefit, and accomplish results that will go far to place Agriculture upon a sure and safe foundation.

#### STOCK ITEMS.

A FARMER living seven miles west of Fulton, Miss., has a sow that had nineteen pigs at one farrowing, a short time since.

THE average weight of three Norman horses, owned in McLean county, Ill., is 1785 pounds. Thirteen yearling colts averaged 1210 pounds, and one two-year-old filly weighed 1540 pounds.

MR. R. G. HILL, of Elmore, Vt., lost, the past week, two of his best Cotswold sheep. This is no ordinary loss, as those sheep are worth to Mr. Hill \$100 each, as their lambs were already ordered at \$50 per head.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE.—Mr. H. B. Sherman, of Toledo, Ohio, has just imported from Scotland a fine three-year-old Clydesdale stallion. He is a dark steel-gray, with black legs, 16½ hands high, weighs 1,700 pounds, and cost £600. The horse is intended for Mr. Sherman's Spring Brook Stock Farm, and will be a decided acquisition to the heavy draft stock of that region.

DEATH OF AN OLD HORSE.—"Old Tom," a horse owned by Charles Cleminshaw, the noted soda water and cider manufacturer, of Troy, N. Y., died a few days since at the venerable age of thirty-four years. Twenty-four years ago Mr. Cleminshaw purchased him, and has used him to the delivery wagon ever since until recently, when he was withdrawn from active service and kindly cared for.—*Turf, Field & Farm.*

ENGLISH TROTTERS.—It would seem from a recent trotting match against time, which came off on the 26th inst., over the Brighton road, England, that our English cousins have not brought their trotting stock to anything like the perfection which characterizes American trotters. In the match referred to, Mr. Eli Elphick undertook, on a wager of 100 pounds, to trot his gray horse 16 miles in one hour to saddle, ridden by a boy weighing 81 pounds, which the horse failed to accomplish by 34 sec. On this side of the big pond, John Stewart, Trustee, Lady Fulton, Capt. McGowan and Mattie Howard have each trotted twenty miles within an hour, and there are quite a number of other American trotters now living that can do the same.—*Turf, Field & Farm.*

WOODBURN STUD FARM.—A friend, writing from Woodburn, says that the stock are all look-



ing well, and old Lexington is very vigorous this Spring. The foals are coming unusually strong and large, and the yearlings are looking well. Our correspondent thinks we made a grand mistake about Mr. Belmont's fillies being the best lot in America, as the man that looks after the young stock says his five can beat them, and leaves it to us when we see them. Mr. Belmont's are the finest we have seen, but we agree to give an impartial judgment when we go out to Woodburn. We are glad to hear the yearlings are so promising in the Blue Grass region. The more the better, as it is a guarantee of some one getting a good racer out of so many excellent youngsters.—*Turf, Field & Farm.*

#### DOUGLAS COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

[From the Lawrence Tribune.]

The regular monthly meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society was held Saturday forenoon in the Court House.

In the absence of the President, W. L. G. Soule was called to the chair, and N. P. Deming acted as Secretary pro tem.

Mr. Coleman, the delegate of the Society to the Farmers' Convention, made the following report.

MR. PRESIDENT: Having been selected a delegate from your body to attend the State Farmers' Convention held at Topeka on the 26th ult., in accordance with your instructions I attended the Convention, and beg leave to submit the following report:

There were two hundred delegates present, representing almost every portion of the State, all of whom seemed to have but one object in view—that of protection of the farmer against the encroachments of monopolies. The greatest unity of feeling prevailed. A platform was adopted which, in my opinion, was sufficiently broad for our Horticultural Society to stand upon. I gave it my most hearty support, believing you would endorse my action. The subject of Horticulture was not mentioned. Respectfully submitted,

E. A. COLEMAN.

The report was unanimously adopted, and on motion, Mr. Coleman's expenses to Topeka were defrayed.

Mr. Deming, Chairman of the Committee on Grapes, reported the Concord all right; the Dracut Ambers did not fare so well; Hartford Prolifics, Isabellas and Crevelings were killed; the Norton Virginia was somewhat injured. This report is based upon observations made on Orchard Hill.

Mr. Soule reported that in his neighborhood the Concord is all right; the Dracut Ambers the same, and the Jonas, Isabellas, Delawares, Marthas and Ives Seedlings, injured.

Mr. Bell said his Concord, Isabellas and Dracut Ambers were in good condition, while the Crevelings were injured.

Mr. Coleman said the Lawton blackberries were three-fourths killed, and his Kittatinnes about half killed.

Messrs. Blackman, Pierson and Coleman were selected as a committee to name the fruit brought to the meeting. Mr. Coleman brought specimens of the following apples: Limber Twig, Kansas Keeper, Yellow Bellflower, Missouri Pippin, Pennsylvania Black, Winesap, White Winter Pearmain and Gilpin, all of which were pronounced in good condition.

On motion, the Society adjourned.

#### Our Correspondents.

What kind of a Plow?—W. H. N. writes: "I wish to know through your columns, what is the best plow for breaking rolling prairie that has considerable flinty gravel. The common steel breaking plow has to have the shear renewed and sharpened so often that it makes it very expensive. Will the cast iron side hill plow, with a colter point such as we used in the East, answer the purpose?"

We see no reason why the cast iron plow will not do as well here as in the East. Of course, on general principles, the steel plow is much the best, but for the kind of soil spoken of, which, by the way, we think is a ferruginous gravel instead of

a flint, or at least we have seen considerable of the former in the section spoken of. (Pottawatomie county.) If W. H. N. desires to try the side hill or reversible plow, it can be obtained in this city; price, \$28. The kind kept here is the Holbrook, of Boston, Mass.

Soldiers' Claim Agent.—J. J. B. writes: "I want to know if there is a general agent appointed to attend to soldiers' land claims. If so, what is his name and address? If not, must the soldier pay the same fee that other homesteaders do? How far southwest must we go in order to get a good claim?"

There is no agent appointed, and soldiers must pay the same homestead fee as any one else. In pre-empting railroad lands, they can get 160 acres where others can get but 80 acres. Barbour probably offers the best inducements to homesteaders of any of the counties of the southwest.

Mesquit Timber.—M. AMRINE writes: "I have never heard the Mesquit timber spoken of as adapted to Kansas. It grows abundantly in Northern Texas, and is much esteemed. It is very hardy there, spreads rapidly, is equal to hickory for firewood, and makes an excellent charcoal. Growing it looks something like a peach tree, and the seed is a bean, like the locust. Cattle feed upon the beans, and in this way it spreads very fast."

We know nothing personally about this timber, but those of our readers having friends in Northern Texas might do a good thing by having some of the seed sent up here for trial.

Allantus Trees.—Peach Creek says: "A writer from Bosland says Allantus trees two years old are alive, &c. Here, my Allantus trees one year old are killed half way down. Box elder, ash and other trees are not hurt. Peach trees one year old are from three to four and one-half feet high. Fall wheat looks well generally. A large breadth of Spring wheat has been sown."

Cooley's Early Field Corn.—DUTTON writes from Jefferson county: "I planted Cooley's Early Field Corn June 15th, and gave it two good plowings one way. Began picking it to hogs some time in August. September 16th poked a wagon load, shelled and took it to the Topeka mill, and on the 17th exhibited the meal and the corn at the State Fair, just ninety-three days from the time of planting. The yield was about fifty bushels per acre. I think it a valuable addition to our corn crop. I hope to hear from others who have tried it."

A German Edition.—WM. BREYMAN asks: "Please let us know if THE FARMER is printed in German. If it is, I can send you quite a number of subscribers."

We have never as yet printed a German edition although frequently requested to do so. It would require some twelve or fifteen hundred subscribers to justify us in it, and we have never been satisfied that they could be obtained. What do our German farmers think about it?

Easter Sunday.—A correspondent asks the rule governing Easter Sunday: Easter is the first Sunday after the 14th day of the calendar moon, which happens on or next after the 21st of March, according to rules laid down in the construction of the calendar. If the 14th happens on Sunday Easter occurs on the following Sunday.

## OUR CORNER

Sales of Shorthorns.—Elsewhere will be found the advertisements of two noted herds of Shorthorn cattle, to be sold soon at auction. One, the Forest Hill Herd, owned by J. H. SPEARS & SONS, Tallula, Ill., to be sold Wednesday, June 11th, consisting of sixty head—bulls, cows and heifers—and all of fashionable strains of blood. The other—the herd of Mrs. E. BYRAM, of Abingdon, Ill., to be sold Wednesday, May 28th, consisting of fifty cows and heifers, and fifteen bulls. In this herd are some of the finest animals in this country. Mrs. BYRAM states that the sale will positively come off on that day. See the advertisements.

Personal.—We were recently favored with a call by Dr. CHAS. REYNOLDS, Chaplain of Fort Riley, and one of the Regents of the State Agricultural College. The Doctor has been suffering for several weeks with keratitis, or inflammation of the cornea, and was only able to attend the last meeting of the Regents by having an attendant to lead him.

The Doctor is one of the most enthusiastic lovers of Agriculture; and his views and ideas, we are glad to say, are always practical, and abound with common sense. He has been quite a voluminous writer upon rural affairs; and his lectures upon "Ancient Agriculture," at the College, always draw large audiences.

Plata Talk to Farmers.—JOSIAH COPLEY, of Jefferson county, contributes an article, under the above head, in this issue. Mr. COPLEY is not only an old farmer, but an educated, talented, far-seeing gentleman. He is the author of "Kansas in its relations to Colorado," which first appeared in the Lawrence Journal, and was afterwards published in pamphlet form, and has, we may say, almost a national reputation. He has recently been appointed as a Regent of the Agricultural College, and we trust our columns may often be illuminated by his writings. We commend the present article to the careful consideration of our readers.

Fashion.—We trust that every true-hearted woman that reads THE FARMER, will read the earnest words of "Hoosier Girl," in this issue. They are honest words, fitly spoken, and are worthy to be embalmed in the hearts of our countrywomen. As she intimates, it is a question whether the words of our Saviour to His disciples, "And the poor have the Gospel preached unto them," are literally true, in this land of Gospel liberty and privileges. Christian women—and men, too, for that matter—think of this. Are you, by your ostentatious style of dress, debarring your fellow man and woman from the sanctuary?

Badly Damaged.—Some friend—the Secretary, we presume—sent us a report of a meeting of the Springhill Farmers' Club, that contained just such matter as we desire to publish; but, unfortunately, a careless boy upset a bottle of ink, deluging this and two or three other communications, so that we can only make out the name of the Club. We had already examined the article in question, and had intended to write a personal letter to the Secretary. He will, therefore, understand why we did not publish the article; and we hope he will write again, at his earliest convenience.

A Neighborhood Matter.—We don't often mix up with neighborhood matters; but from our exchanges we learn that an effort is being made to remove JUSTIN HILLYER from the postoffice at Grasshopper Falls.

We hope this will not be done. Mr. HILLYER has held the office for some time, and a more faithful or efficient officer we never knew. He has done his whole duty, has given satisfaction to the delivery, and it would be almost an outrage to remove him and put in a man that had not been tried, when no cause for his removal can be given.

Belle Plaine.—Will our Belle Plaine correspondent, C. D. B., excuse us if we omit his communication? The kind words which he sends are fully appreciated; but some of our readers might think we were getting "vain-glorious," did we publish such laudations of THE FARMER. Please give us practical facts for publication; and if a word of praise is deemed necessary, write in a private note. Will C. D. B. take this in the spirit in which it is written?

To Point a Moral, &c.—Friend SPONABLE has a communication elsewhere. With it he sends a moral, that we commend to the attention of farmers; and we take it into "Our Corner," to give it greater prominence. It reads as follows: "Don't buy dry goods on credit and expect to pay for them by selling rags to the paper-maker." That, in our judgment, is concentrated wisdom.

#### BOOKS AND PAPERS.

The Democratic Standard, Lawrence, Kansas. The Standard has long been recognized as one of the best Weeklies in the State. With commendable good sense its editors have paid a good deal of attention to rural matters, and it deserves, as it no doubt receives, the cordial support of the farmers of Douglas county. It has recently commenced the publication of an evening daily.

Vox Populi, Lawrence, Kansas. A new venture, and we hope a successful one. The "Voice of the People," if not the "voice of God," is the law of the land, and it should give forth no uncertain sound. Mr. BRONSON, we understand, is the editor and proprietor of this little sheet, and it is started specifically in the interest of the farmer. Success to it.

#### Our Boys and Girls.

##### AN APPEAL TO WOMAN.

BY "HOOSIER GIRL."

DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS: "Absence makes the heart grow fonder." And so, I come back again, after being so long away; and it seemeth good to me. I have been looking around me lately, and the world never before has looked so vain, and so wrapped up in self, as at the present time. Right in this city of fashion and plenty, are those who are even suffering for want of proper food and clothing. The churches are made a place for the display of wealth, and the Gospel is almost withheld from the poor.

Of course, they are not denied admittance; but they are not made to feel at home. And by-and-by



they drop out, one by one, so that their departure is hardly noticed; and those who are a power in the church silently rejoice. And there are few who care to go, and stand the looks of the fortunate.

So there is an enmity bred between the two classes. The poorer become crusty and sour; the rich, proud and selfish. Instead of having a common interest, they work in opposition; and the effect is anything but desirable.

Suppose two girls, brought up and educated together. They marry into different stations, and the everlasting vows are broken. One goes to a life where everything is gratifying to the taste, and is surrounded by equals; and her very existence moves on without a thought of the morrow. The other goes to a life of toil and hardship. The dreams and romances of youth are all stitched in with the patches of the trowers of the little ones. Her thoughts are all occupied in wondering how they will get through the coming Winter, and how she can make a palatable meal out of the coarse and scanty food provided. She grows prematurely old. Her husband wonders why women change so in a few years. And this is but a repetition of hundreds of cases.

And, what makes the difference? Why does not one woman of taste and education draw around her the same circle as the other?

I ascribe it to fashion. The poor man's wife can not, as a matter of course, spend as much time and money on her dress, as the rich one; so she feels awkward and out of place, when she goes among persons of means. So likewise with the other lady. She does not feel so much at ease introducing her friends to a lady who is shabbily dressed, that is, not in accordance with her guests—though her dress may be in good taste, and scrupulously neat.

Now, if our women had stronger minds, and were not so easily blown about by every whim of fashion, this might be different; but every one seeks to be as good as his neighbor, no matter whether their means justify it or not. All honor to every woman or girl who, having means, consents to dress in a sensible manner. I think if a body of influential women would unite, and adopt some simple, convenient style of dress, and get up a national association, after the manner of the Patrons of Husbandry, something might be done. I think there are hundreds who would be willing to join something like this, and escape the never wearying changes that fashion brings.

Unless something like this could be done, I do not see much chance for a reform in dress, for these reasons: 1st. There is need of persons of leisure and influence to start it. 2d. It is necessary that there should be a strong organization throughout the country, in order to make itself known and felt. 3d. Another reason is, that there are few who would be willing to brave public opinion alone; so that it would be a benefit to them in that respect.

Dear Sisters, I appeal to you every one. Let us do something. If my plan is not a feasible one, start another that is. Only let the crisis come. We are sick and tired of this slavery, which narrows our minds, dwarfs our best impulses, and makes us cold and selfish; takes the time that we might spend in improving intellect and soul.

O! help us, some one. Do I appeal in vain?  
Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas.

## THE APIARY.

NOAH CAMERON, Editor.

### INTRODUCTORY.

DEAR READER: In taking charge of this Department, we shall hope to have the assistance of practical apiarians. Let us compare notes and experiences, for in that way we believe the greatest progress can be made in apicultural science.

### DYSENTERY

Has made such great havoc among bees during the last two Winters, that the subject is exciting

universal attention among bee-keepers; but as yet there appears to be but little light on the subject, nearly every one having a theory of his own in regard to cause and effect. As the disease is contracted during the winter months, it appears evident that it is owing chiefly to climatic influences; but just what those influences are, is not so easily determined. That many stocks of bees winter safely and healthily, in an apiary where they are all treated alike, while many others are diseased and die, seems in a measure to disprove this theory; but when we consider that bees generate heat according to the size of the swarm, we can readily see that climatic influences, dampness or humidity of atmosphere, may be counteracted by a large swarm, when a weak one would suffer. But the fact is (which is not very consoling), that it is not yet known to a certainty, either the cause or the preventative. Our leading apiarians—those that have set themselves up as teachers, and have talked very learnedly on this subject—have lost bees last Winter. Many of those that knew the least about it were able to tell us the most. But their fine-spun theories are pretty much exploded, in view of the havoc from this malady last Winter.

One bee-keeper, writing in a late number of the *Bee Journal*, in despair on this question, offers \$100 for a remedy.

We have always held that dampness, or humidity of the atmosphere, was the primary cause. Many claim that it is from unwholesome food; which seems to be, in our opinion, more of a secondary cause, as good, wholesome food becomes unhealthy from the first cause suggested. Bees are supposed sometimes to store unhealthy food, such as juices of fruit, many times gathered from decayed fruit; and many suppose that honey-dew is unhealthy. It must be borne in mind that success in wintering, even for a term of years, does not augur continued success. Many who have been loud in their exultation over their success, while others' bees were swept off by the dysentery, have finally come to grief and had their mouths closed.

Is it not really provoking, after one has published to the world a sure plan of wintering, to find in the Spring that half of his own bees have gone up? We will not attempt to tell how many knowing ones are in that fix just now.

### VALUE OF OLD COMBS.

As there has been a large loss of bees here in Kansas last Winter and this Spring, it is a matter of importance to utilize the combs of colonies that have died. All such combs, that are good, should be preserved, and used as early in the season as possible for making new swarms, which can generally be done more than a month earlier than bees naturally swarm. Quinby estimates the value of one pound of comb as equal to thirty pounds of honey; and it is calculated that an ordinary hive contains from one to two pounds. Any one can readily estimate the value of a hive full of good comb. We consider it worth fully as much as a swarm of bees.

To make a swarm with a hive of comb, take from a strong colony the queen and a few bees, and put them in the hive with the comb, and place that on the stand of the strong stock, moving the other away; and if there is no honey in the comb, and no flowers, feed them till such time as they can gather.

### FEEDING BEES.

All stocks that have not got a sufficient supply of honey should be fed regularly, so as to keep breeding rapidly. When it is borne in mind that the life of a bee (except during the winter months) is scarcely over four weeks, the necessity of the rapid production of brood will be recognized. One or two weeks' cessation will work a serious damage to a good colony, and bees will always restrict breeding as the honey fails.

### CLEANING HIVES.

All hives should be examined once or twice during the Spring months, to see the condition of the

bees and to clean out any accumulation of old comb, moth cocoons, or any other obstruction that may be in the way of the easy transfer of the frames, or that may endanger the safety of the bees.

### BUILDING UP WEAK STOCKS.

This can be done after the weather gets sufficiently warm, by transferring to the weak stocks occasionally a frame of sealed brood from a strong stock. Stocks can be equalized in this way in a very short time, so that the weakest will be as good as the best.

Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas.



### 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.

#### Calculi.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a mare, eleven years old, that has been sick three years. She does not void her wind sometimes for several days in succession; then she gets poor and feeble. The hair of her mane and tail pulls out pretty freely. In working, whenever she steps she holds her head down, and looks around to her right side. When I take her out of the stable she stops and stretches, extending her right leg the farthest. Her bowels are very loose; urine very scant and thick, sometimes very yellow, at other times a dull muddy yellow. She rolls a good deal, and seems weak in the back. She also has a humor on her withers, and when she can get to a post will rub her wither until they are raw. She has partially lost her hearing and the sight of her left eye, although the latter looks as well as it ever did. She eats heartily, but does not thrive. When she takes her bad spells I drench her with tincture of cantharides, one-fourth of an ounce at a dose. She is a No. 1 mare.

If you can tell me the disease, and the cure, you will confer a great favor upon

Yours, truly, J. S. LEWIS.

ANSWER.—Calculi, or stone in the kidneys, is the name of the disease. Don't give her another dose of cantharides, or any other diuretic medicine; but in their stead give occasionally thirty or forty drops of muriatic acid in a bucket of cold water, to drink. Although little can be accomplished by medicines in the way of a cure, much can be done to soothe the parts by soft and soothing feed and drink, such as steamed or boiled feed, flaxseed tea, with plenty of cold water. The more fluids that go into the body, the less irritation there will be of the bladder and kidneys. When she takes one of her bad spells, give her twenty five drops of the tincture of aconite root in a pint of cold water, once in four hours, until four doses have been given.

#### Garget.

EDITOR FARMER: Will you please inform me what treatment to adopt for the cure of garget, or caked bag, in a mare? I weaned her colt last Summer, and in about six weeks after she was sick with the milk fever. Since that time she has been very lank and poor, but always willing to work; but soon tiring. Her left bag has been caking ever since. Now it is as large as two fists, and the milk vein along the left side has swollen about eight inches long and nearly as thick as a broom-handle. I have tried various remedies, without success. She is about twelve years old.

Yours, truly, A. D. D.



**ANSWER.**—If there is any undue heat in the bag, reduce it by bathing several times a day with the tincture of arnica, one ounce; water, one ounce; mix. When free from fever, apply the following liniment twice a day: Oil of origanum, one ounce; oil of spike, one ounce; alcohol, one ounce; oil of saffras, one ounce; sweet oil, one ounce; aqua ammonia, one ounce. Mix, and shake well before using. I would like to know if the mare had the influenza (epizootic) last season. If so, she will need some good tonic medicine—say, gentian, two drachms; sulphate of iron, two drachms; to be given twice a day, mixed with cut feed. If she will not eat it, put it in a pint of water and drench her. This should be given daily for ten days or two weeks.

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**Sprain.**

**EDITOR FARMER:** I have a mare that got her hock joint hurt, by breaking through the ice in January last. She was very lame for some time afterwards. I rubbed the joint frequently with gargling oil and mustang liniment. The lameness has disappeared, but the joint is enlarged, which makes it an eye-sore.

I have another mare that got lame in her fore leg about a month ago, and she continues to get worse. The blacksmith says the shoes are all right, but he thinks the trouble is in the shoulder.

A prescription, with directions to cure one or both, will be thankfully received, by  
Yours, &c., M. BROWN.

**ANSWER.**—Generally an injury in the hock is past recovery. Upon any other part of the horse the same injury may be treated with success. If there is no undue heat in the joint, a few applications of the biniodide of mercury may make it all right. It should be used once a day for four or five days. Twelve hours after the last application, wash off the part, and apply a little fresh lard. Tie up the mare's head one hour after each application. It is prepared as follows: Take biniodide of mercury, two drachms; lard, one ounce; mix.

In the last case you are too indefinite in your description of the symptoms. You can easily tell whether it is in the foot or the shoulder. Lay up a rail or stick of any kind a foot from the ground, and lead her over it. If it is in the foot she will double up her leg naturally, and step over it; if in the shoulder, she will carry her leg out to the side, and drag it over.

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**Rheumatism.**

**EDITOR FARMER:** I have a horse that I value very highly. He has a lameness that completely puzzles me. The first I noticed of his lameness was last Fall. Then he limped a little when he trotted, but it could not be noticed when he walked or galloped. Along in the Winter I was teaming, and I noticed that when he was starting he rested his foot on the point of the hoof. It was his right hind foot. I thought it did not amount to much, so I worked him all Winter, and he took some pretty hard journeys.

While riding him one day this Spring, I noticed that he was lame in the left fore foot, and shortly after he was limping on his right fore foot. I examined every foot, and thought they looked a little narrow; otherwise, I could see nothing wrong. I have been told by several persons, who pretend to know, that he is not hoof-bound. Of late he sometimes limps very much; at other times, scarcely any. Last evening I rode him about ten miles, and this morning I noticed that he was lame in his left hind foot or leg, standing on his toe, as he had done on the right hind foot. He is now running loose, and seems to be badly crippled. I forgot to say that when I went into the stable this morning he would occasionally jerk his left hind leg very suddenly, which was the last foot lamed.

I had a friend to examine him this morning, and he pronounced it rheumatism; but I do not like to doctor, unless I have the opinion of some better

authority. Consequently, I submit it to you.

Yours, &c., W. THOMAS.

**ANSWER.**—I think your friend is right about it. It is rheumatism. Give drachm doses of the powdered meadow saffron seeds twice in the day, and occasional doses of sixty drops of sulphuric acid in a half bucket of cold water. It would be well to give two doses of the tincture of aconite root, four hours apart, twenty-five drops at a dose, before giving the other medicine.

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**Not Hydrophobia.**

**EDITOR FARMER:** Can you tell me what is the matter with my cattle? I have had two cows die within forty-eight hours; also, three calves. They slobber at the mouths, run around wildly, and finally fall down and die. I opened one of the cows. In taking off the hide, a yellowish watery substance runs from the knife. On examining the lights, I find all through the little tubes pieces of dry fodder and hay. Clotted blood inhabits the throat, very black in some that have died.

Is there any cure? They take sick almost when comparatively well—don't give any notice. Can hydrophobia exist, when nothing has been round in the shape of mad dogs?

Yours, truly, W. R. SHELPEY.

**ANSWER.**—If your cattle have been fed with hogs, I am inclined to think that is the cause of the trouble. Your description is too indefinite for me to determine what the disease is. It is not hydrophobia, however.

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**Spavin.**

**EDITOR FARMER:** I have a mare taken lame in one of her hind legs, about three weeks ago. The leg is not swollen, and there is no scratch or bruise that I can find. When first put at work, she limps very bad, but soon gets over it unless driven fast. It seems to hurt her more in backing, or going up hill. She is heavy with foal. Please tell me what to do for it.

Yours, &c., A. L. HARRIS.

**ANSWER.**—The lameness is caused by a spavin. She may be relieved, if you can give her perfect rest, by the application of the biniodide of mercury ointment. See this number of THE FARMER, under the head of "Ringbone," for its preparation and application.

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**Ringbone.**

**EDITOR FARMER:** Please inform me how to cure a ringbone? I have a mare that has a ringbone on her right hind foot. I have been keeping a bar of lead around the ankle, just above the ringbone, for about two months, but it has done no good. It makes her quite lame. A cure for it will be thankfully received, by

A SUBSCRIBER.

**ANSWER.**—If fully established, a cure is doubtful. If just coming, the biniodide of mercury and perfect rest for three months, may remove the lameness. Take biniodide of mercury, two drachms; lard, an ounce; mix. Apply once a day for ten days, rubbing it in well each time; after which, wash the part and apply a little fresh lard. Tie the mare's head up for one hour after each application. The hair should be shaved close over the swelling.

There will be no use in treating it, except you relieve her from all work.

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**Cough.**

**EDITOR FARMER:** My hogs have been for several weeks troubled with a dry hacking cough. They do not eat heartily, and occasionally become lame in one or other of their legs.

Also, what is good for a collar boil, that breaks out on a horse's shoulder—to cure and work them through hot weather? Please prescribe, and oblige  
Respectfully, yours, E. F. B.

**ANSWER.**—Give the hogs a liberal allowance of gruel, made with powdered elm; and give a teaspoonful of balsam of copaiba every night. Keep them comfortably warm.

Use friar's balsam on the collar boil. It is made

as follows: Take gum benzoin, three ounces; balsam tolu, one and a half ounces; gum styrax and myrrh, of each one ounce; aloes, one and one-half ounce; alcohol, four pints. Macerate for fourteen days, and pour off for use. You may make a less quantity, in the same proportion.

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**SUFFOLK SWINE.**

The Committee on Suffolks made the following report to the late National Swine-Breeders' Convention, at Indianapolis:

Mr. Sidney says Yorkshire stands in the first rank as a pig-breeding county, possessing the largest white breed in England, as well as an excellent medium and small breed, all white—the last of which, transplanted into the south, has figured and won prizes under the names of divers noblemen and gentlemen, and in more than one county. The Yorkshires are allied with the Cumberland breeds, and have been so much intermixed that, with the exception of the very largest breeds, it is difficult to tell where the Cumberland begins and where the Yorkshire ends. It will be enough to say, for the present, that the modern Manchester boar, the improved Suffolk, the improved Middlesex, the Coleshill, and the Prince Albert or Windsor, were all founded on Yorkshire-Cumberland stock, and some of them are merely pure Yorkshires transplanted and re-christened.

Speaking of pigs kept in the dairy district of Cheshire, he says: "White pigs have not found favor with the dairymen of Cheshire, and the white ones most used are Manchester boars, another name for the Yorkshire-Cumberland breed." He says in another place, and all the authors who have followed him, down to the latest published work on the subject, occupy space in describing various county pigs, which have long ceased to possess, if they ever possessed, any merit worthy the attention of the breeder. Thus the Norfolk, the Suffolk, the Bedford, the Cheshire, have each separate notice—not one of which, except the Suffolk, is worthy of cultivation; and the Suffolk is only another name for a small Yorkshire pig.

**Characteristics.**—Head small, very short; cheeks prominent and full, face dished; snout small and very short; jowl fine; ears short, small, thin, upright, soft, silky; neck very short and thick, the head appearing almost as if set on front of shoulders, no arching of crest; chest wide and deep, elbows standing out; brisket wide, but not deep; shoulders thick, rather upright, rounding outward from top to elbow; crops wide and full. Sides and flanks long, ribs well arched out from back, good length between shoulders and hams; flank well filled out, and coming well down at ham; back broad, level and straight from crest to tail; hams wide and full, well rounded out; twist very wide and full all the way down; legs small and very short, standing wide apart, in sows just keeping the belly from the ground; bone fine, feet small, hoofs rather spreading; tail small, long and tapering; skin thin, of a pinkish shade, free from color; hair fine, silky, not too thick; color of hair, a pale yellowish white, perfectly free from spots or other size, small to medium.

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**DRIVING A HEN.**

[From the Danbury News.]

When a woman has a hen to drive into the coop, she takes hold of her hoops with both hands and shakes them quietly towards the delinquent, and says: "Shew, there!" The hen takes one look at the object to convince herself that it's a woman, and then stalks majestically into the coop in perfect disgust of the sex. A man don't do that way. He goes out of doors, and says: "It is singular nobody in this house can drive a hen but myself," and, picking up a stick of wood he hurls it at the offending biped, and observes, "Get in there, you thief." The hen immediately loses her reason, and dashes to the opposite end of the yard. The man straightway dashes after her. She comes back



again, with her head down, her wings out, and followed by an assortment of stove-wood, fruit-cans and coal-clinkers, with a much-puffing and very mad man in the rear. Then she skims up on the stoop, and under the barn, and over a fence or two, and around the house, and back again to the coop, all the while talking as only an excited hen can talk, and all the while followed by things convenient for handling, and by a man whose coat is on the sawbuck, and whose hat is on the ground, and whose perspiration and profanity appear to have no limit. By this time the other hens have come out to have a hand in the debate and help dodge the missiles; and then the man says every hen on the place shall be sold in the morning, and puts on his things and goes down the street, and the woman dons her hoops, and has every one of those hens housed and contented in two minutes, and the only sound heard on the premises is the hammering by the eldest boy as he mends the broken pickets.

**FARMERS AND THE CREDIT SYSTEM.**  
[From the Lawrence Journal.]

The key of success with our farmers in their efforts to procure groceries, dry goods, hardware, agricultural implements and other things at reduced rates, is the principle of dealing for cash. It may be set down as a universal rule, admitting of no exceptions whatever, that whoever accepts credit must pay for it. And not only must he pay for the credit he himself gets, but must also pay for the credit that other people get. Every business must live out of those who do pay, and the dealer who sells upon credit must charge enough to cover the losses he is sure to encounter from bad customers. How large an account this is, the books of any dealer who does a credit business will only too surely tell.

The man who gets money upon credit must pay for it in the shape of interest. And there is nothing that eats like interest. There is no form of industry that can compare with the tireless, incessant accumulations of money at interest. The labor of hand and brain must stop for food, for rest, for sleep, for Sunday, for sickness, for death. But interest never gets tired or hungry, never sleeps or goes to church, never gets sick and never dies. It is like the inextinguishable powers of nature, that work on and work ever. If the farmer gets money on credit he must pay for it.

**"WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."**

"A little nonsense, now and then,  
is relished by the wisest men."

A true American is too proud to beg and too honest to steal. He gets trusted.

A CLERGYMAN said the other day that modern young ladies were not the daughters of Shem and Ham, but the daughters of Hem and Sham.

X is just now the most fashionable letter of the alphabet, and one particularly affected by members of Congress, as an honorary prefix to their names.

A MINNESOTA youth struck his horse with a gun to make him go. The horse, the gun and three fingers went off so quickly that nobody feels quite competent to say which started first.

TRYING to do business without advertising, is like winking at a pretty girl through a pair of green goggles. You may know what you are doing, but nobody else does.

"I'm so thirsty," said a boy at work in the corn-field. "Well, work away," said his industrious father, "you know the prophet says, 'Hoe every one that thirsteth.'"

SWIFT said the reason a certain university was a learned place was that most persons took some learning there, and few brought any away with them; so it accumulated.

A MAN in Buffalo fell into a lager beer vat the other day and was drowned. He drank as hard as he could to save himself, and would have succeeded had he not been choked by a floating cork.

A YOUNG man asked a young lady her age, and she replied: "6 times 7 and 7 times 3 added to my age will exceed 6 times 9 and 4, as double my

age exceeds 20." The young man said he thought she looked much older.

WE have often looked for a sentence that would clearly explain it. A Western paper kindly supplies the want in this beautiful simile: "You might as well attempt to shampoo an elephant with a thimbleful of soapuds as to attempt to do business and ignore advertising."

A PAPER recently alluded to a man as a "battle-scarred veteran." The compositor was so agitated when the editor made him correct it, that he changed it to "bottle-scarred" veteran. And still the veteran in question was not satisfied.

A MISSOURI woman said she gave a railroad conductor a ten-dollar bill. He said it was a two. She insisted, he persisted. She took out a revolver and snapped it; and he gave her the eight dollars balance, not wishing to have a dispute with a lady.

A BRIGHT little boy, hearing his father say that a man ought to stick to his business, emptied a bottle of mucilage in the old gentleman's office chair. The old man says he has not been stuck so badly since 1857, and rewarded his offspring by taking him on a whaling trip to the back cellar.

[From the Danbury News.]

THE frost has penetrated the ground deeper this Winter than it has for thirty years.—Exchange.  
For breadth, depth and general massiveness of appearance, this is the most successful lie we ever heard, and we have been to Washington twice.

A HAWLEYVILLE subscriber writes that he has concluded to stop his paper on the expiration of the term; but, desiring to know when the Shepaug trains arrive, he renews. There's nothing like having an object in this life.

IT is unsafe to eat between meals. A horse on White street, Monday, partook of a buffalo robe in a neighboring sleigh, and had he suffered one-half the distress of conscience he did of stomach, he would have blown out his brains with a bow and arrow.

SUPPOSE a man owns a skiff; he fastens the skiff to the shore with a rope made of straw; along comes a cow; cow gets into the boat, turns round, and eats the rope; the skiff, thus let loose, with the cow on board, starts down stream, and on its passage is upset; the cow is drowned. Now, has the man that owns the cow got to pay for the boat, or the man that owns the boat got to pay for the cow?

"TOMMY, my son, what are you going to do with that club?" "Send it to the editor, of course." "But what are you going to send it to the editor for?" "Cause, he says if anybody will send him a club he will send them a copy of his paper." The mother came pretty near fainting, but retained consciousness enough to ask, "But, Tommy dear, what do you suppose he wants with a club?" "Well, I don't know," replied the hopeful urchin, "unless it's to knock down subscribers that don't pay for their paper!"

A PAPER in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, contains a description of a ball, from which we learn that "Miss Kate Smith was the *esprit du corps* of the evening." The writer hardly does Miss Smith justice. He might very truly have added that her dancing was characterized by an exquisite *sine qua non*, and that she attacked the supper with a restless *saute qui peut* which made every other lady in the room seem *en passant*. Few women in society, we are sure, have that air of *de gustibus non est disputandum* which is Miss Smith's chief charm; and that man must be wholly lost to a sense of *de trop* who can observe the *mise en scene* of her manner without a glow of admiration rarely felt in this day of *mal de tete* civilization.

**MARKET REPORTS.**

CORRECTED TO APRIL 25TH, 1873.

APPLES—In good supply at \$1.25@1.50 per bushel from the stores, and \$1.00@1.25 wholesale.  
APPLES, DRIED—7c@10c per pound.  
BEAN—Per sack, 75c. BUTTER—Per pound, 25@30c.  
BACON—Per pound, 7½c@10c.  
BEANS, DRIED—Per bushel, \$1.00@1.25.  
CHEESE, FACTORY—Per pound, 14½c@16c. Country made, 11c@13c.  
CASTOR BEANS—Per bushel, \$2.00.  
CORN—In full supply at 22c@26c.  
EGGS—Per dozen, wholesale, 10c.  
FEATHERS—Prime live geese per pound, 60c@75c.  
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs, \$3.75, \$5.00 and \$5.25.  
HIDES—Dry flint, 90c@1½c.  
HAY—Prairie per ton, \$5.00@7.00.  
POTATOES—Peachblow, 25c per bushel; Early Rose, 40c.  
POULTRY—All kinds plenty and prices dull. We quote

chickens, dressed, at \$2.00@2.50 per dozen. Turkeys, dressed, 10c@12½c per pound.

SEEDS, WHOLESALE—  
CLOVER—Per bushel, \$6.00; Timothy, \$3.85; Kentucky Blue Grass, \$1.75@2.00; Orchard Grass, \$3.00; Red Top, \$2.50; Millet, \$1.25; Hungarian, \$1.25; Osage Orange Seed, \$10.00; Rye, 75c; Barley Spring, 80c; Balfly, Fall, \$1.00. Onion Sets, \$3.00 per bushel.

CATTLE—The prices of the past two weeks remain firm. The following from the *Republican* will probably give a better idea of the St. Louis market than anything we can write:  
CHOICE GRADING STEERS—These were in light supply and firm at \$6.50@7.

CHOICE NATIVE BLOOD STOCK—In this description we include smooth, well-formed steers of 1,200 to 1,400 lbs average. These were in scarce supply, and under a good shipping demand. Prices were firmer at \$5.75@6.12½.

GOOD TO PRIME STEERS—This description includes smooth, well-fatted and well-formed stock, from three to six years old, of 1,200 to 1,350 lbs average. These were in fair supply, and a good business was again transacted at \$5.12½@5.25.

COWS AND HEIFERS—Good to choice lots of 900 to 1,000 lbs average were in fair request at \$3.50@4, while rough lean lots of 600 to 900 lbs average were firm at \$3.50@3.8.

MEDIUM TO FAIR, BUTCHERS' STOCK—This description includes rough, fleshy steers, two to six years old, 90 to 1,100 lbs average. These were in good supply, and prices were firm at \$4.25@4.5.

STOCK STEERS—This description includes thrifty steers of two and four years, of 900 to 1,000 lbs average, and thrifty steers of two to three years old, of 900 to 1,000 lbs average. These were steady but scarce at \$4@4.75 for the former and \$3@3.75 for the latter, the supply of light weight being good.

INFERIOR TO COMMON MIXED STOCK—This class includes thin scrubby steers, stags, bulls, bony oxen, thin cows and heifers. There was a fair supply of this class, and the demand was meager at \$2.25@3.50.

Wintered Texans were in moderate request at \$4.75@5.12½ for good to choice, while through drives were nominal at \$2@3.50 for common to light, fleshy lots.

HOGS—Still maintain the advance. The range of shipping hogs at St. Louis is from \$4.75@4.85 gross. A few choice lots went off at \$5@5.15.

The Hog Product remains firm. Mess pork is held at \$16.40@16.50 present delivery, and for June at \$16.87@17.

Wool—The markets in wool are unsettled, and are almost wholly of last year's stock. Prices range from 60c@4c.

SHEEP—Are in small supply.

**CHESTER WHITE PIGS.**

I HAVE A FEW PAIRS OF PURE CHESTER WHITE Pigs for sale, at  
\$12.00 per Pair, or \$8.00 for a Boar.  
10-9-2t J. D. FARWELL, Waterville, Kansas.

**1-SPoon-Ful** doses 3 times daily of HAMILTON'S **BUCHU AND DANDELION**, promotes healthy action of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS; is therefore the greatest Blood Purifier and Health Preserver of the age, and prevents diseases by removing the cause. It has stood the test, and is the best medicine in use.  
**W. C. HAMILTON & CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.**  
decl-ly-83

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**

The most intelligent and successful butter makers all over the country are now using the Blanchard Churn.

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, Sedalla 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. 10-5-1\*



**LANDRETH'S SEEDS**

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

DAVID DANBRETH & SON,  
21 & 23 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 10-5-4t



"THE ORGAN KING."

[From the St. Louis Christian Advocate.] The Estey has, on account of its own intrinsic merits, based upon its manufacturer's skilled and thorough workmanship, and aided by 25 years' experience in this particular branch of mechanism, achieved this benefiting nom de plume. A quarter of a century ago this instrument and the facilities for its manufacture were in comparison like the dew drop to the deluge, or the grain of wheat to the abundant harvest. 25 years since but an occasional Estey Melodeon was placed in the hands of the public; now, 5,000 annually are made, and orders pour in that are obliged to remain unfulfilled for weeks, on account of their extra demand beyond what the factory is capable of filling. From the once small beginning, among the hills of New England, has arisen what is now the largest and most perfect organ factory in America. The question is often asked, "Where do you find sale for so many organs?" Onward, with the march of civilization, the Estey keeps pace. Go to the four quarters of the globe and look into the abode of the rich and the poor, into the Lodge room, Sunday School or Church, and you hear them singing in tones of almost celestial melody, accompanied by happy voices swelling the grand anthems, answer the question, "Here we are." Estey has indeed become a household word, and every organ its own advertiser, and claims and receives the strongest endorsement by all judges of a strictly first class instrument. Nothing short of perfection will satisfy its manufacturers; skilled artists, first-class material and every essential requisite needed in an organ is brought into the construction of this instrument. Its merits have been awarded over 250 first premiums at various Fairs, and to these have been added first premiums for the best organ for Parlor, Church or Orchestral use, over all others at the Expositions at Edwardsville and Belleville, Ill., Kansas State Fair at Topeka, and at our last St. Louis Exposition. We have often called into the salesroom of the wholesale agents, Messrs. Viele and Mills, 214 North Fifth Street, St. Louis, and believe in our humble opinion, this organ is equaled by few and excelled by none, and is justly entitled to the name, "Organ King." By the way, they sell the Arion Pianos, which everybody, that has one, is proud of.

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 2 1/2 per cent. reduction to actual settlers—has just been placed on the market. It is the best opportunity ever offered. For circulars, and all particular information, inquire of A. E. TOUZELAN, Manager Land Department, Topeka, Kan.

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 \$13 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. Tuck, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Missouri.

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 appraisement, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to THE KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

STRAYS FOR MAY 1.

Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J C Washburne, Osage tp, one medium-sized brown Mare, 5 years old, blind in left eye, branded B on both hips. Appraised \$50. Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk. FILLY—Taken up by D Terry, Osage tp, April 17th, 1873, one cream-colored Filly, 3 years old, 24 hands high, a white stripe in face, hind feet white. Appraised \$35. Doniphan County—C. Rappehey, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by L Bullman, Center tp, April 9, 1873, one gray mare, 7 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$40. Jackson County—E. D. Rose, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by W A McDonald, Frant tp, one bay mare Pony, 9 years old, hind feet white, blaze in face, saddle marks. Appraised \$15. PONY—Taken up by Thos McNieve, Washington tp, one black mare Pony, 10 years old, 11 hands high, small white spot in face. Appraised \$15. Also, one light bay mare Pony, 5 years old, 11 hands high, white strip on face and nose. Appraised \$30. STEER—Taken up by M E Mullinax, Adar tp, one red yearling Steer, white on rump, hind legs and tail. Appraised \$12. PONY—Taken up by Michael Goyt, Washington tp, one roan mare Pony, 6 years old, white spot in face. Appraised \$15. PONY—Taken up by Menacl Murray, Washington tp, one black mare Pony, 6 years old, small white spot in face; a young Colt with her. Appraised \$12. MARE—Taken up by D S Rice, one gray and white Mare, 9 years old, 13 hands high, branded MG on left shoulder. Appraised \$15. HEIFER—Taken up by A Harmon, Douglas t., one red Heifer, 2 years old, white spot in face, white on belly. Appraised \$20. Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by S Elder, April 1, 1872, one pale red Steer, 3 years old, speckled and white face, small size, some white on flanks and tail, branded U on right hip. Appraised \$16.

Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Robt Armstrong, Mound Valley tp, one red Steer, 5 years old, some white on forehead and on fore legs. Appraised \$30. Linn County—W. M. Nesbit, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by J W Shaffer, Lincoln tp, Feb 26th, 1873, one sorrel mare Colt, 2 years old, 11 hands high, a blaze in face. Appraised \$18. FILLY—Taken up by John Morrison, Paris tp, Feb 14th, 1873, one small bay Filly, 2 years old, star in forehead, hind feet and right fore feet white. Appraised \$15. Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by W C Cabbage, Waterloo tp, April 2, '72, one bay stallion Pony, 3 years old, 12 hands high, left hind foot white. Appraised \$25. Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J N Ayres, Richmond tp, April 9th, 1873, one bay Mare, 8 years old, 18 1/2 hands high, collar marks, white spots on left breast and on right shoulder, black mane and tail. Appraised \$18. FILLY—Taken up by F Hamilton, Middle Creek tp, April 11, 1873, one brown Mare, 3 years old, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, hind feet and left fore foot white, star in forehead. Appraised \$50. Also, one brown mare Mule, 1 year old. Appraised \$35. Morris County—H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by E T Smith, Ohio tp, April 11, 1873, one bay mare Colt, 2 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$35. Nemaha County—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by Erwin Goff, Valley tp, Nov 19th, 1872, one sorrel mare Pony, 4 years old, 12 hnds high. Appraised \$25. Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by C McCormick, Dragon tp, Nov 15, 1872, one white Stag, brindle spots. Appraised \$27. MARE—Taken up by J H Crumb, Dragon tp, March 31st, 1873, one sorrel Mare, 4 years old, 15 hands high, white stripe in face, branded DK on right shoulder. Appraised \$40. Also, one brown Mare, 5 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, small white spot in face. Appraised \$25. Also, one brown Filly, 3 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$23. Also, one light bay Filly, 3 years old, 15 hands high, hind foot white. Appraised \$30. Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by F Simmons, Ogden tp, one light bay mare Pony, 3 years old, 10 hands high, 2 feet white, blaze in face. Appraised \$18. Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by G H Watson, Monmouth tp, Jan 13, 1873, one white Steer, 3 years old, red spots on brisket, swallow-fork in each ear. Appraised \$30. HEIFER—Taken up by J M Haywood, Monmouth tp, Nov 30, 1872, one dark red yearling Heifer, crop off right ear, under half-crop and half-circle off left ear. Appraised \$13. PONY—Taken up by P T Fetter, Topeka, April 10th, 1873, one roan mare Pony, 4 years old. Appraised \$30. MARE—Taken up by E C Bailey, Topeka, Feb 22, 1873, one bay Mare, 1 year old, 12 hands high. Appraised \$15. COLT—Taken up by C Oase, Monmouth tp, March 7, 1873, one red sorrel Colt, a star in forehead, some white on belly, flaxen tail. Appraised \$7. Sumner County—C. S. Brodbent, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by W L Cramer, Oxford tp, one black Texas Heifer, 2 years old, under half-crop in each ear. Appraised \$8. Wabaunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by H Bunker, Rock Creek, April 7, 1873, one black Mare, 9 years old, 14 hands high, hind feet white, harness marks. Appraised \$45. Also, one dark bay Horse, 7 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, saddle marks, white specks on left fore arm, branded 8 on left shoulder. Appraised \$43. STRAYS FOR APRIL 15. Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by H C Bray, Elm tp, one sorrel Mare, 3 yrs old, 13 1/2 hands high, white spots in forehead and on end of nose. Appraised \$20. Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by O B Brown, Jackson tp, Feb 1, 1873, one white Texas Steer, some reddish brown spots, large horns. Appraised \$18. HEIFER—Taken up by P Bowen, Monroe tp, Feb 15, 1873, one red and white yearling Heifer, white on back and belly. Appraised \$11. STEER—Taken up by Terrence McGrath, Reeder tp, Jan 1, '73, one black yearling Steer, white spots on forehead, back and belly. Appraised \$11. Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by John W Stanley, Marmaton tp, one bay Mare, 2 years old, 16 hands high, dark mane and tail, star in forehead, right hind foot white. Appraised \$35. MARE—Taken up by J W Combs, Scott tp, one bay Mare, 9 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, white on hind feet, and collar marks. Appraised \$30. Chase County—S. A. Breese, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by F A Kirk, Toledo tp, Feb 22, 1873, one black and white Heifer, 3 years old, a crop and a slit in right ear. Appraised \$12. STEER—Taken up by E Slottz, Diamond Creek tp, one red and white Steer, branded H on left hip. Appraised \$17.50. PONY—Taken up by D G Cormack, Falls tp, one brown horse Pony, 9 years old, star in forehead, branded H on right shoulder and hip, scar on right side, saddle marks. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay Filly, 2 years old, star in forehead, black mane and tail. Appraised \$45. Also, one black mare Pony, 2 years old, star in forehead, a little white on right hind foot. Appraised \$35. COW—Taken up by G W Hayes, Bazaar tp, one black Texas Cow, 4 years old, white on belly, dim brand on each hip. Appraised \$14. Cherokee County—J. O. Norris, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by T A Skeen, March 15, 1873, one bay horse Pony, 8 years old, 14 hands high, a dim brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$40. Cowley County—A. A. Jackson, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by J H Lewis, Dexter tp, one bay mare Colt, 2 years old, black mane and tail, white hairs in face. Appraised \$15. Also, one sorrel mare Colt, 1 year old, white spots in face, hind legs white. Appraised \$15. Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk. COW—Taken up by H Reed, Greenwood tp, March 4, 1873, one brindle Texas Cow, branded MT on shoulder, ears badly cut up. Appraised \$12. HORSE—Taken up by Wm A Douglas, Williamsburg tp, Mar 21, 1873, one light bay Horse, 8 years old, 14 hands high, a star in forehead, right hind foot white, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$40. Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by J T Hough, Mound Valley tp, one red roan mare Pony, 10 years old, 12 hands high. Appraised \$20. Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Wm Stewart, Center tp, March 25, 1873, one black Steer, 3 years old, a star in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$12. Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by H Reed, Wea tp, March 10, 1873, one red and white yearling Steer. Appraised \$14.

Nemaha County—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk. CALF—Taken up by Pat Funk, Richmond tp, March 15th, 1873, one pale red heifer Calf, some white on head and belly. Appraised \$10.50. FILLY—Taken up by Julius Gorme, Neuchatel tp, March 8th, 1873, one bay Filly, 3 years old, a star in forehead, white spot on nose. Appraised \$50. Sedgwick County—Fred Schattner, Clerk. MULE—Taken up by Elinore Van Grundy, Grant tp, March 15, 1873, one bay mare Mule, 6 years old, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, harness marks. Also, one horse Mule, 5 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, harness marks. Appraised \$30.

Kansas Pacific Railway

The Kansas and Colorado All-Rail Route

Table listing cities served by the Kansas and Colorado All-Rail Route, including Lawrence, Topeka, Wamego, Manhattan, Junction City, Milford, Wakefield, Clay Center, Abilene, Solomon, Salina, Brookville, Ellsworth, Wilson, Bunker Hill, Russell, Walker, Victoria, Hays, Ellis, Wallace, Carson, Denver, Georgetown, Golden City, Erie, Longmont, Central City, Colorado Springs, Idaho Springs, Greeley, Evans, Plattville, Cheyenne, and Salt Lake City.

KANSAS, COLORADO, THE TERRITORIES And the Pacific Coast.

188 MILES THE SHORTEST LINE FROM KANSAS City to Denver. 210 MILES THE SHORTEST LINE TO PUEBLO, Trinidad, Santa Fe, and all points in New Mexico and Arizona.

No Ferries, and no Omnibus Transfers! The Great Rivers all Bridged.

The only Direct Line to the fertile Valleys of the Kansas, Republican, Solomon, Saline and Smoky Hill Rivers. The only Line running Cars through without change from the Missouri river to Denver. The only Line running Pullman Palace Cars to Denver. Only Through Line upon which you can see the Buffalo. Don't fail to take a trip through Kansas, and view the great advantages offered for a home. Everybody in search of health or pleasure should make an excursion over the Kansas Pacific Railway. Close connections made in Union Depots, at Kansas City and Leavenworth, with all trains to and from the East, North and South. EDMUND S. BOWEN, General Supt. BEVERLEY R. KEIM, Gen'l Ticket Ag't. General Offices—Kansas City, Mo.

GREAT THROUGH PASSENGER ROUTE

THE OLD RELIABLE

Hannibal, Saint Joseph AND QUINCY SHORT LINE EAST

The Only Line Running 4 FAST EXPRESS TRAINS between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, over IRON BRIDGES, with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Palace Day Coaches to QUINCY, CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI, WITHOUT CHANGE.

THIS SHORT ROUTE, AND CONNECTING LINES, BY WAY OF QUINCY,

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

THE LARGEST AND MOST CONVENIENT DEPARTMENTS in the United States, Checking Baggage to all points East, North and South.

THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST, AND CONSEQUENTLY CHEAPEST ROUTE: Therefore, all who are posted

ASK FOR TICKETS Via QUINCY

And Hannibal & St. Joseph Short Line. The BEST ROUTE. Free Omnibuses to Hannibal & St. Joseph Trains. O. S. LYFORD, Gen'l Supt. E. A. PARKER, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

Atchison & Nebraska Route.

Take the "A. & N." Route to LINCOLN, OMAHA, And all Intermediate Points.

CLOSE CONNECTION AT TROY JUNCTION WITH Denver City Railroad. Close connection at Lincoln with the B. & M. in Nebraska, for Utah, Colorado and California. Also, with the Midland Pacific for Nebraska City. M. M. TOWNE, Ass't Supt. W. W. RHODES, Act'g Gen'l Ticket Ag't. oc15-



**NURSERYMAN'S DIRECTORY.**

**ALLEN'S NURSERIES, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, C. H. ALLEN & CO., Proprietors.** We are now prepared to furnish a full supply of Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., at wholesale. sep15-1y-93

**BALDWIN CITY NURSERY—GRAPEVINES, APPLE SEEDLINGS and Hedge Plants specialties.** Sixty varieties Apple Trees. Full stock of General Nursery Stuff. Address Oct-1y-908 W. M. FLASKET, Baldwin City, Douglas Co., Kan.

**BIDGOOD NURSERIES.—APPLE TREES A SPECIALTY.** Pears, Dwarf and Standard. Concord Grapevines. Peach, Cherry, Plum Trees, and Nursery Stock, at lowest figures. Oct-1y J. W. BIDGOOD, Leavenworth, Kan.

**GRASSHOPPER FALLS NURSERY—W. A. COWEN, Proprietor.** Grower of Apple Seedlings, Hedge Plants, Evergreens, and a general assortment of Nursery Stock. Oct-1y-92 W. A. COWEN, Grasshopper Falls, Kan.

**KANSAS CITY NURSERIES, GOODMAN & SON, PROPRIETORS,** southeast corner of Twelfth and Cherry Streets, Kansas City, Missouri. Green-house and Bedding Plants, Nursery Stock very low. sep15-1y-93

**LATHE NURSERIES, JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS.—**A General Assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Nursery Stock. Nursery and Office, three hundred yards south of the Depot. (sep15-1y-207) E. P. DIEHL, Proprietor.

**POMONA NURSERY, S. T. KELSEY, PROPRIETOR.—**Fruit, Forest and Ornamental Trees, Seedlings, Hedge Plants, Small Fruits. First-class Stock, at Wholesale or Retail. Pomona, Franklin County, Kansas. Dec-1y

**ATTENTION, OWNERS OF HORSES!**

**THE ZINC COLLAR PAD** is guaranteed to cure the worst case of raw and inflamed neck in *Ten Days, and work the Horse every day,* and will not chafe or wear the mane. For sale by Saddlery Hardware Dealers and Harness Makers. Manufactured by the ZINC COLLAR PAD COMPANY, Buchanan, Michigan. Information furnished on application.

This Company is in possession of hundreds of reliable testimonials from Farmers, Lumbermen, Teamsters, Dealers, and others, fully endorsing all that we claim for the Zinc Pad. We annex the following notice:

**MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, OFFICE 46 WASHINGTON STREET, Boston, September 27th, 1872.**

**ZINC COLLAR PAD Co., Buchanan, Mich.** GENTS: At the Northeast Agricultural Fair, in this State recently, at our request, a gratuity of \$10 was awarded to your Zinc Collar Pad, and enclosed please find check for that amount. We shall yet hope to see it thoroughly introduced into our State. [10-8-eot-6t] F. B. FAY, Sec'y.

**SALE OF Shorthorn Durham Cattle! AND BERKSHIRE SWINE!**

**WE BREED AND HAVE FOR SALE SHORTHORN Durham Bulls and Heifers, and Berkshire Pigs,** all bred from stock imported from England. Call and see our stock, two miles from the Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas. [1-1y-40] N. L. CHAFFEE & SONS.

**Choice Asiatic Poultry.**

**DARK BRAHMAS, HAVE A SPLENDID YARD OF** eight Hens and one Cock. First-class in every respect. Stock from P. Williams and W. H. Todd.

**Eggs from above Yard, \$3.00 per Sitting.** Light Brahmata of very best Strains in the country,

**At Two Dollars for each Sitting.** Dark Brahma, Light Brahma, Partridge Cochlin, and Black Cochlin Chicks, for sale after August 1st. We warrant everything sent out to be pure, and will not allow any inferior Birds to go from our yards. When one-third of the Eggs sent out do not hatch, will send another Sitting. 10-7-4t\* FRANK VAN BUSKIRE, White Cloud, Kan.

**SHORTHORNS AT PUBLIC SALE!**

**On Wednesday, August 13, 1873.** THIS ENTIRE HERD, THE PROPERTY OF S. C. STEVENSON, Greencastle, Ind., will be sold on six months' time, consisting of

**Forty-Nine Head, besides Calves.** For particulars, send for Catalogue. To render this Catalogue of some permanent usefulness, we have appended the points and their philosophy. Young breeders will find this Catalogue worth sending for, and preserving. Address A. C. STEVENSON, Greencastle, Putnam County, Ind. 10-8-8t

**SWEET POTATO PLANTS.**

**NANSEMOND, BERMUDA, EARLY BAHAMA, BRAZILIAN and Yams,** carefully packed to go long distances. Boxed and delivered at Express office at

**\$2.50 per 1,000; \$11 per 5,000; \$20 per 10,000.** A large quantity of Cabbage and Tomato Plants. Send for circular, giving directions to sprout, cultivate and keep the Sweet Potato. E. C. CHASE, Shawnee, Johnson County, Kan. 10-8-4t

**Seek a Warmer Latitude**

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

**Farther West! SEEK ALSO Farther South!** TO GET

**THE LAND GRANT OF THE Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe RAILROAD, THREE MILLION ACRES!**

**ON ELEVEN YEARS' CREDIT, Low Prices, and 22 1/2 per cent.** reduction to Actual Settlers, has just been placed on the market. It is the best opportunity ever offered to Farmers, and particularly Stock-Raisers.

For Circulars, and all particular information, inquire of **A. E. TOUZALIN, Manager Land Department, Topeka, Kan.** 10-7-4t

**Forest Evergreens! FOR THE SPRING OF 1873.**

**FROM FIVE TO TWELVE INCHES HIGH, BALSAM Fir, \$5 per 1,000; Norway Pine, \$5 per 1,000; Arbor Vitae, \$3 per 1,000; White Pine, \$3 per 1,000; Hemlock, \$3; Larch, \$3 per 1,000; Sugar Maple, \$3 per 1,000.** Any of the above Plants, from 18 to 30 inches, at \$10 per 1,000, assorted; 1,000 of various kinds, \$7. Terms—Cash, or one-fourth cash with order. When sent by express, C. O. D. Address **JOHN ENGELS, Green Bay, Wisconsin.** 10-6-4t

**GAME EGGS FOR SALE From Thoroughbred Fowls**

**I KEEP NOTHING BUT PURE STOCK. EGGS CARE** fully packed, and shipped per express to all points. Send orders, with cash, to **W. T. NEELY, Somerville, Tenn.** Price of Eggs, \$3 per dozen, or 2 dozen for \$5. 10-6-4t

**Sweet Potatoes.** **RED AND YELLOW NANSEMOND, R. Bermuda and Brazilian, Spanish and Southern Yams,** AT LOWEST MARKET RATES. **SWEET POTATO PLANTS** In season. Address **KERN, STABER & CO., 10-6-4t 211 Market St, Street, Louis, Mo.**

**B. S. RICHARDS, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS, COLLARS, WHIPS, &c., &c., &c. No. 50 Delaware Street, Leavenworth, Kan.**

**HOUDAN EGGS. EGGS OF THIS CELEBRATED FRENCH BREED,** from J. Y. Bicknell's imported stock, for sale. Address **E. J. MORGAN, Care Crew & Morgan, Leavenworth, Kan.** 10-5-6t

**CAMPBELL'S LATE ROSE POTATO.** A new Seedling, unequalled in productiveness, unsurpassed in quality, perfectly healthy. Has yielded from 1 to 2 barrels to the pound. Circulars, with testimonials as to yield and quality, free. Price: 1 B. 50c; 4 Bs, \$1.50, postpaid; 1 peck, \$3.00; half-bushel, \$5.50; 1 bushel, \$10; 1 barrel, \$20. 10-7-4t **GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, Ohio.**

**\$5 to \$20 PER DAY! AGENTS WANTED! ALL** Classes of Working People, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address **G. A. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.** sep15-1y

**BEEES, QUEENS AND HIVES, AND OTHER THINGS IN THE LINE OF APIARIAN Supplies.** Send for Circular to **NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence, Kansas.** 10-1-24t

**CAMPBELL'S EXTRA EARLY 60 DAYS' SUGAR CORN.** The Best and Earliest True Sugar Corn. Long ears, large grains, exquisite flavor. Price: Packet, 15c; half pint, 25c; pint, 40c; quart, 75c., postpaid. [10-7-4t] **GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, O.**

**VINEYARD OF EIGHT ACRES TO RENT, WITH THREE ACRES OF OTHER SMALL FRUIT.** Will let for share of fruit. Inquire at this Office. 10-4-tt

**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. **NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence, Kansas.** 10-1-24t

**TREES!**

**SHRUBS! PLANTS!**

**SPRING OF 1873.** We invite the attention of Planters and Dealers to our large and complete Stock of

**Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, New and Rare Fruit, and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens and Bulbous Roots, New and Rare, Green and Hot House Plants.**

*Small parcels forwarded by mail when desired.* **Prompt attention given to INQUIRIES.** Descriptive and Illustrated Price Catalogues sent prepaid, on receipt of stamps, as follows:

No. 1—Fruits, 10c. No. 2—Ornamental Trees, 10c. No. 3—Greenhouse, 10c. No. 4—Wholesale, Free.

Address **ELLWANGER & BARRY, Estab'd 1840, 10-5-4t Mount Hope Nurseries, ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

**To Tree Dealers AND NURSERYMEN!**

**OUR IMMENSE NURSERY STOCK NOW COVERING** over 300 acres, closely planted, and comprising a general and complete assortment of fruit and ornamental trees, &c., together with the well known superior quality of our stock, enables us to offer great inducements. We are fully prepared in every respect, to meet the demands of the wholesale trade. Send for wholesale Price List. **BLAIR BROTHERS, Proprietors Lee's Summit Nurseries, Lee's Summit, Jackson County, Missouri.** sep15-1y

**ROCHESTER 1830 COMMERCIAL NURSERIES. 1873 SPRING PRICE LIST NOW READY.** Address [10-6-4t] **W. S. LITTLE, Rochester, N. Y.**

**FOR SALE! A Thoroughbred Yearling Jersey Bull,** 10-3-tf **J. C. STONE, Leavenworth, Kansas.**

**SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup.**

**SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS ARE THE** only medicines needed to cure Consumption, and there are but two things to do to make the Lungs heal.

First, The Liver and Lungs must be got into a good, healthy condition; for, when the Lungs are wasting, the whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the liver and stomach are loaded with slime, it lies there and takes the place of food; consequently, the patient has no appetite, or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food, which lies in the stomach and spoils or sours, and passes off, without nourishing the system.

**SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS** act on the liver and stomach, and carry off this slime. The SEAWEED TONIC is a very pleasant stimulant, which, if taken directly after eating, unites with the gastric juice and dissolves the food, producing good chyme and chyle. Then, by partaking freely of the **PULMONIC SYRUP**, the food is turned into good blood, and the body begins to grow. As soon as the patient begins to gain in flesh, the matter in the lungs begins to ripen, and they heal up. This is the only way to cure Consumption. No one was ever cured unless they began to gain in flesh.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well. It is very important for them, to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased. "Fresh air" and riding about are all wrong; and yet, because they are in the house they must not remain quiet; they must walk about the room as fast as the strength will permit, to get up a good circulation of the blood.

To those who can afford it, and are unwilling to stay in the house, I recommend a visit during the winter months to Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Palatka, Melouville and Enterprise are points I can recommend—a good hotel being kept at the former place by the Messrs. Peterman; while the accommodations and advantages of the latter place are also such as to facilitate the recovery of all who partake freely of my Preparations and follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines. I am now permanently located in my new building, northeast corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, where, on every Saturday, from 9 A. M., to 3 P. M., my son or myself can be consulted free of charge; but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, the charge will be \$5.

**SCHENCK'S Respirometer** detects the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs, and the operator can readily determine whether a cavity or tubercles have been formed in the lungs, and whether the patient can be cured or not. This the patients must expect to know, if they are examined by the Respirometer.

Full directions accompany all my Remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same. **J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.**

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, \$1.25 per bottle, or \$7.00 per half-dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. Prepared and for sale by **J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Northeast corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Phila.** my1-1y-185



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Enterprise Nurseries,



3 1/2 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE CITY.  
**A GENERAL NURSEBY STOCK,**  
 HOME GROWN.  
 Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs a Specialty.  
 Address, for Price List,  
**JOHNSON & ALBERTSON,**  
 oc15-14-20-208 Lawrence, Kansas.

**SWEET POTATO PLANTS!**

**EARLY BERMUDA AND NANSEMOND PLANTS,**  
 Ready May 1st,  
 And shipped to any distance by express, at  
 \$2.50 per 1,000; \$11 per 5,000; \$20 per 10,000.  
 By Mail, prepaid, 125 for \$1.00.  
**C. H. CUSHING,**  
 10-8-14 Box 88, Leavenworth, Kansas.

**PUBLIC SALE**  
 OF  
**SHORTHORN CATTLE**

**FIFTY COWS AND HEIFERS, AND FIFTEEN BULLS,**  
 being about two-thirds of my Herd, including many prize animals, eight Louans and one Mazurka, will be sold, rain or shine, at **ABINGDON,** Knox county, Ill., on the C. B. & Q. Railroad, ten miles south of Galesburg, on **WEDNESDAY, MAY 28th.** Catalogues sent on application. Six months' time, on satisfactory note, and 5 per cent. discount for cash.  
 10-9-2 **MRS. E. BYRAM,** Abingdon, Knox Co., Ill.

**PUBLIC SALE**  
 OF **SIXTY HEAD OF**  
**High-Class Shorthorns**  
 FROM THE  
**FOREST HILL HERD**

At our Farm, near **TALLULA,** Illinois, on  
**Wednesday, 11th day of June, 1873.**

**WE WILL SELL, ON THE DAY NAMED, 60 HEAD** of Thoroughbred Shorthorns, of Fashionable Strains of Blood—20 Bulls and Bull Calves, and 40 Cows and Heifers. Nearly the entire lot consists of Young Animals, among them several that have shown themselves prize-winners. An examination of the Catalogue will show them first-class in pedigree, and the animals fully sustain the reputation of the family they represent.

The entire lot will be sold, without reserve. Six months' credit will be given, on satisfactory notes. A discount of five per cent. for cash. Conveyance furnished to and from trains. Send for Catalogue. **J. H. SPEARS & SONS.**

On the day following, Mr. Hles will sell his entire herd, at Springfield, 20 miles distant, which can be reached by rail in little over an hour, evening or morning. 10-9-3t

**IMPORTANT to FARMERS.**

**Z. M. HALL, WHOLESALE GROCER,**  
 257 & 259 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO,

**MAKES A SPECIALTY OF SUPPLYING CLUBS AND** Granges at Chicago wholesale prices, with choice Teas and Coffees, pure Spices and fine Groceries. Each one's goods are packed separately in any desired quantity, and plainly marked with their names, as well as the name of the article on each package; and the whole are packed in a box or barrel, and marked and shipped to the proper officer of the Club or Grange, to be remitted for on receipt of the goods, free of exchange or express charges to us. Orders should be made under the seal of the Grange or Club, or accompanied by some proper reference, that will insure their genuineness, good faith, and prompt returns. We also receive consignments. Choice Butter, fresh Eggs, &c., for sale on commission. Send for Price List. 10-9-2t

**STRAWBERRY PLANTS, &C.**

**WILSON'S ALBANY, GREEN PROLIFIC, KENTUCKY** and Downer's Prolific, sent by mail at \$1.00 per hundred, carefullly packed to go any distance.  
 Raspberries, Blackberries and Gooseberries,  
 One Dollar per dozen, free by mail. Address  
**C. H. CUSHING,**  
 10-6-14 Box 88, Leavenworth, Kansas



American, Swiss and English  
**WATCHES & CLOCKS,**  
 WATCH MATERIALS,  
 FINE GOLD JEWELRY, DIAMONDS,  
**Silver and Plated Ware,**  
 PLATED JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS.

Jewelry of every description made to order. Country orders promptly attended to.  
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**THE ARION PIANO**  
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**"Arion Piano"**  
 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,**

**CONTAINING THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL VOX** 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. Circulars mailed on application. When writing, please state in what paper you saw this advertisement. Sheet Music and Musical Instruments supplied at the lowest cash prices. **VIELLE & MILLS, Gen'l Agents,** 10-9-1y 214 North Fifth Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

**PURE BERKSHIRE PIGS.**



**J. K. HUDSON, KANSAS CITY, MO.**

**GRAPE VINES, SMALL** FRUITS, FLOWERS, &c. All varieties of Grape Vines; magnificent Delaware Layers, \$10 to \$25 per 100; \$75 to \$200 per 1,000. Splendid stock of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants. Catalogues free.  
 10-7-4t **GEO. W. CAMPBELL,** Delaware, Ohio.

**SEEDS AND IMPLEMENTS.**

**M. S. GRANT,**  
 NOS. 525 AND 527 SHAWNEE STREET,  
 LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS,  
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

**Garden, Field & Flower SEEDS.**

Osage Seed, and all kinds of Tree Seeds  
 Seed Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley,  
 Potatoes, &c., Sweet Potatoes,  
 Top Onions, Potato Plants,  
 Cabbage & Tomato Plants.

**GARDEN CITY PLOWS,**

**Champion Reaper and Mower,**  
 Kansas Wagons and Carriages, Buckeye Grain  
 Drills, Vibrator Threshing Machines, Pumps,  
 Washing Machines, Wringers, Fan Mills,  
 Sulky and Revolving Hay Rakes, Cul-  
 tivators, Shovel Plows, Field Roll-  
 ers, Marsh Harvesters, Victor Seales,  
 Hoes, Forks, Rakes, Spades, Shovels, and  
 Garden Tools in great variety. Rustic and  
 Terra Cotta Ware, Vases, and Hanging Baskets.

**AQUARIAS, GOLD FISH,**  
 Bird Seed, and everything that is kept in a first-class Agri-  
 cultural House. Prices lower than any house west of the  
 Mississippi river. Do not fail to call and examine the stock,  
 or send for Price List, before purchasing elsewhere.  
**Wanted—Flax and Hemp Seed and Castor Beans.** 10-8

**EXCELSIOR**  
**MANUFACTURING COMPANY,**

612 and 614 North Main Street,  
 SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI,  
 OFFER TO THE STOVE-DEALERS OF THE WEST  
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**5 2 SIZES!**  
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**10 WITH LOW RESERVOIR**

Also, a Complete and well-selected Stock of  
**Tinners' Goods,**  
 OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

From the leading Factories of the country, which are offered  
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And a Full Assortment of  
**FENCE WIRE & STAPLES,**  
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**TIN PLATE AND METALS.**

Orders by Letter solicited, guaranteeing that they will be  
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**AT LOWEST FIGURES.**  
 FOR SALE BY

**All Live Stove Dealers.**  
 10-9-4t

**THOROUGHbred DEVON CATTLE**  
 Bulls, Cows and Calves, for Sale.  
 10-7-6t **J. D. JESSUP,** Glenwood, Johnson Co., Kan.