

THE KANSAS FARMER

DEVOTED TO THE FARM THE SHOP AND THE FIRE-SIDE
E. SEARS N.Y.

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LEAVENWORTH, MAY 15, 1873.

[\$1.50 A YEAR.

The Kansas Farmer

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THE LEAVENWORTH FAIR.

Elsewhere will be found the advertisement of the Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association. The Society having expended several thousand dollars in fitting up their Grounds, propose to hold an Exposition this season that shall exceed anything ever held in the West. The premium list is not quite completed, but the Secretary informs us that it will exceed \$15,000.

The Society deserves success for its liberality in fitting up the Grounds and the great interest they have shown in Agricultural matters. The Fair commences September 29th, and holds six days. We hope the weather may be more favorable than it was last year.

THE STATE FAIR.

ALFRED GRAY, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, has furnished the following facts to the Topeka Commonwealth, in relation to the State Fair:

The Fair is to be held at Topeka, September 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th, 1873, at the Shawnee County Fair Grounds. The price of admission has been reduced to twenty-five cents. It is important that all entries for live stock be made early.

The ladies are especially invited to assist the management in making the Ninth Annual Fair superior to any that have preceded it, by the liberal exhibition of their handiwork.

Premiums will be paid on the Grounds during the Fair, as fast as reported to the proper officer. The usual arrangements have been made with the railroads, and pleasant rooms have been provided for the Press.

THE BEAUTIES OF SHIPPING PRODUCE.

A gentleman in this city recently bought up a quantity of Early Rose potatoes, which were shipped to St. Louis. He paid fifty cents per bushel for the potatoes here. The freight on 260 bushels was \$31.15; the drayage at St. Louis was \$9.35; weighmaster's fee, 80 cents; commission merchant's charges, 2½ per cent., \$1.95. The potatoes were sold at 80 cents per bushel, amounting in the aggregate to \$77.95; so that the middleman, in this case, paid our farmers \$95.80 more than he received, not counting the drayage and storage here.

It seems almost like robbery that it should cost

upwards of fifty dollars to move 15,600 pounds of freight three hundred miles and place it in the hands of the consumer. Can we remedy it, and if so, how?

FARMERS' CLUBS—NEW ORGANIZATIONS.

Delaware Farmers' Club, Leavenworth county. R. C. Foster, President; Samuel Durham, Vice-President; Dr. L. S. Terwilliger, Secretary, T. J. Abshire, Treasurer.

Pleasant Ridge Farmers' Club, Anderson county. Jno. Bluert, President; Wm. McCutcheon, Vice-President; Jno. Scott, Secretary; D. Blandin, Treas.

This Club has adopted resolutions embodying the principles of the State Convention, with this additional:

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to vote for no man for office, County, State or National, who is not in favor of the farmers' movement, and against all monopolies and reckless expenditures.

East Pipe Creek Club, Cloud county. E. Marshall, President; T. F. Bailey, Secretary; J. L. Stanton, Treasurer.

Walnut Creek Farmers' Club, Jefferson county. W. Nichols, President; John Low, Secretary; Samuel Nichols, Treasurer.

Elbow Farmers' Club, Pottawatomie county. Jas. Spaulding, President; G. W. Miller, Vice-President; W. F. Allen, Recording Secretary; J. W. Limbocker, Corresponding Secretary; E. J. Rinehart, Treasurer.

Monroe Township Farmers' Club, Anderson county. J. M. Cox, President; A. McCormick, Vice-President; Jas. Adams, Recording Secretary; J. W. Green, Corresponding Secretary; N. Pontians, Treasurer; D. D. Judy, L. M. Earnest and Jacob Fox, Directors.

Holland Creek Farmers' Club, Dickinson county. H. Barker, President; Wm. Appleman and S. A. Peck, Vice-Presidents; Thomas McConnel, Secretary; O. Bonner, Treasurer.

Lake Valley Co-operative Union, McPherson county. A. D. Duherst, President; H. K. Geer, Vice-President; E. H. Palmer, Secretary; R. Elmer, Treasurer.

Farmers' Club of School District No. 39, Lyon county. G. D. Humphrey, President; N. H. Kelley, Vice-President; W. L. Tralor, Secretary; J. F. Pendergrass, Treasurer.

The Secretary was instructed to notify THE KANSAS FARMER of this organization. The address of the Club is Emporia, Kansas.

RAISING CALVES.

We do not know that we rightly understand friend SANFORD's figures, elsewhere in this paper, in which he is estimating the profits of raising calves; but it strikes us that \$40 is a pretty big price for even a *grade* yearling. We do not understand why he charges a *grade* calf \$12 for wintering, and the other calf only \$4. Won't it cost as much to winter the one as the other? and if not why not?

Let us go to the bottom of this matter while we have it under discussion. There is more in it than has yet been brought out. What say our Manhattan cattle raisers? our Coffey and Osage county feeders? SPONABLE, HUDSON, *et id omni genus*? What say you, gentlemen? Is the cost of raising a yearling calf correctly stated in the two estimates we have had?

PROPORTION OF FARMERS TO OTHERS.

BY W. W. O.

EDITOR FARMER: In the last FARMER the question was asked, "What proportion of the population are engaged in Agricultural pursuits?" In answer, I send you a few statistics, taken from the U. S. Census Returns of 1870, just issued, page 674:

All occupations.....	12,505,923
Agricultural.....	5,282,471

This includes 2,885,996 agricultural laborers. Of the above number, Kansas has—

All occupations.....	123,823
Agricultural.....	73,283

Of this latter number, only 50,839 were farmers. *Dover, Shawnee County, Kansas.*

RAILROAD BONDS.

Will our Lyon county friends permit us to take exception to the resolution passed at their late Convention, asking that the law be repealed under which bonds are voted to railroads. Do we want that law repealed? Are there not counties established and to be established, that are and will be almost wholly worthless without railroads? Shall we deprive those counties of the privilege of voting bonds if they choose to do so?

We are opposed to the voting of any more bonds in those counties that have one or more railroads, but we do not want to shut the pioneer off from all chance of railroads simply because we have the power. Is it right?

CHERRY TREES.

From remarks we have heard made, we incline to the belief that many persons estimate a crop of cherries from the amount of bloom on the trees.

The cherry, unlike the peach and some other fruits, may bloom and still not bear fruit. If persons will take the pains to examine the cherry blossoms they will find more than one-half of them killed. When blighted the germ presents much the same appearance of a blighted peach bud, while those that are alive and will perfect fruit look green and lively. We are of the opinion that the cherry crop will be a small one, from the examinations we have made.

A. J. BENEDICT, Esq., of Cornwall, has a heifer that at the age of 19 months and 23 days, produced a calf that weighed 83 pounds. At seven weeks the same calf weighed 170 pounds, and sold for \$10.20. It had received no feed but the milk of its dam.—*Vermont Farmer.*

The Kansas Farmer

THE FARMERS OF LYON COUNTY IN COUNCIL.

Pursuant to call by the delegates to the late Farmers' State Convention, at Topeka, the farmers of Lyon county met at the court-house in Emporia, on the 26th of April, to organize a County Association, in harmony with the State Association formed at Topeka in March.

The Convention was called to order at 1 o'clock, P. M. M. J. Frey was chosen temporary Chairman, and Robert McMillan temporary Secretary.

After the Chairman had stated the object of the meeting, A. G. Wilhite, C. C. Martin, J. B. Walkup, J. S. Craig, and Joseph Craig, were appointed a committee on Credentials.

On motion of T. T. White, the delegates from the districts in the various townships were authorized to meet at once, and each select from their number a person to act on the committee on Permanent Organization, and that said committee be composed of one member from each township. The following gentlemen composed the committee: Agnes City, R. McMillan; Americus, J. B. Morgan; Elmendaro, R. F. Mahaffey; Emporia, W. B. Ross; Fremont, T. T. White; Jackson, D. L. Ward; Pike, J. E. Lambdin; Waterloo, C. E. Paine.

Reading township was not represented.

J. S. Craig was elected Assistant Secretary.

During the absence of the committees, R. J. Humes, of Agnes City, was called on for a speech. He said he did not come for the purpose of making speeches, but to assist in the good work of organization. He had for twelve years been a resident of Lyon county, and had for years thought that some organization ought to be made. He had always opposed going in debt for railroads, school-houses, churches, &c. His neighbors were coming to the same conclusion.

Charles Drake and S. M. Wheeler were called upon, but both excused themselves from speaking.

T. T. White, of Fremont, presented the following petition to the Convention:

To the Farmers' County Convention at Emporia:

We, the undersigned, do earnestly ask you to hold your meetings on some other day than the seventh day of the week, as we observe that as the Sabbath, and would like to attend your meetings, as we are fully in accord with the move you are making to elevate the condition of the laboring classes.

C. D. BURDICK,
A. J. BURDICK,

The committee on Credentials reported ninety-one delegates in attendance.

A. G. Wilhite moved that a committee of five be appointed, to investigate the feasibility and propriety of forming a joint stock company in Lyon county, with a view of manufacturing agricultural implements.

This motion elicited considerable discussion; pending which, the committee on Permanent Organization came in, and the motion was not afterwards taken up.

The committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows:

Your committee on Permanent Organization recommend that the name of this Association be "The Lyon County Farmers' Co-operative Association."

That its officers shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer.

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

That the Annual Meeting of this Society shall be held on the third Tuesday of August of each year, in the city of Emporia.

That the officers of the County Association shall be the Executive Committee of the same.

That the County Association shall be composed of five delegates from each township organization.

That the permanent officers shall be as follows: M. J. Frey, President; J. M. Hunter, 1st Vice-President; J. L. Williams, 2d Vice-President; S. M. Wheeler, Recording Secretary; J. B. Morgan, Corresponding Secretary; Jos. Ernst, Treasurer.

The report, after some discussion and amendment was adopted.

The address of the Corresponding Secretary is as follows: John B. Morgan, Americus, Lyon county, Kansas.

A motion was made that a committee be appointed, to consist of one from each township, to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws, to be submitted at the next meeting; which was adopted.

The committee is composed of the following gentlemen, selected by the delegations from the various townships: H. F. McMillan, Agnes City; Thos. Anderson, Americus; R. M. Clark, Center; S. Bucher, Elmendaro; A. G. Wilhite, Emporia; S. M. Wheeler, Fremont; W. S. Cook, Jackson; J. W. Hewitt, Pike; J. G. W. Stinson, Waterloo.

J. B. Morgan offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the farmers of Lyon county, in Convention assembled, do most heartily endorse the bold and fearless manner in which the Emporia News defended the interests of the citizens of Lyon county in the late railroad bond contest.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every farmer in Lyon county to sustain the paper, by extending its circulation and by all other honorable means.

A. G. Wilhite offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

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

J. M. Miller offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we are in favor of the repeal of the statute of Kansas under which bonds may be voted to railroad companies.

J. W. B. Hewitt offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that further efforts to secure a vote of Lyon county authorizing the issue of bonds to railroad companies, should be discountenanced; and that we pledge ourselves to oppose, by all lawful means, any effort that may be made to induce voters to sanction any additional indebtedness of the county.

R. McMillan offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the farmers of Lyon county, protest against an unjust discrimination by railroads in way freights, and that we would recommend the earliest legislation upon that subject.

Resolved, That we, the farmers of Lyon county, consider the three per cent. allowed to the County Treasurer for the collection of school and school bond funds, as unjust, and should be reduced by the earliest possible legislation to a sum not to exceed one per cent.

On motion, the Convention decided that when it adjourn, it do so to meet again in four weeks from next Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; which will be Tuesday, the 27th of May.

On motion, THE KANSAS FARMER was requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention.

A collection was taken up to defray stationery and other necessary expenses.

On motion, adjourned.

DOUGLAS COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

[From the Lawrence Tribune.]

The regular monthly meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society took place Saturday noon at the Court House. The attendance was fair. In the absence of Mr. Breckett, the President, Mr. Deming occupied the chair, and Joseph Savage acted as Secretary pro tem.

There was no special report from any of the committees. The meeting was engaged in a general talk on the fruit prospect.

Mr. Deming exhibited several peach twigs bearing numerous blossoms. He has between thirty and forty trees bearing more or less blossoms, some of them being quite full. Mr. Deming also said he had observed peach blossoms on Wesley Duncan's place, as he passed by there in the morning.

Mr. Thomas Pearson also reported peach trees bearing blossoms. The blossoms appear on a few trees lying close to an Osage orange fence, against which there was a heavy snow drift fully four feet deep. This afforded protection to the trees. The buds appear on the trees below the snow line,

while there are none above. Peach blossoms were reported in other localities.

The report on the prospect for the apple crop was unusually good, some reporting three year old trees in bloom.

With one exception the reports on the condition of the raspberry were to the effect that the old cane was killed while the young shoots were vigorous. It is yet too early to predict on the probabilities of a crop. Gooseberries were universally reported in good condition, and the prospects for a very fair crop good.

The Lawton blackberry was reported killed; the Kittatinny mostly in fair condition. The prospect for pears, cherries and plums was reported very good. Some three year old cherry and pear trees were reported in bloom.

Mr. Johnson gave notice that at the next regular monthly meeting he would introduce a resolution providing for the election of officers until January next, and further providing that the annual election of the Association after the election next month should be held in January of each year.

Mr. Johnson also introduced a plan for the holding of meetings during the coming six months. It is designed by this plan to hold each monthly meeting in the picnic style. Mr. Johnson also suggested the propriety of having a small card printed in tabular form, showing the date and plan of the monthly meetings, together with the subject to be discussed, and the name of the essayist. These cards are also to contain the Constitution of the Association. They are to be of the size of a common envelope, that they may be conveniently sent to the members of the Society. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Kane, Johnson and Pearson, was appointed to consider Mr. Johnson's plan, to make arrangements for the Summer meetings, and ascertain the cost of printing the cards referred to in the plan.

Mr. Thomas Pearson exhibited specimens of apples of the following varieties: Willow Twig, White Winter Pearmain, Genet, Winesap. They were all in very fine condition, especially the White Winter Pearmain, considering the season.

On motion, the Society adjourned.

OVER THE KANSAS PACIFIC.

We find the following in the St. Louis *Republican*. It will perhaps interest some of our readers who are thinking of a trip across the Plains:

For the sportsman, a better locality would be hard to find, for the mountains abound in elk, black-tailed deer, cinnamon and grizzly bear, ibex, beaver, otter, wild ducks, geese and swan, grouse, quail, &c., and on his way thither, he may stop off if he will, at points on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway, where buffalo and antelope may be found in thousands.

On the attractions to the artist it were useless to dilate, except to notice that not far from Denver is the spot where Bierstadt painted his now famous picture, "A Storm in the Rocky Mountains."

The ride from our city to Denver is very novel and charming to the Easterner—only twelve hours to Kansas City. From there the great through express train of the Kansas Pacific leaves at 11 P. M., attached to which train are the handsomest coaches belonging to the Pullman Car Company. The tourist wakes up at Salina to a first-class breakfast at 8, A. M., dines at Ellis and sups at Wallace, the ride during the day being diversified with a hundred interesting sights, herds of buffalo and antelope, prairie dog towns, &c., each adding their quota of interest to the great Plains. He retires that night again and wakes up at 7 next morning coming into Denver. The Rocky Mountains in all their grandeur, burst upon his view.

One very pleasant feature of this line is the fact that all the hotels along the road are under the supervision of the Company, and as good a breakfast or dinner may be had as at any Eastern hotel.

so that tourists need not trouble themselves with lunch baskets.

A SENSIBLE VIEW.

A correspondent of the *Southern Kansas Advance* takes the following sensible view of the situation: "I agree with E. W., that the present high rates on railroads have very little to do with the present scarcity of money. We are simply at present passing through one of those periods in the settlement of a new country, in which the bulk of immigration has ceased and stopped bringing their money among us, before we can raise enough to feed ourselves. Therefore, although we are a farming community, many of us are obliged to pay money for farm produce, such as bacon, flour and many other articles, instead of having them to sell. This state of affairs, existing as it does after the immigration had mostly ceased to bring money among us, would seem to be sufficient cause for any amount of scarcity of money.

This state of affairs is experienced by most all sections of a new country within four or five years of its first settlement, and generally when land reaches its present price in our country. This is not at all new or discouraging to persons familiar with a new country.

We are, however, growing out of this state of affairs with a steady, substantial growth. After the coming harvest no more money will be sent abroad for breadstuffs. Then we must get our hog pastures fenced and seeded down to clover; for hog raising must be very profitable for many years to come. We must also manage to winter cattle enough to eat our straw stacks, which has been proved to me to be better than hay. With these and many other improvements, which we can make in time, together with encouraging home manufactures and supporting them, and developing our mining interests, Labette county will soon outgrow her present condition.

COFFEY COUNTY.

We are pleased to learn that the farmers' organization of Coffey county has determined to give their county paper, the *Patriot*, a vigorous support. It deserves it. Nothing will contribute more to the success of the movement than a general support of the county papers. Take possession of them. Make them yours, and the farmer's success is assured.

THE APIARY.

NOAH CAMERON, EDITOR.

A LARGE GRIST.

In the Agricultural Report for 1871 it is stated that there were seventy-three patents issued on bee hives for that year. The Commissioner well remarks "that in most cases the patents are but an addition to or an alteration, requiring nice discrimination and careful investigation to determine the dividing line." We lately offended a Kansas patentee by stating in the *American Bee Journal* just what he told us about his patent. He said that he first applied for a patent on his hive with three movable sides and was refused. He then made another side movable and got a patent. You see he got his patent on what he did not regard as essential to the hive, except for the purpose of securing the patent. Now he is located in Chicago and is spending hundreds of dollars a year advertising his patent hive. How many do you suppose would pay \$5.00 for a right to this patent, if they knew that it was only in "yanking" off the fourth side that they were getting the worth of their money, and that they infringed on several other patents before they got to the fourth side? Methinks they would be very scattering. Seventy-three patents on one little box looks like as though it would nearly cover it all over; but that, you must recollect, was only for one year. According to our best information there was somewhere in the neighborhood of 800 patents on the bee hive. Now, we would advise all those wanting hives to make just

such hives as suits them, regardless of the 800 patents. It is doubtful whether there is one in the whole lot that would stand investigation and could be sustained in a court of justice. If you buy any one patent, recollect that there is probably twenty or thirty patents on the same hive, that he claims as his patent, so if you use a hive at all you don't know how many patents you infringe. The fact is, the Patent Office is one of the frauds that need abolishing. The evil that results from issuing to parties that pay a certain fee for a certificate that they are the inventors of an improvement on a certain article named, when they have made none, outweighs a hundred fold all the good we can ever expect from the office hereafter. There certainly could be some other and better way devised to encourage and remunerate actual inventors.

WHAT KIND OF A HIVE TO USE.

A great many think that success in bee-keeping is in the kind of hive—which is not the fact. One of the largest and most successful bee-keepers in the United States keeps his bees in box hives. Success, if at all, is from proper care and attention to the bees, or what would be called intelligent management. Although we regard frame hives as essential, yet there are probably a large majority of those that keep bees for which a box hive is the best. A square box, the grain of the boards running horizontal, rabbited in the upper edge to hold the frames, a cover to fit on by cleats nailed around its edge so as to fit the top of the hive as close as possible, is a frame hive we would as soon have, as far as practical utility, as far as the most complicated patent arrangement that you could find is concerned, besides it would not cost one-fourth as much; for a box hive, make it the same way, but instead of frames, just tack slats across in the rabbits, to occupy the place of the top bar of the frame, the cover to be made the same way; these hives can be made with movable bottoms or not, to suit the notion of the bee-keeper. For surplus honey, raise the cover and put any kind or size box under you see fit, only that it fits the top of the hive.

A BAD SPRING.

We have never seen the like since we have kept bees in Kansas. It has been so cold that bees could not breed fast enough to keep up the strength of the colony, and consequently more bees have died since the first of March than there died in the Winter. Even the very strongest stocks have not been able to keep their numbers good. Honey has been consumed more rapidly and to less purpose than we have ever known, and if bee-keepers are not on the alert they will lose many from actual starvation.

Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas.

"Knitting and Talking."

EDITED BY ANN APPLESEED.

FLYING CLOUDS.

THE SHORT-CUT.

MY DEAR JAMES: As you belong to that fortunate persuasion called the "male citizen," I need not ask you if you ever, "in all your born days," heard a man say that "women are always potterin' around in a tea-cup," or "treadin' in a peck measure," or "standin' still an' steppin' up an' down!"

You haven't? Well, I have; and while I consider you builders of the kitchens and cupboards largely to blame, I confess with shame-facedness that you have a grain of truth at the bottom of your assertion. Not long since I sat in Mrs. Grimes's kitchen while she cooked a dinner, and I think if she had gone straight ahead she would have walked five miles in getting that plain meal. The water pail was in one corner of the room, the kitchen table in another, and the cupboard in another. She went for a kettle to the east side of the room, to the southwest corner for a dipper of water, then to the northeast to the stove, then back to the southwest for a cover—eight trips across a large

kitchen, and the only result was a kettle of water on the stove! If her kettle closet had been near the stove, and a pail of water on purpose for cooking on its shelf near the stove, and a dipper by it, all separate from the pail of water and dipper needed at the cooking table, [she might have accomplished all by five steps. Iron kettles and stew-pans belong in a closet very near the stove; a pail of water and dipper belong on a strong shelf near there also; so that one can stand by the stove and reach the most needed tools without a step. On a small shelf over the stove should be a box of pepper, one of salt, a dredging-box of flour; and on nails under this shelf, or what is better, in a drawer under it, a knife, fork, tea and table spoons, griddle cake shovel, and skimmer. These few things, in these places, will save miles of travel in the course of a year.

We hope, James, you are competent to the driving of a nail and putting up a shelf (we know men who are not). An indispensable aid to economy of steps is a shallow, long wooden box, with two or three, or more, shelves in it, and nailed up a foot and a half over the cooking table. These shelves will hold a dish for soap in one corner, a bowl for the coffee egg shells, a box of salt, one of pepper, and one of flour, two teacups, with butter in one and lard in the other, and in each a stick with cloth wrapped around the end. These swabs, changed once a week, are always ready for buttering cake and bread pans, or larding griddle or gridiron. We noticed Mrs. Grimes used her fingers for this purpose, and then had to go across the room to wash them; and repeated the process several times while getting dinner. By our plan she need not have stirred from the table, and all would have been faultlessly clean.

On the higher shelves should be kept tight-covered tin boxes (yeast-powder ones will do) or small cans, with papers soaked off, and neat labels pasted on: "Cloves," "Allspice," "Nutmeg," "Ginger," "Mustard," "Whole Cloves," "Whole Allspice," "Cinnamon unground," &c.; with soda and yeast powder. With a cleat on the wall, just on one side of these shelves, one can hang the skimmers, apple-corers, corkscrews, graters, &c.; and with a drawer in the cook table, to hold the rolling-pin in one compartment, the knives, forks and spoons in another, patty-pans, muffin-rings and cake-cutters in another, and a fourth for clean dish-towels and cloths, a woman may cook a dinner for ten men in harvest time, with fewer steps than Mrs. Grimes took to prepare for us two.

When I see how ill-arranged kitchens are for their uses, and how little contrivance the occupants often use in placing their tools, I marvel not that women wear themselves out trudging in their kitchens. How many miles women travel to get a towel or a wet dish-cloth, to turn a pie or bread pan, when four square holders and a pie-fork, always hanging behind the stove, would save the steps. Overwork is the evil among women here, and its remedy lies partly in increasing their kitchen facilities, so as to save steps. Every thoughtful woman can do this for herself, in a great degree, if she will but stand in her kitchen and reflect how far apart those articles are which should be near together.

If I were addressing women who only live to be admired, I might say, always move in a circle; because such lines, being never angular, are always more graceful; but, talking to women whose only lease on life is the hope of less steps and more outdoor rest, I cannot too urgently say, "The shortest distance between two given points is a straight line"—always try to make it. To carry all you can at once when you lay the table, and all you can when you clear it—to let your head save your heels—is the only way I know of to lessen your work.

I hope, my dear James, as you are just married, you will see to those convenient shelves and closets, for the saving of weary feet.

Yours, for a STRAIGHT LINE.

AROUND THE FIRE.

CERES.

As we told you before, Ceres was busy with the grains of the earth; but she heard Proserpina scream, and instantly sprang into her chariot, whipped up her winged dragons, and rode home. When she found her child gone, she went to the sea nymphs, and only learned how Proserpina went to gather flowers. Ceres found one of the poison-flowers, and knew it was a plant of enchantment. She was now so anxious about Proserpina, that she forgot to take her winged dragons, but set out at dark and on foot, holding a torch before her. All night long she searched, knocking at the doors of palaces and cottages, and asking if any one had seen a lost child. People wondered at this sad, anxious woman, with a wreath of withered poppies on her head and a torch in her hand; but none could tell her of Proserpina.

In the woods and by the streams she inquired of creatures of another nature, whose language she understood. Sometimes she tapped against an oak tree, and the bark would open and forth would step a beautiful maiden, the hamadryad of the oak, but not a damsel had seen Proserpina. She inquired of the nymphs of the fountains, who had tears for everybody's grief; then she asked the fauns, who had hairy ears and little horns, and the hinder legs of goats, on which they gamboled merrily in field and wood; and the rude satyrs, who had faces like monkeys and horses' tails behind them, and who were generally boisterous and noisy. She also met a person named Pan, who sat at the foot of a tall rock and played on a flute. He had horns, and hairy ears, and goats' feet, and civilly invited Ceres to taste some milk and honey out of a wooden bowl, but he could tell her nothing of her child.

After ten days' vain search Ceres came to a dark cave, which she entered and lighted with her torch as well as possible; and there she found, seated on a heap of autumn leaves, a woman who had a sort of dog's head, and for ornament a wreath of snakes around it. Mother Ceres knew this was a person who put all her enjoyment in being miserable, and now felt she was fit for her companion.

"Oh! Hecate," she exclaimed, "have you seen my poor Proserpina?"

"No," answered Hecate, sighing between every word, "I have not seen her; but my ears are made in such a way that all cries of distress reach them. Nine days ago I heard a heavy rumbling of wheels to the east, and the voice of a young girl shrieking. Some dragon or monster has carried her away, and you had better abide in this cave with me, and we will be the most wretched women in the world."

"No," said Ceres, "until I know Proserpina has perished I will not allow myself time to grieve. If you will come with your torch and help find her, if we fail I will come back and show you what it is to be miserable."

This dismal couple started, and went first to Phoebus, who always sits in the sunshine and overlooks the earth. He told them the whole story, for he had seen it.

"Oh! good Phoebus," cried Ceres, "come with me to Pluto's kingdom, to find my child!"

"Pray, excuse me," said Phoebus, "I should have to take a sheaf of sunbeams; and those, you know, are forbidden in Pluto's region."

Hecate was now discouraged, and went back to her cave; but Ceres continued her search, continued her search, declaring that no green thing should grow, unless it sprung up along the path Proserpina trod in coming back. A sad time it was for farmers! All the plowing and planting went for nothing; not a green leaf dared show itself.

At last, Quicksilver was sent to see Pluto. He gave a flying leap right over the three-headed dog, and stood at the palace door in a twinkling. The servants knew him by his short cloak, his winged cap and shoes, and his snaky staff, and took him to King Pluto.

Now, all the six months that Proserpina had been

under the earth she had not been seen to taste a morsel, though the head cook had baked and boiled and roasted everything he could think of. One day Pluto asked her why she would not taste some of the dainties. "Oh," said she, "I have no appetite for anything, save a slice of bread of my mother's baking, or fruit from her garden."

The king now sent a servant to get the finest plums, peaches and pears above ground. This was during the time Ceres forbid fruit and grain to grow, so the servant only found a dried pomegranate. This he took in at the back door, as Quicksilver was entering the front door of the palace. When Proserpina saw the old dried fruit, and was told it was the only one in the world, she became so very hungry she thought she would just smell it; and—what a pity!—her teeth actually bit it, just as Pluto came in to tell her she would go back with Quicksilver. You know, if any one tasted a morsel in Pluto's kingdom, they could never leave them again. So, for this one poor bite Proserpina had to spend six months of every year with King Pluto.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RUBBISH.

DEAR ANN APPLESEED: Instead of the garden, with its innumerable beauties, supposing I say a few words about our door-yards, understanding that a word in its season on this subject will not come amiss; for Spring is fairly here, and with the annual ambition for renovating and refurbishing, every woman will be busy.

All house-keepers understand house-cleaning, and the raking and sweeping of door-yards; but then, how to dispose of the many unsightly objects that will accumulate on the best regulated grounds, is the question. Old tin cans, boots and bones, bottles of all sorts, dishes and window-glass, &c., &c. What to do with them, and get them out of sight, is what bothers one; for fire will not reduce their size or uncomeliness.

For a number of years I have buried these interesting collections. Have a hole dug as much as three feet across, at the foot of some fruit tree—it acts as a drain—back of the house, in some out of the way corner. Leave it open, and all the year round it is ready to receive all things objectionable, from the feathers of a chicken to an old-tin boiler; and when it is filled, throw the dirt back, close it up, and smooth it over. One such pit will last a common family two years; and for any one who has a regard for the neat appearance of the grounds back of the house as well as the front, this will be considered one of the handiest things on the place.

There must be as many as six of these pits, all grown over with grass now, on this place of ours; and hundreds of years hence, when some antiquarian, in his searching for relics, gets to digging on this hill, I wonder what his opinion of the people of these days will be—judging them by what he will find!

Most people have a fashion, in the villages as well as the country, of throwing all the rubbish into the street or road, in front of the house. It is a common thing for some people to trim their trees and shrubs, and toss the brush into the road—only to tangle the feet of the horses and anger their drivers. If they only knew what a nuisance it was to passers-by, and how beneficial the ashes of that same brush would be to their land, they certainly would never repeat such a shiftless custom.

It should be the care of every one to keep clear of obstructions on the road in front of their land or lots, and see to it that it looks neatly. If every farmer could be persuaded that barns should be back from the road, approached by a lane, and that pigs and cattle could be fed in a yard near the barn, just as well as in the road, how very much improved the appearance of our farming country would be. A house, like a picture, requires a tasteful frame; and clean grounds, with grass free from weeds, is the finest setting for either the imposing suburban residence of the wealthy, or the little un-

painted frame house so often seen here in the West.

"HARRIET."

COMMON SENSE.

DEAR ANN: Perhaps it is a little late in the day to thank you for your words about the "Plain Knitting;" but the paper has just reached me, and I feel moved to say, Amen.

It is so commonly urged upon women nowadays that they ought to escape from the drudgery of life, and use all means at their command for cultivating their minds, and fitting themselves to take an active part in the world's struggle, that a word of cheer to those who are compelled to stay by the stuff, is warmly appreciated—by one of them, at least.

"Go out into the air and sunshine," writes Julia Seraphina. "Let your soul expand with the bursting buds, and your feelings soar with the winged wanderers."

I submit that such an exhortation is exasperating, when you know that the bread must be baked, the dishes washed, the ironing finished; and that an hour taken for recreation this morning must be paid for by one at the sewing machine after the children are asleep.

Doubtless, it is best for us to break away sometimes from the routine of our lives. Doubtless, we ought to seek and use better methods. Doubtless, we ought to choose more wisely than we often do, between a book and a bonnet, a trip and a traveling dress. Yet, it remains, that oftentimes we need to be strengthened and encouraged in our tasks, rather than wooed out of them.

I glance from my bread-tray, at the newspaper pinned to the wall behind the table, and see there this line from one of Miss Smiley's sermons: "Dear friend, the Lord has put thee just where He wants thee." The words seem spoken to me; and the gentle music of "the plain language" drives from my ear the humming swarm of worries that fretted me before; the faint, smoky odor that comes through the window is as

"the breath
Of cowslip and primrose sweet."

The voices of children in the street below cheer me like the carol of bluebird or lark.

Then, by a ready association of ideas, I think of the need and the honor of the "Plain Knitting;" and soon I am saying softly to myself:

"Such words have power to quiet
The restless pulse of care."

Faithfully, yours, MOSS AGATE.

P. S.—If anybody wants to put her four-year-old into blue check aprons, than which nothing is prettier either for fair or dark boys, let her be warned by our experience, and not go searching for gingham. They are a delusion and a snare. "Apron check" is the thing you want; and an article at about twenty five to twenty eight cents a yard, in a four-thread check, will out-wear three ginghams, and look better all the time. Mothers need to remember that just as many stitches go to the making of a garment in poor material as in good; so, if you use the former, you have not only more buying, but more sewing, to provide for.

Does A. A. perceive her "own thought coming back to her, with a kind of offended majesty, from the lips of another," in the above? M. A.

CONCERNING WOMEN.

VIENNA, Austria, has opened a type-setting school for women.

MRS. CAREY, sister of Senator Stewart, has been appointed postmistress of her native town in Ohio, with a salary of \$2,200.

LIDIA RODELBERNA, a Russian lady, has given to the St. Petersburg Academy of Medicine \$40,000, to endow a department for medical instruction for women.

HELEN M. BARNARD has been appointed by the President one of the Special Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition.

EMMA CALL, the first female graduate of Michi-

gan University, has had a call to teach in Japan, with an offer of \$3,000 a year and her expenses.

HOME HINTS.

COMMON STARCH.—finely pulverized and rubbed on the hands after washing them, and while yet moist, is a preventive of chapped hands. It should be done each time they are taken from suds and dishwater.

BUCKEYE CAKE.—One cup butter, three of sugar, six eggs, one cup sweet milk, four cups flour, one teaspoonful soda, and two of cream tartar or one of yeast powder. Bake the above in four jelly or three mountain-cake pans. When cool, spread the following preparation between: Grate the peel of either orange or lemon, squeeze the juice, add to these one egg thickened with powdered sugar, and stir well together. This should be about the consistency of icing, to spread well.

CREAM CAKE.—Put in a bowl three-fourths of a cup of sugar, three eggs, one cup flour, one teaspoonful butter, a tablespoonful sweet milk, and a teaspoonful yeast powder. Stir these together five minutes; then spread in three jelly pans and bake. While warm, spread between the cakes this custard: A half-tablespoonful corn starch (flour will do), a half cup sugar, one egg in a teacup of milk. Let the custard thicken on the stove, and then flavor as you please. The lemon jelly for buckeye cake is nice for this.

The two receipts above are our best and plainest cake, and both are very fine.

FASHIONS.

Deep blue linen will be used for trimming gray and buff linen suits. Boys will wear sailor suits again, and striped shirts pleated behind and before.

The gabrielle wrapper, belted at the waist, is best for common calico; the sailor blouse, or else loose-belted polonaise pattern, is best for nice calicoes. A pleating of the dress material is seen at the neck of all dresses and polonaises; it is three inches wide behind, and slopes gradually to one inch at throat. Inside of this is an inner pleating of *lisse*, or lace, or muslin.

All ruffles in groups overlap, and almost all dresses have the front of the skirt trimmed differently from the back.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TREES FROM SEED.

BY R. S. ELLIOTT.

EDITOR FARMER: Last year, here at Bosland, on the Kansas Pacific Railway, in the west edge of Ellsworth county, I planted ash and box elder seed got from east of the Mississippi. The ash did not grow. The box elder grew finely, and I had a fine lot of trees to transplant. I also had a fine growth of box elder at Ellis, and also at Wallace; the latter station very near on the west line of Kansas. Encouraged by this box elder growth, I last Fall sent THE KANSAS FARMER a letter, urging upon the farmers who want trees to gather seeds of ash and box elder along the streams (the seed being abundant), and plant at once if they could, or if not, keep over till Spring. I did not suppose many would act on the hint. But I acted myself. I planted several rows (which you printed acres) last Fall, and I have planted several other rows this Spring. The seed, both ash and box elder, are now, on this 29th of April, coming up where planted last Fall; and we are to-night having a beautiful rain, which will bring up those planted this Spring. All the farmers along the Smoky might have had trees coming up too, if they had exerted themselves.

In planting little trees here this Spring, I have put some in rows twelve feet apart, on Mr. KELSEY's plan at Ottawa, and two rows of corn between. I am trying an experiment—putting locust seed in the intervals between the hills. If it succeeds, I will tell of it; and will surely tell if it fails, to save others from a blunder. The corn will not help the locusts any; and the ants may eat up the young

locusts before they are an inch high. But I will hope that the locusts will grow into trees; and if they do, I will have rows of silver maple, elm, ash and honey locust, alternating with double rows of black locust.

You see I adhere to the locust, as a great tree for Kansas. I have trees here at Bosland two inches in diameter, from seed planted in 1871.

OUR TAX LAWS.

BY E.

EDITOR FARMER: While discussing the "iniquities" of the mortgage law and the wrongs of the farmers, we would like to look a little further and see what errors, if any, of a radical nature exist in our statutes. I think—true, my judgment is not equal to the wisdom of a Legislature, or even a farmers' club—my notion is that our whole tax law is at fault, and its workings worse even than the law.

The assessment is to be made, under the law, to reach everything; and yet many things escape while some are twice taxed. Any one who will examine an assessment roll will find these things patent upon its face: 1st. All real estate is valued at far below its cash value, both in town and county. 2d. One township is rated higher than another of equal value. 3d. Unimproved property is assessed at a higher pro rata than the improved. 4th. Personal property, to a very large extent, escapes; but when returned honestly, or nearly so, by its owner, its value is rated far higher than real estate; hence, the result of our present system is a bid for dishonesty in making a return of personal property, and causing every honest lister of personal property to bear an undue proportion of the public burden.

Most persons dislike to avoid, by unfair means, a proper share of the burdens of taxation; but when legal interest is twelve per cent. and taxes five and seven, even honorable men hide their bills receivable and transmute their mortgages into U. S. bonds before March 1st.

The mortgage law may not be right, indeed, is wrong in principle; but it legal and carried into effect, will hardly change the aggregate personalty of even the county of Leavenworth. The entire amount of mortgages returned in 1872, in the city of Leavenworth, was only \$48,850; of which only \$39,600 has been paid up to this time, and of that amount one man paid 82 per cent. The statement is enough, and needs no comment.

As an effort at remedying the present faults in our system of taxation, I would throw out these suggestions—some one else may improve them. I am fully aware that some of the wisest heads have been more than puzzled over this same question: 1st. There must be a better class of men made assessors, and there is no possibility of securing uniformity in their action unless they are amenable to a central power and controlled thereby. You cannot obtain that better class at the present price paid for their services, nor by means of popular elections. Europe ran crazy with a one man government, and we have nearly equally run mad on the theory of electing everything and everybody by a popular vote; and yet two of the most important of all offices, the very ones to be amenable *only* to the people, the President and U. S. Senators, are elected by a clumsy and well nigh irresponsible machinery; while bureau officers and judges, who should be free from the effects of popular whims or malice, are elected. Verily wisdom dwelleth not wholly in republics. The assessors should be appointed, either by the State Auditor, as the head of the State system of revenue, or by an elective board of State equalization; not selected by judicial districts, but by units of population, and regardless of county lines—and I would say, chosen by the cumulative system of voting.

Having obtained men better adapted to discharge the duties of assessors, and better paid for their services, I would have them instructed to assess

every species of property at its *cash* value; and no man for the personal property which he had on a given day, but the average capital which he possesses for the twelve months preceding the day of his return. If he claims to have no capital, then require him to make an exhibit of his profits and losses for the year, and assess him on a capital of which his profits should be the representative on the basis of fifteen per cent.; for if he made, for instance, \$1,500, why should he not pay on the amount which that represents, \$10,000? He surely is as well able to pay on that as the merchant assessed for \$2,000 on a stock only one-third or one-half paid for, who would be delighted to see \$3,000 net on his business to his credit at bank, or as the farmer to pay on his cattle and hogs, rarely now netting even five per cent. It is the ability to pay which should bear the tax burden, not mere dead property which may be a loss to the owner.

I would then have all the assessors in a given district sit as a court of equalization, with the member of the State Board of equalization for the same district as presiding officer.

The following from the St. Louis *Globe* is worthy of careful perusal:

In New York an attempt has been made, and the Board of Commissioners appointed to draft a system of taxation, have reported. Leaving aside such sources as licenses and local excises, they propose that the general taxes for the State of New York shall be levied under three heads: 1st. Real estate, lands and buildings shall be taxed at a fair market valuation. 2d. Moneyed corporations and unincorporated deposit bankers shall be taxed. 3d. In lieu of all other taxes on personal property, there shall be assessed against every occupied building a tax, called the "building occupancy tax," which shall be based upon three times the yearly rental of the building.

The first two methods of taxation are in universal use; their application and efficiency are very generally understood and agreed on; the third is a novelty in this country, and to estimate its value we need only to consider, first, the present method of assessing personal property and the results obtained thereby; and, second, the probable working and distribution of the new tax.

With regard to the present method, it is almost permissible to say it is no method at all. The assessment blanks enumerate all the important items of personal property: money, notes, stocks and bonds; furniture, live stock, carriages, plate, sewing machines, watches, libraries, and wind up by adding, "and all other kinds of personal property whatever." As the assessors cannot positively know what amount of these various items is possessed by each individual, the assessment is left almost entirely to the conscientiousness of the tax-payer. No one will deny that as a general rule men will not pay taxes when they can avoid it, and the returns of personal property are meager and unsatisfactory. The greater number report just such an amount as they think will suffice to ward off suspicion and inquiry; some leave it to the assessor to guess at, reserving the right of correcting him if he should happen to guess anywhere near the truth. A few honestly report the fair amount. The objections to such a method are many and patent; it fails to do what it pretends to do, it exerts the full force of the tax-raising power with very inadequate results, there is no certainty or no power of calculating in advance the returns to be obtained from it, and it levies a penalty on honesty to be paid as a premium for dishonesty; for whatever share of the public burden is evaded by one it must be made up by the others.

The building occupancy tax, on the other hand, is one which can be levied with absolute fairness and certainty; it is easier to estimate the rental value of a house or store than its selling value, for the reason that buildings are much more frequently rented than sold. The only points to be considered

are whether the tax would produce the amount derived by the present tax on personalty, and whether it would be fairly distributed among the people according to their means of paying it.

Take the case of a dwelling house inhabited by the owner, and which would rent for \$1,000 a year. Instead of being called on to decide between his conscience and his honesty, instead of hesitating how much to set down and how much to omit on the list of items, he knows he will be assessed a "building occupancy tax" on \$3,000. The law can never know how much personal property he has; it is entirely beyond the knowledge of the tax-gatherer; but if he inhabits a certain class of houses, it is reasonably safe to assume that he possesses a corresponding amount of personal property; or, even if he does not, he is well able to pay the tax on such an amount. It is almost immaterial whether he owns the house or is merely a tenant; if he is a tenant, and does not pay the tax directly, it will be paid by his landlord and added to his rent, and in either case it will be no extra burden on him, because he will be relieved from a direct tax on his personalty. The productiveness of the tax would correspond to its simplicity and universality. According to the census of 1870 there were in the city of St. Louis 40,000 dwelling houses, and at an average rental of \$250 each per year they would furnish the total amount derived from taxing personal property, and we would have in addition the tax on buildings occupied as stores and that derived from moneyed corporations. The tax would be borne by every house owner or householder in the city, and if there is any argument against the justice of so equitable a tax, it is counterbalanced by its effectiveness. The people of the United States have had so full an experience of the expense and of the delusiveness of attempting to reach every shape or embodiment of value for the purpose of taxing it, that they will strongly incline to a system which has the great merit of being simple and effective.

HINTS ABOUT THE GARDEN.

BY A YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER.

EDITOR FARMER: Considering the amount of good land that we possess in Kansas, and the large quantity and low prices of garden seeds, it is astonishing how little attention farmers pay to their gardens. By far the greater number of our farmers leave the garden for the women and children to tend; and for the want of time and strength, it soon grows up to weeds, and the seeds and labor of planting are lost. Every farmer should remember that no crop he can raise will pay any better than the garden, both for home consumption and for the market. No piece of land of the same size can afford such a variety of good things for the table, both Summer and Winter.

That makes me think how few vegetables our Western farmers store away for Winter use. If you will but take a peep into the cellar of an Eastern farmer, you will see boxes and bins filled with carrots, parsnips, beets, cabbages, onions, &c.; while so many of us sit down to our tables all Winter, seemingly content with potatoes and pork—pork and potatoes three times a day. To be sure, all of us do not have cellars; but can we not make pits, and bury them as we do potatoes? I ask this for information. Will some one tell me, through THE FARMER, what vegetables will keep through the Winter, buried in the ground, and what ones will not? We have no cellar, but I would like to keep a few carrots, cabbage, turnips, and winter radishes.

How is the best way to keep onions? I didn't suppose freezing would hurt them; but we had some rot, that I tried to keep over, and I laid it to their freezing and thawing.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

1. At this time of the year, when things begin to look green, and yet there is nothing green to eat, it seems impossible to supply our tables with variety and palatable dishes. But with pains and

forethought we can do much better than we are inclined to think at first. If we cannot have anything positively new, we can fix the old dishes up so that they will hardly be recognized. For instance, take your salt pork and soak it in sweet milk over night; then, before frying it, dip each slice in a batter of eggs and flour.

Egg-soup is made by breaking the eggs into boiling water, and as soon as the whites are cooked lift them out carefully into a dish of sweet cream, butter, pepper and salt. A teacupfull of cream is enough for a dozen eggs. Then, we can have fish, rice, pickles of various kinds, boiled and baked beans, dried sweet corn, canned tomatoes, and cream cheese. For this let the whey be drained from lobbared milk, and the curd be served with sweet cream, butter and salt; or some prefer cream and sugar. We will soon have asparagus, green peas, and greens of different kinds. Then our trouble on this subject will be over.

2. Every one that has to use hard water should never be without a can of potash or concentrated lye; for a very little of either is a great help, both in the wash-tub and the dish-pan. Also, if the hand-towels and the dish-towels have become dingy, a liberal dose in the boiling suds will make them white again.

3. No one need be troubled by the butter sticking to the bowl and ladle, if they will scour them with wet salt before using. I think this a much quicker and better way, than the old way of soaking in warm and then cold water.

4. Save all the crusts and crumbs of bread, and soak them in cold water, to feed the little chicks with.

Geneva, Allen County, Kansas.

FARM MATTERS.

BY C. W. M.

EDITOR FARMER: Thinking it would be interesting, perhaps, to some of your readers to hear from "away down South" in Kansas, I, without acquaintance or further preliminaries, will ask leave to tell the readers of THE FARMER "what I know about farming." I think it the duty of every farmer to tell, in some way, his experience in his high calling, that his brethren may learn wherein he has succeeded and wherein failed.

Now, the same method of farming will not do in all the States, nor in the different sections of the same State; nor will the same method be required for the same product in the different portions of a State. Each section of nearly all our States have their adaptabilities, and it is the business of the husbandman to know what crop he can grow to the best profit in his locality.

I have been brought up in this latitude, and know more of the products of this climate than any other man; and I find, after a residence of three years in Southern Kansas, that very nearly the same treatment is required for the same kind of crops here, that was required in Southern Illinois, with this difference, that there was more rain in the Winter and early Spring than there was in Illinois—at least, since I have lived here—requiring crops to be planted as soon as the ground is warm enough to germinate the seeds; corn especially so. Corn is the great crop of Southern Kansas. It does well here when put in early, and properly cultivated; but can the farmer afford to work hard all the Summer in his crop of corn, and sell it in Winter for fifteen to twenty cents a bushel? I, for one, cannot figure any money out of corn at that price. It does well to have plenty of corn, and the farmer who has to buy is generally a thrifless one; but is there not something else that we can grow for a money crop, from which a majority of the farmers can realize more clear money than corn?

I think there is more than one or two—I speak now of Southern Kansas.

We have the most favorable locality for varied crops of any portion of the State. Our climate and soil will permit a wide range of farm products,

among which may be mentioned all the varieties of fruit, the cereals, and cotton.

Now, it is of the latter I wish to speak more particularly in this paper. I have had a life-time experience in the cultivation of that plant in this latitude, and during our late "onpleasantness" made it a specialty, with good profit. I know how difficult it is to get men to forsake the old beaten ruts which their great-grandfathers made, and take hold of a new idea; but I think I can show by figures (and they won't lie, you know) that there can be more money realized from one acre of cotton than two acres of corn or wheat, which are the principal crops in Southern Kansas.

I am satisfied, from what cotton I have seen grown in Southern Kansas during the last three years, that it will produce one bale of cotton to the acre (a commercial bale is four hundred pounds); and it is worth now, and will probably remain for some time to come, eighteen cents per pound, making for a bale \$72. The expense of cultivating will not exceed that of corn; but picking out will cost for a bale \$16, leaving \$56 out of which to pay for ginning, say \$8; which will leave \$48 to pay for cultivation and use of ground. This, I think, is a low estimate for the crop, and a high estimate for expenses.

We will now try an acre of corn, and see how it will "pan out." Estimate an acre of corn to yield fifty bushels, which is high; and say it is worth twenty-five cents per bushel; this will make \$12.50. Now, count cultivation and use of ground the same for both, to say nothing of gathering the corn, and we have \$12.50 against \$48. So much for corn.

Now, suppose we try an acre of wheat, and suppose it to yield \$15 bushels to the acre, worth \$1.50 per bushel; this will give \$22.50, out of which take \$1.50 for cutting and 90c. for threshing, and and you have \$20.10 against \$48.

The above are the prices for the above-named crops in this (Howard) county. Now, take into consideration the distance we have to team everything (forty-five miles), and see what our prospects are to make a fortune in farming in the old way. But you answer that we can do better with our corn than sell it at the prices offered, by feeding it to stock, and then sell the stock. Well, my friend, how much stock have you? A span of horses, a yoke of steers, two or three cows, and a dozen pigs, for this is about the amount of stock owned by three-fourths of the farmers of Southern Kansas. Well, my dear Sir, how much of this stock can you spare each year, and still carry on your farm? Not very much.

Do you not think that if you would grow cotton a few years, which you can do and grow all the corn and wheat you need besides, you could increase your stock from what you have at present, till you would have enough to be worth your attention?

Well, perhaps; but then, you know that Col. Jones or Squire Brown has made a fortune handling stock. Very well, but Jones and Brown had money to begin with, and have been fortunate not to have the Texas fever in their herds. And now, do just as you please about leaving the old beaten track of corn and wheat growing for money-making; but remember that your neighbor, who does engage in this new-fangled notion, will have money to pay, while you have to ask credit.

The time of planting and mode of cultivation will be given in another article.

Hart's Mills, Howard County, Kansas.

"TWO IDEAS TOGETHER."

BY NOAH CAMERON.

EDITOR FARMER: In the last number of THE FARMER, and in an article from Bro. COPLEY, we read as follows: "We hear men who are hardly able to put two ideas together, railing at the idea of protection." We are glad to hear that men of such limited ability are on the right track, and we would be more rejoiced if there was the same hope

of saneness in men that think they are a little above this proletary class. We, of course, want protection first from thieves in office; from bond swindles, and from infamous laws, such as many are that now disgrace the statute book of Kansas. But the kind of protection that builds up great corporations at the expense of the people; that makes a few men millionaires by robbing the whole country, is the kind of protection against which we like to see railing go on until the railing turns into a storm and the storm into a hurricane that shall sweep that kind of protection and its advocates into oblivion. We are told in the article referred to, that we are too far removed from the Atlantic border and from Europe for any profitable participation in their markets. Now, if the distance actually shuts out produce from a free market, why should not that be enough protection against the introduction of their produce? Who can give a reason why a Kansas farmer should pay twenty or thirty dollars bounty, or any other sum, to a few Eastern nabobs each year? We know the answer: encourage home manufactures which build up the country. Without stopping to show the fallacy of this answer, we will ask another question; why not have the farmers subsidized; they are purchasers and are generally admitted to be poor, while all the manufacturers are universally rich? But our friend goes on to say, "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 in costly works, which the adoption of the free trade policy would render valueless." Now this is too thin, even for a man with two ideas. When real estate goes a begging at an interest of fifty per cent. on tax sales, to talk about manufactures in such a country is insanity, when money cannot be procured on the best security that the State can offer for less than fifty per cent. Who do you suppose would choose seven or ten per cent., when they could just as well have twenty to fifty, and just as good security? Those that would, are not generally the kind of men that have money. It is a good thing to be independent; but just how to get independent is a question that never will be satisfactorily answered to everybody; for what would make one independent would make others more dependent. In this world of strife and toll, there is enough for all. "Be just, and do right." "For the righteous shall not be forsaken, nor his seed begging bread."

I have offered the above, not for the purpose of provoking controversy, but simply as an invited criticism, from the following, which appeared in the article: "I know these are desultory thoughts, but my object is simply to set the people to thinking whether my notions are correct." Worthy friend, they are not all correct.

Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas.

ABOUT BORROWING.

BY H. P. SANFORD.

EDITOR FARMER: I want to say a word to you privately, about borrowing and lending. It has been asserted that the borrower was servant to the lender. This is positively not so, nine times out of ten. There is a class of borrowers that display a wonderful sight of cheek. Here comes a neighbor, who says, "I want to borrow your ax; mine is so thick I can't half chop with it." You let him have it, of course; and when it comes home (after you had to send for it) it shows perceptible signs of having been used for a cold chisel or grubbing-ax, and is unfit for use until ground.

Again: A neighbor comes and asks, "Are you going to use your plow for two or three days? Mine (or, perchance, one he has borrowed of some one else) runs on the point, so that it holds hard and don't run good." Now, what is the matter with his plow? Nothing, only the edge of the share is two-thirds as thick as the plate it was made of, and it would cost thirty-five cents to get it

sharpened. He takes your plow—most likely leaving it in the ground over-night, or at best, throwing it down on the side without cleaning that night. Then comes a rain, making the ground unfit to plow for a couple of days; and there the plow lies in the mud.

"Mr. ———, can I borrow your spade to-day?" Yes, only for to-day, mind you. You think you may want to use it to-morrow, but don't want to be sure and bring it home that night. But suppose you do, and something happens that you would not use it, then he would say you might just as well let him keep it another day.

Another comes, perhaps when you are gone, and wants a wagon, to be gone a day or two. The folks at home think it will be all right if he takes it; of course, he is willing to run the risk. Perhaps the wagon already needs greasing; but he thinks nothing about that. He brings the wagon home. You take off the wheel, and find a quantity of iron dust on top of the spindle.

All these—to say nothing of smaller things, such as harness, needles, awls, files, bits, hoes, wagon seat, &c.—perhaps the spring to his wagon is broken, and has been for months. All these little things a man may be thankful to get by going after them.

I will venture to say this is the experience of a great many farmers, in this country. Now, Mr. Editor, if these and such like things won't bring the "d—ns" out of a man, I don't know what will.

Lamar, Ottawa County, Kansas.

RAILROADS.

BY J. W. SPONABLE.

EDITOR FARMER: I see you speak of railroad bonds in last number, May 1, 1873. You are right as to Lyon county.

Let me ask a question: If we cannot get railroads without bonds, had we better do without the railroads?

In 1868 and 1869 three farmers harvested and prepared for market wheat as follows: One had 3,200 bushels, another 2,400, and another 1,500. They lived thirty miles from any wheat market. They were offered \$2.10 per bushel, delivered at the market. They tried to wagon their wheat to market; but on account of eight months' rain and mud, failed to get it to market in time to even realize \$1.50 per bushel. One man had to keep his wheat until 800 bushels entirely spoiled, and he had as good a granary as the State affords.

800 bushels spoiled, at \$2.10	\$1,680 00
Decline in price on 2,600 bus, at 60c. per bu.	1,560 00
Interest lost on \$6,730	470 40
Waste and ratage, 5 per cent.	336 00
Insurance, 1½ per cent. on \$5,000	75 00
Lost rent on store house, 8 months	160 00
Total	\$4,311 40

You see by the above figures that one farmer paid one year, on one kind of grain, four thousand three hundred and eleven dollars and forty cents—all because he did not have a railroad. The other two lost nearly in the same proportion on wheat, and all lost very heavily on corn; they were offered eighty-five cents per bushel, and sold for thirty-five cents, because they could not take it to market. It was beyond horse-possibility to get to market. I think all these men lost more in one year than all their railroad tax would amount to in thirty years. But hundreds were deterred from putting in large crops, knowing that they could not market a large crop.

I am satisfied that there are two sides to this railroad question. I would not take a farm as a gift, if I had to farm it and haul grain and produce thirty miles, or even twenty miles.

Oh, why? You should raise cattle and hogs, and feed your grain. "Catch your rabbit before you cook it."

You may have a family to educate, and feed, and clothe, and no money and no rich relations. It takes time to grow cattle. Little feet cannot go without shoes five to ten years. Some go without more than ten years; their fathers are opposed to

free schools—but they have cattle. "They never sell corn." We can make our choice. This is a free country. But give me free schools, railroads, churches, and children with shoes on their feet.

Gardner, Johnson County, Kansas.

WILL IT PAY?

BY H. P. SANFORD.

EDITOR FARMER: Under the above heading, W. A. ELA writes, hoping to obtain information; also, making a statement for the benefit of others. My object in writing is the same. I will give as near as I can my experience, and the result, with my two best cows—both common stock. Cow No. 1 is worth fifty dollars:

Ten per cent. on cost of Cow	\$5 00
Tax	1 25
Keeping Cow one year	9 00
Wintering Calf	12 00
Service of full blood Devon Bull	1 00
Total cost	\$38 25
Value of yearling Calf	40 00
Profit	\$1 75

Now for the difference between a good calf and a scrub. Cow No. 2 worth fifty dollars:

Ten per cent. on cost of Cow	\$5 00
Tax	1 25
Keeping Cow one year	9 00
Wintering Calf	4 00
Total	\$19 25
Value of yearling Calf	19 00
150 lbs butter, @ 15c	22 50
Making the sum of	\$33 50

Now, deduct at least half the worth of the butter for the work of milking the cow and making the butter, which leaves \$31.25, or a profit of \$2.

Lamar, Ottawa County, Kansas.

ABOUT RAISING CATTLE.

BY JOHN P. DOLE.

EDITOR FARMER: I am much pleased with your views in regard to the different organizations of farmers, and especially the Granges. I think their extravagance is seldom met with this side of Washington City. There everything is valued at what it cost, but we farmers often find things have cost much more than they are worth.

In THE FARMER of April 15th, I think Mr. ELA underrated several expenses, and he seems to jump at a value to gain a margin of nine dollars profit. No man can keep a cow for one year for six dollars. The two tons of hay she will eat in Winter is worth the money; neither can he get the service of a full blood bull for one dollar. Keeping a calf three years for twelve dollars would be a loss of several dollars, and he sets no weight upon him. The facts are, that a three-fourths well-bred Durham steer cannot be raised and properly fed until past three years old for less than fifty-five dollars, and then be worth sixty-five or seventy dollars; or better still, to fatten and make him worth from ninety to one hundred dollars, and weighing 1800 pounds. Farmers should not sell any kind of stock until it is fully matured, and I think the Winter or Spring coming four years old is soon enough for steers.

There is a bright day dawning for the farmers if they will be true to themselves. I have been looking some time in my papers, THE KANSAS FARMER and the Western Rural, for the cause of all this noise about down-trodden farmers, but have seen nothing but monopolies and rings. My opinion is that all our troubles originate in the great desire of the present age, to get something for nothing. If everyone was willing to give a fair remuneration for everything received, we should have no hard times. The reason why it is harder with the farmer than other classes is, they have less time to study how to cheat some one, as the Dutchman said when he landed in New York: "Dey goes about sheatin' one anoder, and calls it business." It is an old maxim, when we know what the disease is, we know how to cure it; and I believe in striking at the root, displacing all who prove unworthy.

North Topeka, Kansas, April 30, 1873.

The Kansas Farmer

JOHN JAMES INGALLS.

We believe that we express the sentiment of nine-tenths of the people of Kansas, when we say that in JOHN J. INGALLS the whole State of Kansas has a Senator. He was not elected to his high position by Atchison, Leavenworth or Topeka, but by the entire State. He is under no obligations to any clique, faction or party, but stands in his manhood untrammelled by any of those debasing influences that usually surround men elected to high and honorable positions. For all of which we say, with all reverence, Thank God!

The regular politician, who seeks office for honor or emolument, is always very lavish with his promises; and to their credit be it said, generally reward those who help to elevate them. This is one reason why our good men, men of first-class intelligence and common honesty, men who tower above their fellows, are never successful as politicians. Their dignity and self-respect will not permit them to cater to the wishes and desires of the "hangers-on," the "strikers," and the "bummers."

If, in our slight acquaintance with Mr. INGALLS for seven or eight years past, we have judged him rightly, he never would have been a Senator or a Representative, had his election depended upon the aid of ward politicians and "professionals." He was cast in a higher mold. He could no more sacrifice his manhood, by catering to the desires and caprices of the above class, than could the leopard change his spots.

We violate no confidence now by saying, that some time during last Summer, when men were casting about for suitable candidates for Congress, we wrote a personal letter to Mr. INGALLS, asking him to become a candidate for that position before the Convention. In his reply, he said:

While I thank you for your kind expressions of regard, I yet distrust my ability to secure a nomination, did I desire it. I doubt if a man can maintain his self-respect while seeking a nomination for important offices, as these nominations are usually manipulated.

No better sentiment could be expressed, in these days of disgraceful and dishonorable office-seeking, and to our mind, the man expressing them, having at the same time the ability to fill any office in the gift of the people, and having the support of hundreds of warm, true friends, is deserving of highest praise.

But we started out to write no loud praise of the present Senator of Kansas. Upon the invitation of the Young Men's Social Club, seconded by many of the best business men of Leavenworth, Mr. INGALLS was recently present at a banquet in this city. About one hundred and fifty persons were invited; and it was a remarkable fact—remarkable from its rarity—that there was almost an entire absence of politicians. Perhaps two dozen members of the Press were present; the Mayor and two or three of the municipal officers; and the rest were of our most substantial business men—men who are looking to the future welfare of the city and State.

In response to the toast, "The Senator from Kansas," Mr. INGALLS expressed his thanks for the honor extended to him upon the occasion, and outlined his future conduct, so far as circumstances would permit.

To show that he is in sympathy with the farmers of the West, we quote the closing paragraphs of his remarks:

A gigantic struggle is already inaugurated between the vast moneyed corporations of the East and the toiling millions of the West; between the bank and the corn-crib; between the engine and the plow. In the determination of these momentous problems, Kansas must lead the van, demanding for herself the same justice which she has always been willing to concede to all. To accomplish this, we must have unity of sentiment and action, an elevation of purpose which will sacrifice all personal considerations for the accomplishment of great moral results.

With these questions properly determined, with our industrial resources fully developed, our educational facilities improved, and our population fused and welded into a compact and cohesive unity, we may reasonably anticipate a career of material prosperity, of which our marvelous history and our local relations to the Republic are prophetic; a career in which wealth will be the certain reward of toil; where cul-

ture will supplement strength; where social order and tranquil institutions shall be the common heritage; where the creed of human liberty shall no longer be a cold, unmeaning formula, nor the universal brotherhood of man an empty dream.

We hope that Mr. INGALLS' future action will sustain the excellent ideas here expressed. The farmers of the Mississippi Valley need just such a keen, shrewd, intelligent gentleman in the National halls of legislation as we believe him to be; and we think we can assure him of the hearty and cordial support of our farmers, if he labors faithfully for the fulfillment of the pledges here given.

TREE PLANTING.

J. D. FARWELL writes us (and omits to give his postoffice address) the result of his efforts at tree planting. We hope others will profit by his experience, and do likewise. Here is his letter:

I have transplanted 10,600 trees this Spring, of the following varieties, at the cost named:

3,000 Soft Maples, costing.....	\$ 1 95
5,000 Cottonwoods.....	12 50
1,500 Peach.....	45 00
700 Apple.....	35 00
300 Ash-leaved Maple.....	1 00
100 Silver-leaved Poplar.....	2 00
100 Lombardy Poplar.....	2 00
86 Days' Labor, I count at.....	73 00

Making cost of 10,600 trees.....\$171 45

But I have done it all myself, with the exception of a very few days of hired labor. Had I bought all of the above trees, they would have cost me \$1,000. The lombardy and silver-leaved poplars I raised from slips got last year. I took my boy and team the last week in May, 1872, and in one day gathered eight bushels of soft maple seeds, and about three hundred ash leaved maples from four to ten inches high. I got about thirty thousand soft maples from eight bushels of seed. The cottonwoods were self-sown on some new breaking. The peaches were grown from pits, and the apples from root-grafts and set in nursery form."

Here is the result of the labor of a practical farmer; and we warrant that future years will prove that the above was one of the best investments of his life. As a tree easily grown and very valuable, we would suggest the black walnut, in addition to the above list.

MORE MILL SITES.

We did not think when we published friend MOYER's letter that we were going to invite such an extensive correspondence, but we are glad to know that there are so many vacant mill sites in Kansas. The first one in this issue says:

Tell Mr. MOYER that a water power can be had here; the parties owning the same propose giving the same free to any one who will improve it. It is in a thickly settled neighborhood, on Bull Creek, Richland township, Miami county. Address JOHN EVERETT, Edgerton, Kansas.

S. S. BLYTON writes:

There is a power on Mill Creek, Wabaunsee county, that was formerly held at \$1,000, which the party now proposes to donate, with ten acres of land, to any one who will improve the same. The site is three miles from the mouth, which empties into the Kaw river. There are no mills in the vicinity. Address above, at Maple Hill, Kansas.

J. D. FARWELL, Waterville, Kansas, writes:

The city of Waterville has purchased a farm of 160 acres adjoining town, including one of the best water powers in the State, and have contracted for a stone dam in the form of an arc, and are now at work on it. The power will be leased at a nominal sum to parties who wish to put up a grist mill, factory, or other machinery.

Howard City, Howard county, has an excellent water power, it being a succession of falls of twelve to fourteen feet, and is one of the best parts of Southern Kansas, with no mill nearer than twenty miles. Address H. E. HUBBELL, Pawpaw, Kansas.

TOPEKA DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION.

The Topeka Driving Park Association proposes to hold a meeting at their Grounds, May 29th, 30th and 31st.

The Association has offered some very liberal purses for trotting and running, amounting in the aggregate to about \$1,500. Some of the best horses in the West will be there, and those who take pleasure in the fast horse will no doubt have an enjoyable occasion.

CAN WE GET THE FACTS?

We have seen the statement repeatedly made by persons and papers that ought to have some regard for the exactness of their statements, that the actual cost of our \$65 and \$70 sewing machines was but \$12 at the factories.

We have never believed the statement, but it has been so often made and never (that we have seen) been denied, that we are rather anxious to see the figures from reliable authority. Is there any way that they can be obtained?

We have lately seen the statement made by a prominent citizen of Minnesota that the actual cost of the \$600 threshing machine did not exceed \$100. We think this an extravagant assertion too. We know that in large factories given articles of either wood or iron may be made very cheaply, but there is a limit to this as to all things else, and we believe that both of the above statements are considerably below that limit.

But if these articles can be made for any such price, we are paying too much, and some measures should be taken to break up the monopoly. Can we not get the opinions of skilled mechanics upon this subject?

WHEAT.

From all parts of the State comes cheering news in regard to the wheat crop for 1873, and without injury from this time forward will be one of the largest yields per acre we have ever had. The acreage of Fall wheat is probably something below the average crops, but the great breadth of Spring wheat which will be largely used upon the farm, will perhaps give us more for shipment than in any former years. It is impossible to judge of the price to be paid as yet.

A PLOW FOR GRAVELLY SOIL.

An old subscriber, Mr. N. P. WISBORG, of Allen county, writes us that W. H. N., who lately inquired for a plow that would stand breaking gravelly land, can get a plow that can do his work if he will get the Miller Plow, made at Garnett.

Mr. WISBORG says he has three of them, and has used them in all kinds of soil, and can recommend them as doing all a farmer wants of them. They have iron beams, handles and all, with a self-supporting colter, the moldboard and share of finest steel. The price of the plow is \$30.

TAME GRASSES.

Mr. J. C. BAIRD, of Easton township, in this county, informs us that he has been paying particular attention to the tame grasses sown last season in his section, and without an exception, he says, they are looking fine.

He sowed four acres of Alsike clover last Spring that made a very vigorous growth, a large part of it blooming last Summer, and at this writing (May 2d) it stands from three to five inches high. Red clover has also made an excellent growth.

THE FAMILY HAMMER.

[From the Danbury News.]

There is one thing no family pretends to do without. That is a hammer. And yet there is nothing that goes to make up the equipment of a domestic establishment that causes one-half as much agony and profanity as a hammer. It is always an old hammer, with a handle that is inclined to sliver, and always bound to slip. The face is as round as a full moon and as smooth as glass. When it strikes a nail fair and square, which it has been known to do, the act will be found to result from a combination of pure accidents. The family hammer is one of these rare articles we never profit by. When it glides off a nail-head and mashes down a couple of fingers, we unhesitatingly deposit it in the yard and observe that we will never use it again. But the blood has hardly dried on the rag before we are out-doors in search of that hammer, and ready to make another trial. The result rarely varies, but we never profit by it.

The awful weapon goes on knocking off our nails and mashing whole joints, and slipping off the handle to the confusion of mantel ornaments, and breaking the commandments, and cutting up an assortment of astonishing and unfortunate antics, without let or hindrance. And yet we put up with it and put the handle on again, and lay it away where it won't get lost, and do up our mutilated and smarting fingers, and yet if the outrageous thing should happen to get lost we kick up a regular hullaboo until it is found again. Talk about the tyrannizing influence of a bad habit! It is not to be compared to the family hammer.

Our Correspondents.

Plaster.—TAYLOR HOLBROOK, Blue Rapids, Kansas, writes: "Tell your readers that Blue Rapids has not gone back on you in regard to land plaster. I am prepared to furnish fresh ground plaster at \$7 per ton at the mill, or at \$3 per barrel on the cars."

We are glad friend HOLBROOK has come to our relief, and we hope our farmers will commence the use of this article on their grass and small grain crops; and it may be very profitably used on the corn crop. We would suggest to Mr. HOLBROOK that he establish agencies in different parts of the State, that it may be put on the market.

Wool.—W. W. HENSLEY says: "I am a constant reader and great admirer of THE FARMER, and find many valuable hints about cattle, horses and hogs; the field and garden; also markets of different kinds; but I see you do not yet quote wool. I am interested in wool matters, as I have just bought 136 head of sheep; and although I have lost something, I am now reading THE FARMER, in the hope of preventing loss in the future."

"I have got my quarter fenced with Osage orange, and have set a quantity of maples. Aim to put out seven acres of forest trees. Fall wheat is looking fine. I have twenty-seven acres, that promise better than any crop I have ever raised."

In regard to the wool market, we can only say that we intend to quote it as often as new features are presented. The market for the clip of 1873 has not yet opened.

Rats—Dogs.—V. V. THOMAS, North Branch, Nebraska, asks: "Will you tell us, through THE FARMER, how to get rid of rats? I have tried to catch them, and tried to poison them, but so far have made a lamentable failure. Al so, how to break a young dog of eating eggs?"

Take one raw egg, one large tablespoonful of corn meal, and three tablespoonfuls of plaster of paris. Mix all together, and place where the rats can have access to it.

For an egg-eating and chicken killing dog, the short and effectual way is to kill the dog. They are sometimes cured by placing a fresh-boiled egg, hot from the kettle, in their mouths, and shutting their jaws down on it.

Chicken Cholera.—R. J. HIBBARD writes: "Will you please inform me, through THE FARMER, how to cure the chicken cholera? The people in this vicinity are losing largely by this disease, and have found no remedy."

We know of no remedy. Chicken cholera, like hog cholera, is a very indefinite and undefined disease. It means one disease in one neighborhood, and another and entirely different disease in another. One ounce of sulphate of iron (copperas) in one quart of water, given to the fowls daily to drink, has been found excellent as a preventive; and some have thought it cured the disease. Let us hear from our fanciers on this subject.

Gypsum.—J. D. FARWELL asks: "Can you tell me what is required to manufacture gypsum into plaster? We have abundance of it here."

The ordinary corn stones will grind it, but in the regular mill the motion of the stones is reversed. The top stone is stationary and the bottom one does the grinding.

OUR CORNER

About Ourselves.—For years THE FARMER has been an acknowledged medium, through which farmers could feel that they had a right to express their thoughts. It has

been emphatically a Farmers' Paper; and no man who has carefully read the Correspondence we have published in years past, can have failed to be benefited. Ideas of the greatest value to producers have been presented, thought induced, and discussion provoked, on nearly every subject of interest to farmers.

We propose to keep our columns open to farmers in the future. We invite them to use this space in developing any ideas of general interest. We invite our readers to discuss scientific matters, pertaining in any degree to a higher Agricultural education.

We do not promise, however, to publish everything that is sent. We must needs exercise our judgment as to what is of the greatest general interest. Nor is it to be understood that we agree with or personally endorse all that we publish. But farmers need to take more interest in their business; and we know of nothing that will help to create that interest more than to provoke or incite discussion. Farmers, let us have your ideas.

Children's Aid Society of Brooklyn, N.Y.—We have recently had placed in our hands the Seventh Annual Report of the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society; and an examination of its contents shows that a noble work is being done. We have not space to particularize all of the charities bestowed. The Society paid out something over \$26,000 last year, it being chiefly the expense of boarding and lodging temporarily the homeless ones of the great city, and of obtaining work and homes for the friendless and deserted little ones.

Mr. Cook, long a resident of Brooklyn, is now in the city, as the Agent of the Society, to find homes and work for the wards of the "Children's Aid." He can furnish children of almost any age; also, young men and women for house and farm work, of every nationality. Persons needing help, or wishing to adopt children, will confer a favor by calling at the Continental Hotel.

Tax Reform.—We publish quite a lengthy article upon the subject of Tax Reform, which is so generally agitating the minds of our people at this time. It is a matter of vital importance to every tax-payer. The writer of it is one of the most prominent citizens of this State: a man who has been often honored by the people, by places of trust, and whose ability is unquestioned.

Some of the views presented are new, perhaps we might say novel, but are none the less worthy of thought. We need a reform in the system of assessing property for taxation; and while the system mentioned in the article may not be applicable to all classes of our population, it yet has the merit of simplicity. Read it carefully.

Catalogue of Shorthorns.—We are in receipt of Dr. A. C. STEVENSON'S Catalogue of Shorthorns, that are to be sold at his farm near Greencastle, Ind. The sale commences August 18th, 1873, and will continue until the entire herd is disposed of. Dr. STEVENSON is one of the pioneers in the Shorthorn business, and his herd numbers some as fine animals as the world can produce. See his advertisement elsewhere.

PEACHES.—From trustworthy correspondents we learn that in many counties in the State, there will be a considerable crop of peaches. Some few large or chards report a prospect of one-third to one-half a full crop.

AN ACT

Relating to the collection of statistics and industries of the State, and amendatory of sections eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two and eighty-three of chapter twenty-five, of the General Statutes of 1868, as amended by section one, chapter thirty, of the statutes of 1869.

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

SECTION 1. Sections eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two and eighty-three of chapter twenty-five of the general statutes of 1868, relating to counties and county officers, as said sections are amended in section one of chapter thirty of the general laws of 1869, be and are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 80. Each township trustee, as the township assessor of his township, and each city or ward assessor, as the assessor of his city or ward, at the time for taking lists of property for taxation in each year, shall require such person, company and corporation in his township, city or ward, to make a statistical statement of the previous year as follows, to-wit:

AGRICULTURE.

Number of acres, and number of bushels per acre, of Winter wheat, Spring wheat, barley, corn, buckwheat, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, castor beans; number of acres and number of gallons per acre, of sorghum; number of acres and number of pounds per acre, of hemp, cotton, tobacco and flax; number of acres and number

of tons per acre, of timothy, clover, millet and hungarian; number of acres harvested and yield per acre, of prairie hay; number of acres of different kinds of pasture, and number of fleeces of wool and average weight of the same.

HORTICULTURE.

Number of acres of nurseries, orchards and vineyards, with the amount of capital invested in each; number of bushels of orchard products; number of pounds of grapes per acre, and in the aggregate, number of gallons of wine.

STOCK.

Number of horses, mules, native cattle, southern cattle, sheep and hogs, subdivided into the breeds or classes to which they respectively belong.

MANUFACTORIES.

Number of flour mills, woolen mills, saw mills, silk looms and cheese factories, and the amount of capital invested in each; the number of pounds produced in each cheese factory, the number and kind of cows used, and all other dairy products.

API CULTURE.

Number of stands of bees, native and Italian, to be stated separately; kind of hives used, number of pounds of honey produced, and the source from which the greatest yield of honey is gathered.

COAL AND STONE.

The kind of coal and the number of tons of each kind mined, and the number of perch and the kind of stone quarried for commercial and domestic purposes.

MINERAL PAINT, ETC.

Number of hydraulic cement, mineral paint and pottery works, and capital employed in each.

In making the statement of statistics herein mentioned, the actual average of the current year as compared with that of the last year shall be given; and the said assessors shall make such other statistical returns, not herein mentioned, as may be required by the State Board of Agriculture, of and through the county clerks, and such assessor shall make a return of such statement to the county clerk of his county at the time of returning the list of property for taxation.

SEC. 81. The trustee of each township, as assessor thereof, shall also, at the time of making the assessment in each year, ascertain and set down, in tables prepared for that purpose, a list of all persons in his township who are deaf and dumb, blind or idiots, setting forth their respective names, ages, sex, and whether they have ever attended school; also, the name of the father, mother, or guardian, and postoffice address of each, which he shall return to the county clerk at the same time that he returns the statements mentioned in the foregoing section.

SEC. 82. The county clerk of each county shall furnish the assessors of his county such blanks as may be necessary for taking the aforesaid statements, which said blanks shall be furnished by the State Board of Agriculture to the county clerks, and the county clerk shall, within thirty days after the aforesaid statements are returned to him, make out and forward a tabular statement thereof by townships to the State Board of Agriculture, together with a duplicate of so much of said statistical returns as relate to improved breeds of stock, manufactories, cotton, hemp, flax, wool and tobacco.

SEC. 83. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Agriculture to publish, as part of their annual transactions, a detailed statement, by counties, of the various industries of the State, and other statistics, which shall be collected from the returns of the county clerks, and from such other reliable sources as the said Board may deem best; also, to collect, arrange and publish, from time to time, in such manner and form as said Board may deem to be for the best interests of the State, such statistical and other information as those seeking homes in the West may require; and they shall deliver a synopsis of it to such Immigrant Aid Societies, railroad companies, real estate agencies, and others

interested, as may apply for the same; also, to arrange, in suitable packages and cases, and place the same in the agricultural rooms for public inspection, samples of agricultural products, geological and other specimens, provided for in this act; and the said Board shall also lay copies of that part of such statements concerning the deaf and dumb, blind and idiotic, before the respective Superintendents of the institutions for the care and education of such persons.

SEC. 2. The academy of science shall be a co-ordinate department of the State Board of Agriculture, with their office in the agricultural room, where they shall place and keep for public inspection the geological, botanical and other specimens, the same to be under the direction and control of the officers of the said academy of science. An annual report of the transactions of the said academy of science shall be made on or before the fifteenth day of November of each year, to the State Board of Agriculture, for publication in the annual transactions of said Board. This section is to be inoperative and void unless accepted by the said academy of science in writing, and signed by the President and attested by the Secretary thereof.

SEC. 3. The said assessors shall collect samples of agricultural and other products, and forward the same to the county clerk; also, collect and forward as aforesaid, specimens of gypsum, lime and sandstones, with a description of the character, extent, locality and accessibility of each; of the various coal beds, their qualities; location and extent of the various ores of value; which said examples and specimens shall be sent by the county clerk to the agricultural room, capitol building, Topeka, for preservation and public inspection.

SEC. 4. All printing and binding for the State Board of Agriculture, and all packages, tables and cases necessary to exhibit and preserve the agricultural samples and geological and other specimens, the collection of which is provided for by this act, shall be furnished by the Secretary of State.

SEC. 5. The assessors shall receive no pay for their services as such assessors or otherwise, except on the certificate of the county clerk that he has fully complied with the requirements of this act.

SEC. 6. That sections eighty, eighty one, eighty-two and eighty-three of chapter twenty-five of the general statutes of 1868, as amended by section one, of chapter thirty of the general statutes of 1869, of which section one of this act is amendatory, is repealed.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the Kansas Weekly Commonwealth.

Approved March 6, 1873.

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

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the great seal of the State. Done at Topeka this 3d day of March, A. D., 1873.

W. H. SMALLWOOD, Secretary of State.

A VISIT TO THE KANSAS STUD FARM.

BY "HORSEMAN."

EDITOR FARMER: It is an excellent thing, not alone for our State but for our nation, that opulent men who have made their wealth in cities devote a large portion of it for the improvement of blooded stock. Within our knowledge there are many that have attained eminence in the commercial and professional walks of life, who, prompted not alone by any desire for gain, but for the advancement of the equine race in general, have resurected localities from their Rip Van Winkle-like sleep into a life of the grandest prosperity. This claim, a recent visit to the stock farm of SPRAGUE & AKERS amply evinced. To enumerate the rare horses there congregated would be a record as memorable

and exciting as the grand old Homeric list of the ships and the men. They are all worthy of red letter mention, and did space permit, we would gladly lay before our readers a more extended description. Regarding the improvements, under the supervision of Mr. B. F. AKERS, extensive additions in the form of stables, fences, &c., have been made. To the grounds originally occupied by the Driving Park new land has been added, and upon the northern side of the course, nine paddocks, with the necessary shelter for the brood mares, and colts are located. An excellent dwelling for the employees has been erected, and the vineyard, embracing as it does twelve acres of thrifty vines of the choicest varieties, underwent a thorough renovation. The most noticeable structure upon the grounds is the colt stables, for the occupation of the youngsters who have not been emancipated from the spelling book of their trotting education. It is circular in form, and was built after an original design of Mr. AKERS. It contains fifteen boxes or stalls, and is so arranged, by lattice work, that an entire view of the inmates can be had by any one of the colts. The ventilator, a necessary adjunct, is elegant. In the center an ample exercising ground is afforded for either inclement weather or Winter. It is built of stone and finished throughout with oak, and taken altogether, is the best stable, in point of convenience and durability, we ever saw. The entire grounds have been seeded to blue grass, and it is the intention of Mr. AKERS to shortly commence a residence for his family upon the north-eastern part of the place, which, when finished, taking the estate as a whole, will be the most princely in the United States. In order that our readers may form some estimate of the value of the sires in the stallion quarters, we will state that five boxes are occupied by five horses, that could not be purchased for one hundred thousand dollars.

The first shown us by Mr. AKERS was the celebrated Ethan Allen. The "old man," as the stable boys have very unjustly dubbed him, is certainly not entitled to the charge; for, having known him for the past fifteen years, we can say that at no period of his life did he appear in higher form, better health or speedier, than at this writing. His career upon the turf, a famous one, bids fair being eclipsed in the stud; the performances and records of Hotspur, 2:23½; W. B. Whitman (Billy Barr), 2:23¾; Fannie Allen, 2:25½; Pocahontas, 2:26½; Le Blond, 2:28; Honest Allen, 2:29, and with a running mate, 2:17¼; Sensation, 2:23¼; Major Allen, 2:24¼; Nonesuch, 2:25½; Comus, 2:27, will contrast very favorably with his own marvelous exploit of defeating Dexter in the remarkable time of 2:15, 2:16 and 2:19. The occupant of the adjoining box is Rhode Island, a grand and valuable horse in the harem, and a formidable rival upon the turf; a claim that his defeat of Geo. Wilkes and Lucy in 2:25 and 2:23½, and Goldsmith Maid, a third and fourth heat, in 2:26 and 2:29, amply sustains. The next stall contains St. Elmo, the son of a sire that contributed to the turf the famous Goldsmith Maid, the brightest jewel in the trotting diadem. Next comes Bourbon Chief, the finest finished son of Mambrino Chief that ever came within our observation. Then comes St. Nicholas, a son of American Clay and Fayette Belle, by Mambrino Chief, the dam of Mr. BONNER's Mambrino Bertie, the three-year-old which was purchased from Dr. HERR, at \$10,000. Closely following we find the Bashaw brothers, Kansas Boy and Kansas, grandsons of GREEN's Bashaw, the sire of Bashaw, jr. and Kirkwood. After a review of the stallions, we were driven through the paddocks to interview the brood mares, young things, &c. Of the hundred and seventy in number, we found among them the representatives of the Hambletonian, Clay, Bashaw, Mambrino and other thoroughbred families. Those deserving special mention for their rare breeding are Belle Brandon, by RYSDYK's Hambletonian,

Santa Maria, the dam of Billy Hoakins, by Pilot, jr., Topsy, by ALEXANDER's Abdallah, dam by Mambrino Chief, Ruby Clay, by STRADER's C. M. Clay, jr., dam Flora, thoroughbred, by Revenue, Birdie Ogden, by Kentucky Clay, dam by Mambrino Pilot, Lilly Hartley, by Marco, dam Sue Hartley, by Gozan, Mag, Bradley, by Vandal, dam Gentle Kitty, by American Eclipse, Rosa Gangle, dam of Kansas Boy, &c., by Ganglion Gangle, dam by the Pony, son of imp. Leviathan, Fanny Kendall, by Leather Stocking, dam by Champion, jr., the sire of Mr. BONNER's famous Auburn Horse; Lady Thornton, by Mambrino Pilot, dam by Oliver, g. d. by Pilot, jr., Fanny Fern, by brother to Joe. Downing, dam thoroughbred, &c.

Upon concluding our ramble through the lots, we examined the youngsters whose appearance at the farm is of recent date. The competition for harem honors we found exceedingly lively in this department. The produce of Ethan Allen invariably partake of his fine form and temper; from Elmo they inherit his easy and grand style of going; while Rhode Island imparts to them excellent action coupled with great bone and size; Comus furnishes them well in the shape of trotting tackle.

In conclusion, we will say that from Mr. AKERS' thorough knowledge of the establishment and its mission, we are convinced of the success of the enterprise. However, the management of this gigantic institution does not alone conclude his duties; the firm deal extensively in horses for cavalry and street car service, and quite recently we find Mr. A. in receipt of a contract to furnish one hundred and fifty tons of hay at Fort Dodge.



Prescriptions for Sick or Injured Animals, Free.

E. 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.

Occult Spavin.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a mare, ten years old, that has been lame in her left hind leg for a month or more; at first only at times, but getting worse all the time. She will now only touch her toe to the ground. If she lies down on her left side, she cannot get up again. There is no swelling, soreness or fever, that I can find. She can scarcely walk on it. She will not walk over any pole or chunk, no matter how small; and will stand with her foot hoisted up from the ground at times. She was with foal, and had her colt all right. She had the epizootic about the 1st of January (had it light). Her appetite has not been as good since as usual; but she has kept in good flesh till within the last ten days, and is now losing flesh.

What is the matter, and what should I do for her? I have given her no medicine. Any information will be thankfully received.

Yours, truly, J. E. DAVIS.

ANSWER.—The hock joint is the seat of the trouble. It may be, and I think it is, occult spavin. In this disease there is no enlargement or swelling, although the bones of the joint are diseased. Use the biniodide of mercury, one drachm; lard, one ounce. Mix, and apply once in a week, and lard the parts once a day till the next application. Apply a liniment every second day, made of oil of olives, two ounces; oil of turpentine, one ounce; creosote, one ounce; mix. Give the mare extra good feed.

Sprain.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a pony that, about three weeks ago, as I suppose, strained herself in the coffin joint, by stepping on her toe and breaking over; but as yet I have not been able to tell where. She is lame. Her hip and rump are both shrunk. She is in good flesh. She has also got the farcy, or farcin.

Yours, very truly, J. S. ALLEN.

ANSWER.—The shrinkage in the hip may have been caused by a strain of the hock joint. If the trouble be either in the hip or the hock joint, the application of cold water cloths over the parts through the day, taking them off at night and applying again in the morning, with absolute rest for a few weeks, will work a cure.

What is commonly called farcy, is no farcy at all. Give me a fuller description of it.

Rheumatism.

EDITOR FARMER: I have been a reader of your valuable paper for some time, and I thought that I would make some inquiry about three hogs I got last Fall. Two of them have pigs. One of them got down and could not get up. The disease appears to be in the fore legs. She has them under her all the time; and if she is disturbed, she makes a noise as if something hurt her; but she eats a little. She was in good order before she had pigs. Was up in ten days. The other one is the same way. One hind leg ails too. And now my seed hog is down, and is the same as the others, but puts his front legs forward instead of back.

Some of the people say they have kidney worms, but I have had hogs have kidney worms, and these do not seem to be like them at all. I gave them sulphur, turpentine and lye, but they had no effect.

If you can tell me what the disease is, and a cure for it, you will oblige a reader and subscriber.

Yours, &c., J. C. FINLEY.

ANSWER.—I think it is rheumatism. Cause, exposure. Treatment—Keep them on boiled diet, which should be given to them warm. Give them a dose of powdered sulphur, powdered saffras and powdered cinnamon, equal parts—half a teaspoonful to be given in warm gruel. An old cloth, dipped in hot water and folded around the animal's body, will often give relief. Keep them in a good warm place. I can see nothing like kidney worm in your description.

Loss of Appetite.

EDITOR FARMER: I want to ask your Veterinary Editor what is good to give my mare an appetite. She has a colt, and for the last three months would not eat enough to keep her in good flesh. I thought I would wait until she had foaled, but there is not much change. I have changed her feed, but to no effect whatever. Answer through THE FARMER, and oblige a reader of the same.

Yours, very truly, J. J. B.

ANSWER.—Powdered gentian root, two drachms; pimento berries (allspice) powdered, three drachms; carbonate of ammonia, two drachms. Mix all together in cut feed, and give two such doses a day for a week. It will make her eat whether she wants to or not.

Black Leg.

V. J. T., North Branch, Nebraska, is informed that we have sent him a copy of THE FARMER of June 1st, 1872, in which his question is answered at length.

Result of the Epizootic.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a horse that had the epizootic in March. Last February he was taken lame in his back, near the loins; and now, when he walks he hangs his head and holds it to one side. He seems to be bewildered all the time. He cannot walk straight up to anything, and staggers some.

Yours, &c., JACKSON DUMONT.

ANSWER.—I think his trouble is the result of the

influenza (epizootic). Steam his back, by pouring hot water upon the flesh side of a sheepskin, and applying it as hot as he can bear it; laying a blanket over the skin and fastening it so as to keep it in place. Repeat the application several times—as often as it gets cold. Injections of milk-warm water will have a beneficial effect.

Some of his symptoms point to what is called uric poisoning; but if this is the case, little can be done for him. Try the treatment I have given above.

DAIRYING AT LENAWEE CO., MICH.

[From the Western Rural.]

At a late meeting of the Lenawee, Mich., Farmers' Club, a suggestion was made that there are many important items and figures relative to the dairy question that might be shown to advantage, that had not been argued yet. After some discussion, it was decided to take the subject up again.

Mr. Baker said he wished to lay before the Club his experience, which was that dairying had paid him better than any other business he had ever done. In 1870 he sent the milk of twelve cows to the factory, and from those cows he received for milk, \$576.18; for whey, \$14.52; for calves, \$30, and for butter sold in the Fall, \$25; making a total for that season of \$645.65. In 1871 he had fourteen cows, and got for milk, \$590.40; and raised the fourteen calves which were worth \$112; for butter, \$40; total, \$640.40, or an average of \$47.20 per cow. In 1872 he kept fourteen cows again, but as some of them came in too early and some too late to do well, they did not do quite as well as in 1871. He got for the milk, \$586.41; for calves, \$30; for whey, \$14.52; butter, \$30; total, \$645.65. There were other patrons of the same factory whose cows did better than his. He found that the Fall months gave better profits than the milk of the warm months, and the reason some men get more on the general average per 100 pounds of milk at the close of the season was, that they had sent more milk during the better cheese months than the others. The following figures will illustrate this. The average of the factory when he sent his milk last season was to the patrons in April for 100 pounds of milk, \$91.85; May, \$85.60; June, \$78.25; July, \$82.36; August, \$105; September, \$132.12; October, \$146.21; November, \$159. Average for the season per month, \$100.40. The average price of cheese for the season was \$11.68 per 100 pounds. Average number of pounds of milk to make one pound of cheese was 9.57. The number of pounds of milk used to make one pound of curd cheese for the several months, was as follows: April, 10.5; May, 9.01; June, 9.75; July, 10.2; August, 9.8; September, 9.2; October, 8.05; November, 7.5. Showing a great gain for the latter part of the season over the first and middle. Milk is much richer in the Fall than Spring, as shown by the above.

In answer to the question why some factories took more milk to make a pound of cheese than others, Mr. Baker said it was owing to the hardness or the softness of the cheese made. The harder the cheese, the more milk it must take to make it, of course. To make the dairy business profitable, much depends upon the locality. Where water is good and plenty, with a good grass-producing soil, dairying will pay.

Mr. Jones said that Prof. Willard had given it as his opinion that it takes three acres of meadow and pasture to support a cow a year.

Mr. Wilson thought that the average of the land in this country will do that. It was his opinion that none but good cows would pay in a dairy.

Mr. Weeter said he had pastured twelve cows on twelve acres until after harvest, and the feed kept good.

Mr. Sayles said that he had had some trouble with cows, from a bunch or stoppage in the teats, sometimes near the lower end of the teat and sometimes higher up. He had never found any

cure for it, and it usually spoiled the teat, if not the cow ultimately.

The meetings of the club are growing in interest and the club increasing in numbers. There appeared a strong desire on the part of some to see the figures on the out-going side of this business. So far it had been the income talked of only, and it was agreed to continue the subject another week, and the chair appointed four members to make careful estimates of the cost of raising cows for the dairy, the cost of keeping, the best breeds for milk, and the cost of raising neat cattle.

VIENNA.

A London paper has this to say about Vienna. Americans visiting that city this season to see the Exposition, may take a hint. It says:

"Avoid a *table d'hôte*, for it is an institution not indigenous to the country, and in the ambitious attempt to imitate France, a failure is the result, for you will find, after paying three or four florins for such a feast, you rise with an appetite sharpened for a good dinner. The native wines are light, pure and innocuous, but to Englishmen the Vienna beer will be most grateful. Being always kept in ice, it is deliciously cool, and is the real nectar of Austria. The fares to be demanded by the cabmen are marked in each vehicle, but beyond this fare it is usual to give a few kreutzers as *pourboires*. The stranger must not be alarmed at the rapidity of motion; for the most part the horses are excellent, and the Jehus good whips. The Austrians are a gallant race, but the men have a most unfortunate habit of staring at every lady they meet. They mean nothing really impertinent, but such a liberty may excite the anger of Englishmen; but it will be well to treat such misbehavior with a philosophical temperament. If unable to curb his resentment, it may be convenient to state that it costs about ten florins to knock a man down in Vienna; but let it be remembered that the Austrians profess the most unbounded admiration for the beauty and virtue of English women, and as the latter quality is not very popular among his own womenkind, if the British tourist finds his wife, his daughters or his sisters inconveniently admired, it is from an abstract feeling which does honor to the Austrian in appreciating that which he rarely possesses."

THE PESTS OF ROSEBUSHES.

They are abundant enough, as every one who has tried to cultivate roses knows, unless the experiment has been made in some region exceptionally free from those ills to which these shrubs are heir. Bugs and worms, and flies, too, often cover the bushes, and it is impossible to give infallible directions for their extermination. One cultivator uses carbolic soap with success, while another does better with whale oil soap, and still another accomplishes wonders with tobacco smoke. All the dealers in seeds and horticultural supplies keep the soap and oil on hand, and tobacco can be had in large quantities at a cheap rate. Perhaps as effectual a method as any is found in the combination of tobacco smoke with either of the other two agents, the washing being done either before or after the smoking. Now, the smoking, although it is very easy to talk about, has its drawbacks. If, however, it must be done, it is well to do it effectually.

We have seen a device which, so far as the production of smoke goes, is very satisfactory. A common tin box, such as dry mustard is sold in, is taken to the tinman, who cuts a hole about half an inch across in the bottom, and solders on a tapering tube something like the nozzle of an oil can. In the cover of the box he cuts another hole, and solders on a tube flaring slightly outward, of a size to fit over the nozzle of a pair of bellows. The whole machine looks like one of the affairs which dealers in magic cockroach powders sell for the purpose of blowing the powders into cracks and crannies. The box is filled with tobacco and

live coal inserted just under the cover. The tube is then placed on the bellows, and the latter put in operation. The result will be a smoke such as no respectable insect will endure for a moment.

It is quite practicable to smoke plants, both in-doors and out, by using a light frame covered with a glazed cloth, or other reasonably smoke-proof material. This is made large enough to put bodily over the bush. The nozzle of the smoke bellows may then be introduced through a suitable aperture, and in a few minutes, or seconds, the smoke inside will be almost thick enough to cut with a knife.—*Exchange.*

SHALL WE BEGIN WITH EGGS OR FOWLS?

[Wm. Clift, in the Poultry World.]

This question is often asked by those who are about to commence breeding the better sorts of poultry. The most desirable fowls are always high-priced; and to give from twenty to fifty dollars for a single pair of birds seems a pretty large investment of capital. The eggs are cheaper, though still dear in comparison with market eggs. The question is a fair one, and worth looking at. In starting a flock of pure-bred turkeys, if we commence with eggs, they will cost \$12 a dozen, at least, if you can find a breeder who is willing to sell them. They then have to go through the hands of the expressman, and it is currently reported that eggs are sometimes broken or damaged on the passage. But if they arrive safely, and are put immediately under a setting hen, you may get a half dozen chicks, and, with fair attendance, raise them. At the end of the season you have only half turkeys enough to start a flock with, if you have a good range. Twelve dollars will buy a good pair of pure-bred turkeys, if ordered early in the season. The hen will lay for the first setting about eighteen eggs. If these eggs are taken from her and put under hens, she will very soon lay a dozen or more for the second setting. If the eggs are properly cared for, and turned daily while they are in the house, they are quite sure to hatch. It is safe to calculate upon thirty eggs from a good bird, and a flock of a dozen or more the first season. The balance is altogether in favor of buying the fowls. There is little chance of being cheated; for if the birds do not suit you, you have your remedy at once. But you do not know what is in the eggs until the end of the season. The best safety package for the transportation of eggs, yet invented, is the ovary of the mother. It is quite rare for fowls, properly boxed, to be injured in transit. They can be sent across the continent with about the same safety as across a county. It costs but a little more to buy good fowls, and you generally gain one season.

In 1866 the average value of farm labor, skilled and unskilled, white and black, in the United States was \$26 per month, without board. In 1869 the average rate of wages paid to all farm laborers was \$25.13, without board; with board, \$15.88. In the Eastern States the rate was \$32.03 per month; in the Middle States, \$29.15; in the Western States, \$27.01; in the Southern States, \$16.81; in California, \$46.38 per month. The wages to-day are about the same as they were in 1869. Farmers complain that they pay too much; that the employee makes more than the employer. This is an old grumble on the part of the farmers. Farm work is severe on clothes, and it stimulates the appetite, and when a man receives a dollar a day for hard work, and feeds and clothes himself, he is not making money very fast.—*Exchange.*

COMPARISON OF BREEDS.

[Correspondence of the Poultry World.]

I have had experience in poultry for a number of years, which may be of benefit to your readers. Much has been said about what are the most profitable kinds to keep, and I knew of no better way than to give several of the leading kinds a trial; and, in order to do this, I built a house 10 by 35

feet, with six partitions, making seven apartments, that each kind might be kept separately. I then procured Brahmas, Hamburgs, Bolton Grays, Leghorns, Games, Spanish and Houdans, and fed them the same kind of food. I found that the Brahmas and Houdans ate one-third more than any of the others, and the Hamburgs the least. I found that I obtained the most eggs from the Leghorns, and after a year's trial disposed of all except the Leghorns and Brahmas, keeping ten of each kind. I have kept an account since the 6th of May, and have cleared \$25 on the eggs, besides raising fifty chickens, most of which I intend to keep over.

DURABLE FENCE POSTS.

A writer in the *Western Rural* says: "I have discovered, many years ago, that wood could be made to last longer than iron in the ground, but I thought the process so simple and inexpensive that it was not worth while making any stir about it. I would as soon have poplar, bass-wood, or quaking-ash as any other timber for fence posts. I have taken out bass-wood posts, after having been set seven years, that were as sound when taken up as when set in the ground. Time and weather seemed to have no effect upon them. The posts can be prepared for less than two cents apiece. For the benefit of others, I will give the recipe: Take linseed oil, and stir in pulverized charcoal to the consistency of paint. Put a coat over the timber, and there is not a man that will live long enough to see it rotten."

PROPORTION OF LIVE STOCK TO POPULATION.

We find the following rather curious statistics floating around the papers, said to have been compiled by Prof. ROGERS, of Oxford University. We have not the figures at hand to vouch for their correctness, but have no doubt that they are sufficiently accurate. The statement is intended to show the proportion of domesticated animals to the population of the countries mentioned:

Great Britain has one cow to every 12 persons, one sheep to every person, and one pig to every 10 persons.

France has a cow to every 6 persons, a sheep to every person, and a pig to every 6 persons.

Sweden has a cow to every 8½ persons, a sheep to every 2¼ persons, and a pig to every 13 persons.

Norway has a cow to every 2½ persons, a sheep to every person, and a pig to 18 persons.

Denmark has a cow to every 2 persons, a sheep to every person, and a pig to 4¼ persons.

Prussia has a cow to every 5 persons, a sheep to every person, and a pig to 5 persons.

Wurtemberg has a cow to every 5 persons, a sheep to 2¼ persons, and a pig to 7 persons.

Bavaria has a cow to every 4 persons, a sheep to 2½ persons, and a pig to 5 persons.

Saxony has a cow to every 6 persons, a sheep to 8 persons, and a pig to 8 persons.

Holland has a cow to every 4 persons, a sheep to 4 persons, and a pig to 12 persons.

Belgium has a cow to every 7 persons, a sheep to 9 persons, and a pig to 8 persons.

Austria has a cow to every 6 persons, a sheep to 2 persons, and a pig to 5 persons.

Switzerland has a cow to every 3½ persons, a sheep to 5 persons, and a pig to 7½ persons.

The United States has a cow to every 4 persons, a sheep to each person, and a pig to 1½ persons.

DESIRABLE QUALITIES IN A PIG.

Of all the desirable qualities in a pig, a vigorous appetite is of the first importance. A hog that will not eat is of no more use than a mill that will not grind. And it is undoubtedly true that the more a pig will eat in proportion to its size, provided he can digest and assimilate it, the more profitable he will prove.

The next desirable quality is, perhaps, quietness of disposition. The blood is derived from the food, and flesh is derived from the food. Animal force is derived from the transformation of flesh. The

more of this is used in unnecessary motion, the greater the demand on the stomach, and the more food will there be required merely to sustain the vital functions; and the more frequently flesh is transformed and formed again, the tougher and less palatable it becomes.

This quality (quietness of disposition), combined with a small amount of useless parts, or offal, has been the aim of all modern breeders. Its importance will readily be perceived, if we assume that seventy-five per cent. of food is ordinarily consumed to support the vital functions, and that the slight additional demand of only one-sixth more food is required for the extra offal parts and unnecessary activity. Such a coarse, restless animal would gain in flesh and fat in proportion to the blood consumed, only half as fast as the quiet, refined animal. To assume that a rough, coarse, savage, ill-bred mongrel hog will require only one-sixth more food than a quiet, refined, well-bred Berkshire, Essex or Suffolk, is not extravagant.—*Harris.*

EARLY POTATOES.

Jonathan Talcott, of Rome, N. Y., writes to a contemporary as follows: All early potatoes should have richer land than the later varieties, as they have less time to grow, and require greater nourishment while growing to mature a good crop. The Peerless rotted badly two years out of three on my farm, and is not nearly so good for the table as the Early Rose; in fact, not good enough for me to eat when better can be had for the growing. The Prolific is hardy, but not up to the standard for the table. The King of the Earlies is a better potato than the Early Rose, with me, for the table, but not so good a yielder, and must stand second best. I have tested the Idaho, the Late Rose, Campbell's and Thorburn's; but of all sorts I think Campbell's the poorest, and I have cultivated some twenty to thirty varieties yearly for several years past, and from them all have selected the Early Rose for an early potato, and the Excelsior for a late one. I have cultivated the Excelsior the past four years; it yields nearly as well as the Peerless—some years quite equal to it—and is uniformly the best that I have cultivated in the past ten years, cooking dryer, and of better flavor than any other potato I have had in that time.—*Boston Cultivator.*

THE PROFITS OF BEE CULTURE.

The editor of the South Haven *Sentinel* visited the apiary of Mr. Archer, of that place, lately, and gave a few statistics of what that gentleman has done the past season, from which we should judge that the country around South Haven must be as rich in honey as it is in fruit. The editor says: Last Spring he had 31 swarms, which increased during the season to 119, all of which gathered a sufficiency for Winter, besides 61 supers, or large boxes of surplus honey, sold in Chicago last Fall at 22½c. net, and brought \$847.48; and seven sold here this Winter for \$97.23, making \$944.71. Allowing the increase of stock a fair compensation for their care and attention, the yield of honey, which is only an average compared with other years, and only in excess of that required by the bees—makes bee culture equal to some of the most profitable results of fruit culture.—*Cultivator.*

IMPROVED FARMING.

[By JOSEPH HARRIS, in the Agriculturist.]

My plan of improved agriculture does not necessarily imply the production of any more grain of any kind that we sell, than we raise at present. I would simply raise it on fewer acres, and thus lessen the expense for seed, cultivation, harvesting, &c. I would raise thirty bushels of wheat per acre every third year. If we summer-fallowed and plowed under clover in order to produce the thirty bushels of wheat once in three years, instead of ten bushels every year, no more produce of any kind would be raised.

But my plan does not contemplate such a result. On my own farm I seldom summer-fallow, and

never plow under clover. I think I can enrich the farm nearly as much by feeding the clover to animals and returning the manure to the land. The animals do not take out more than five to ten per cent. of the most valuable elements of plant food from the clover. And so my plan, while it produces as much and no more grain to sell, adds very greatly to the fertility of the land, and gives an increased production of beef, butter, mutton, wool, cheese and pork.

BACKBONE.

When you see a fellow mortal
Without fixed and fearless views,
Hanging on the skirts of others,
Walking in their cast-off shoes;
Bowing low to wealth and favor,
With abject, uncovered head,
Ready to retract or waver,
Willing to be drove or led;
Walk yourself with firmer bearing,
Throw your moral shoulders back,
Show your spine has nerve and marrow—
Just the things which his must lack.
A stronger word
Was never heard,
In sense and tone,
Than this: Backbone!

When you see a theologian
Hugging close some ugly creed,
Fearing to reject or question
Dogmas which his priest may read
Holding back a noble feeling,
Choking down each manly view,
Caring more for forms and symbols
Than to know the Good and True;
Walk yourself with firmer bearing,
Throw your moral shoulders back,
Show your spine has nerve and marrow—
Just the things which his must lack.
A stronger word
Was never heard,
In sense and tone,
Than this: Backbone!

When you see a politician
Crawling through contracted holes,
Begging for some fat position
In the ring or at the polls,
With no sterling manhood in him,
Nothing staple, broad or sound,
Destitute of pluck or ballast,
Double-sided all around;
Walk yourself with firmer bearing,
Throw your moral shoulders back,
Show your spine has nerve and marrow—
Just the things which his must lack.
A stronger word
Was never heard,
In sense and tone,
Than this: Backbone!

A modest song, and plainly told;
The text is worth a mine of gold;
For many men most sadly lack
A manly stiffness in the back. [Anon.]

BILLINGSISMS.

Perseverance will conker ennything but muskeeters; the only way to conker them iz tew back out. A bigot iz a kind ov human ram, with a good deal ov wool over his eyes, but no horns. It don't requite but a phew branes to maik up a atheist, for the less a man knows the less he generally believes. The man that tries to please everybody iz as fickle by nature as a puppy. Plezsure iz like mollassis—tew much ov it spoils the taste ov everything. The most miserable people I know ov are those who maik plezsure a bissness. There iz no seed so sure to produce a big yield as wild oats, and the crop iz repentance. Politeness iz like ginger-pop—there ain't much nourishment in it, but has a plezant pop and a refreshing flavor. Profane swearing in a man iz like continual crowing in a barnyard rooster—a plan to keep up their courage or importance. Josh Billings being asked what was best for a woman, replied as follows: For a quick return, perhaps beauty iz; but for an investment for the sake of the interest, we recommend modesty. Modesty never gets stale; but beauty iz like buckwheat cakes—it ain't good cold, nor warmed up next day neither. We consider buty one of the best kollateralers that a woman can possess; but if she hain't got nothing else but buty, she ain't no better off than if she had a life insurance policy which was forfeuted from the non-payment of premiums. Buty

alone won't wash at all and keep its color. The best time to get married is when you can find the right kind of a man, who is anxious to make you his wife. A great many marriages are unhappy; but this isn't the fault of the custom so much as it iz ov the customers.

MARKET REPORTS.

CORRECTED TO APRIL 25TH, 1873.

APPLES—In limited supply at \$1.25@1.50 per bushel from the stores, and \$1.25@1.50 wholesale.
APPLES, DRIED—7c@10c per pound.
BRAN—Per sack, 75c. BUTTER—Per pound, 25@30c.
BACON—Per pound, 7½c@10c.
BEANS, DRIED—Per bushel, \$1.00@1.95.
CHEESE, FACTORY—Per pound, 14½c@18c. Country made, 11c@13c.
CASTOR BEANS—Per bushel, \$3.00.
CORN—In full supply at 22c@30c.
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, 20c@21½c.
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 \$3.00@3.50 per dozen. Turkeys, dressed, 10c@12½c per pound.
SEEDS, WHOLESALE—
CLOVER—Per bushel, \$6.00; Timothy, \$3.85; Kentucky Blue Grass, \$1.75@3.00; Orchard Grass, \$3.00; Red Top, \$3.50; Millet, \$1.25; Hungarian, \$1.25; Osage Orange Seed, \$3.50; Rye, 75c; Barley Spring, 80c; Barley Fall, \$1.00. Onion Sets, \$3.00 per bushel.
CATTLE—Since our last report prices have dropped fully ½c, and on low grades even more than that. We quote Choice Steers of 1300 to 1600 lbs at \$5.75@6.25. Prime cattle of 1150 to 1400 lbs at \$5@5.75. Good to fair lots, \$4.25@5. Feeding cattle readily bring \$4.25@4.75.
HOGS—Hold up in price remarkably well, and the supply no more than meets the demand. For the week ending May 7th, nearly 6,000 head were sold in St. Louis, the range of prices being \$4.90@5.80.
The Hog Product is quoted at an increase in price since our last report. Standard mess is now quoted at \$18.00@18.50. D. S. meats at 7c@9½c.
WOOL—In limited supply as yet. Very little of the new clip coming in. Prices given now can hardly be taken as a guide for the market. We quote unwashed at 25c@40c. Washed, 40c@55c.

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-93

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Simple, Cheap, Durable, Effective, are the adjectives which belong by right to the Blanchard Churn. It combines more good qualities than any other now made.

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

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 22½ per cent. reduction to actual settlers—has just been placed on the market. It is the best opportunity ever offered.

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

A Word to Travelers.—We have a word to say in favor of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It was the "pioneer" line westward, and the "old reliable" route to St. Louis. With the improvements which have been made during the past year, we believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Mississippi. It is the only line which runs three daily express trains of fine Coaches and Pullman Sleepers, equipped with the Miller platform and the patent air-brake, from leading points in the West, through Kansas City, Sedalia and Jefferson City to St. Louis, without change, connecting at St. Louis with eleven different through routes

to points North, East and South. Particular information, with maps, time tables, &c., may be had at the various "Through Ticket" Railroad Stations in the West, or upon personal or written application to G. H. BAXTER, Western Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Missouri; or to E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Missouri. 10-5-1f

Emigration Turning.—Cheap Farms in Southwest Missouri.—The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of Land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at from \$3 to \$15 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, invites emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars, address A. TUCK, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Missouri. 10-5-1f

THE STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1857, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to THE KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

STRAYS FOR MAY 15.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by A. Payne, Walnut tp, one light brown Mare, 13 years old, 14 hands high, snip on nose, right hind foot white. Appraised \$30.
Cherokee County—J. O. Norris, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Levi Brown, Pleasant View tp, April 10, 1873, one black mare Pony, 10 years old, 13½ hands high, star in forehead, branded J W on left shoulder and H on left hip. Appraised \$12.
HORSE—Taken up by J. M. Robbins, Spring Valley tp, April 9, 1873, one iron-gray Horse, 4 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$35. Also, one brown Stallion, 4 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$35.
Coffey County—A. Crocker, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by John Carmean, Leroy tp, one brown Cow, 7 years old, white spots, scar or brand on left hip, half-crop off right ear, underslope off left. Appraised \$15.
STEER—Taken up by Jas. Eldre, Leroy tp, one dark red yearling Steer, white on back, belly, tail and legs, star in forehead. Appraised \$12.
MARE—Taken up by R. E. Murray, Pottawatomie tp, one bright bay Mare, 3 years old, 15½ hands high, black mane, tail and legs, roman nose, harness marks. Appraised \$30.
MARE—Taken up by L. Foster, Pottawatomie tp, one bright bay Mare, 3 years old, black mane, tail and feet. Appraised \$60.
PONY—Taken up by Alex. Tennice, Pleasant tp, one sorrel horse Pony, 15 years old, a star in forehead, branded O on right hip and U on right shoulder. Appraised \$15.
MARE—Taken up by A. Chartars, Neosho tp, one sorrel Mare, 5 years old, 14½ hands high, dark mane and tail. Appraised \$60.
Cowley County—A. A. Jackson, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by A. A. Hamill, Dexter, April 23, 1873, one light sorrel mare Colt, two years old, white hairs on left withers. Appraised \$25.
Doniphan County—Chas. Rappetye, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by F. King, Iowa tp, April 21, 1873, one dark iron-gray stud Colt, 3 years old.
Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by M. Frazel, Pleasant Grove tp, April 10th, 1873, one white and red speckled Steer, upper and under bit in each ear. Appraised \$15.
PONY—Taken up by J. C. Gray, Lane tp, April 26, 1873, one bay pacing Pony, 4 years old, white spot on forehead, same on nose, left hind foot white. Appraised \$50. Also, one black Mare, 3 or 4 years old, white spot in forehead, right hind foot white. Appraised \$40. Also, one gray stud Pony, 2 years old, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$15.
Harvey County—A. Crocker, Clerk.
STALLION—Taken up by W. H. Green, Walton tp, one bay Stallion, 3 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$30. Also, one bright gray gelding, 12 years old, branded C on left shoulder, a piece off left ear, slit in right. Appraised \$25.
Howard County—Frank Clarke, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by W. T. Fuson, Greenfield tp, April 24, 1873, one roan mare Pony, 3 years old, branded B on left shoulder, a star in forehead. Appraised \$22.50.
Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by A. L. North, Agnes City tp, April 26th, 1873, one dark brown Mare, 6 years old, star in forehead, a white spot on left hind foot, collar marks. Appraised \$40.
MARE—Taken up by D. M. Parker, Pike tp, April 16th, 1873, one sorrel mare Pony, 4 years old, blind in right eye, collar marks. Appraised \$30. Also, one dark brown Mare, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, white hairs on nose and at root of tail, a white spot on each hip. Appraised \$60.
Montgomery County—J. A. Helpingstine, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by N. C. Phares, Cherry tp, April 1, 1873, one black mare Pony, 3 years old, white spot on forehead, stripe on nose. Appraised \$18.
PONY—Taken up by J. J. Smith, Cherokee tp, April 3, 1873, one sorrel mare Pony, white hairs, saddle marks, blaze face. Appraised \$25.
Neosho County—G. W. McMillin, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by G. W. Blair, Missouri tp, April 26, 1873, one white Cow, 6 years old, head and neck black. Appraised \$15.
Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Hiram Kearns, Manhattan tp, one red Texas Heifer, 2 years old. Appraised \$5.
Sumner County—C. S. Brodhead, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by J. W. Beard, Wellington tp, April 28, 1873, one black Texas Cow, 13 years old, a crop and split in right ear crop and underbit in left ear, white on belly. Appraised \$13.
Wilson County—J. C. G. Smith, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Theo. McIntosh, Clifton tp, April 25, 1873, one iron-gray Mare, 3 years old. Appraised \$30.
COLT—Taken up by Robt. Morgan, Center tp, March 1st, 1873, one black mare Colt, 3 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$45.

STRAYS FOR MAY 1.

Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. C. Washburn, 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. Rappeley, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by L Rullman, 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, Frank tp, one bay mare Pony, 2 years old, hind feet white, blaze in face, saddle marks. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by Thos McNeive, 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 \$20.

STERE—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 Goytt, Washington tp, one roan mare Pony, 5 years old, white spot in face. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by Michael 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 B 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, one red Heifer, 2 years old, white spot in face, white on belly. Appraised \$30.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by S Elder, April 1, 1873, one pale red Steer, 3 years old, speckled and white face, small size, some white on flanks and tail, branded D 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 \$20.

Linn County—W. M. Neabtt, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by J W Shaffer, Lincoln tp, Feb 28th, 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, 13 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, 13 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, 13 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 hands high. Appraised \$25.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by C McCormick, Dragon tp, Nov 15, 1872, one white Steer, brindled 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, 14 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—F. I. Bonbrake, 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 \$18.

PONY—Taken up by P T Potter, 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 Oebe, Monmouth tp, March 7, 1873, one red sorrel Colt, a star in forehead, some white on belly, flaxen tail. Appraised \$--.

Summer 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.

Wabanssee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by H Binger, 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 \$13.

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 \$30.

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 18, 1873, one red and white yearling Heifer, white on back and belly. Appraised \$13.

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 Coombs, 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 \$30.

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.

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

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

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk. COW—Taken up by H Reed, Greenwood tp, March 4, 1873, one brindled 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 \$30.

Sedgewick County—Fred. Schatner, Clerk. MULE—Taken up by Ellmore Van Grundy, Grant tp, March 16, 1873, one bay mare Mule, 6 years old, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, harness marks. Also, one horse Mule, 9 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, harness marks. Appraised \$240.

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 Brahmars 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 7-4* FRANK VAN BUSKIRK, 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

CAMPBELL'S LATE ROSE

POTATO. A new Seedling, unequaled 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 lbs, \$1.50, postpaid; 1 peck, \$3.00; half-bushel, \$5 50; 1 bushel, \$10; 1 barrel, \$30. 10-7-4t GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, Ohio.

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.

Write for a Price List to J. H. JOHNSTON, GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 179 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Breech-Loading Shot Guns, \$40 to \$200. Double Shot Guns, \$3 to \$150. Single Guns, \$3 to \$200. Rifles, \$5 to \$75. Revolvers, \$6 to \$25. Pistols, \$1 to \$3. Gun Material, Fishing Tackle, &c. Large discounts to dealers or clubs. Army Guns, Revolvers, &c., bought or traded for. Goods sent by express C.O.D. to be examined before paid for. aug15-12t-eot-100

\$30 PER WEEK, AND EXPENSES PAID.

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FOR SALE!

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

THOROUGHbred DEVON CATTLE

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

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

\$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. sc15-ly

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The Kansas and Colorado All-Rail Route

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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.

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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 Sup't. 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, AFFORDS UNEQUALED ADVANTAGES In Through Drawing Room Sleeping Cars and Day Coaches. All Express Trains equipped with the MILLER PLAT-FORM and WESTINGHOUSE PATENT AIR BRAKES. The most perfect protection against accidents in the world.

THE LARGEST AND MOST CONVENIENT DE-pots and Through Baggage Arrange-ments in the United States, Checking Baggage to all points East, North and South.

THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST AND CONSE-quently Cheapest Route: There-fore, 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 Sup't. 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, Asst Sup't. W. W. RHODES, Act'g Gen'l Ticket Ag't. oct15-

NURSERYMAN'S DIRECTORY.

A LLEN'S NURSERIES, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, O. H. ALLEN & CO., Proprietors. We are now prepared to furnish a full supply of Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., at wholesale. sep15-1y-25

B ALDWIN CITY NURSERY—GRAPEVINES, APPLE SEEDLINGS and Hedge Plants specialties. Sixty varieties Apple Trees. Full stock of General Nursery Stuff. Address Oct1-1y-208 WM. FLASKET, Baldwin City, Douglas Co., Kan.

G RASSHOPPER FALLS NURSERY—W. A. COWEN, Proprietor. Grower of Apple Seedlings, Hedge Plants, Evergreens, and a general assortment of Nursery Stock. Oct1-1y-22 W. A. COWEN, Grasshopper Falls, Kan.

K ANSAS 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-23

O 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. F. DIEHL, Proprietor.

P OMONA 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. dec1-1y

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! SEE ALSO TO GET Farther South!

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

ON ELEVEN YEARS' CREDIT, Low Prices, and 22 1/2 per cent. reduction to Actual Settlers, has just been placed on the market. It is the best opportunity ever offered to Farmers, and particularly Stock-Raisers. For Circulars, and all particular information, inquire of A. E. TOUZALIN, Manager Land Department, Topeka, Kan. 10-7-tf

THE ARION PIANO IS THE BEST! 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.

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.

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

RESTORE YOUR SIGHT.



OLD EYES MADE NEW.

All diseases of the Eye successfully treated by **Ball's New Patent Ivory Eye Cups.** Read for yourself and restore your sight. Spectacles and Surgical operations rendered useless. The inestimable Blessing of Sight is made perpetual by the use of the new **Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups.**

Many of our most eminent physicians, oculists, students and divines, have had their sight permanently restored for life, and cured of the following diseases: 1. Impaired Vision; 2. Presbyopia, or Far Sightedness, or Dimness of Vision, commonly called Blurring; 3. Asthenopia, or Weak Eyes; 4. Sore Eyes—specially treated with the Ivory Cups—cure guaranteed; 5. Weakness of the Retina, or Optic Nerve; 6. Ophthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eye and its appendages, or imperfect vision from the effects of Inflammation; 7. Photophobia, or Intolerance of Light; 8. Over-worked Eyes; 9. Mydesopia—moving specks or floating bodies before the eyes; 10. Amniosis, or Obscurity of Vision; 11. Cataracts, Partial Blindness, the loss of sight. Any one can use the Ivory Eye Cups without the aid of doctor or medicine, so as to receive immediate beneficial results and never wear spectacles; or, if using now, to lay them aside forever. We guarantee a cure in every case where the directions are followed, or we will refund the money.

2309 Certificates of Cure. From honest Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants, some of them the most eminent leading professional and business men and women of education and refinement in our country, may be seen at our office. Under date of March 29, Hon. Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, writes: "J. Ball, of our city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or imposition. Prof. W. Merrick, of Lexington, Ky., wrote April 24th, 1869, Without my Spectacles I pen you this note, after using the Patent Ivory Eye Cups thirteen days, and this morning perceived the entire contents of a Daily Newspaper, and all with the unassisted Eye. Truly am I grateful to your noble invention, may Heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using spectacles twenty years; I am seventy-one years old. Yours truly, PROF. W. MERRICK. Rev. JOSEPH SMITH, Malden, Mass., cured of Partial Blindness, of 18 years' standing, in one minute, by the Patent Ivory Eye Cups. E. C. ETLIS, late Mayor of Dayton, Ohio, wrote us Nov. 15, 1869; I have tested the Patent Ivory Eye Cups, and I am satisfied that they are good. I am pleased with them; they are the greatest invention of the age. All persons wishing for full particulars certificates of cures, prices, &c., will please send your address to us, and we will send our Treatise on the Eye, of 44 pages, free of charge, by return mail. Write to Dr. J. BALL & CO., P. O. Box 957, No. 91 Liberty Street, New York. For the worst cases of MYOPIA, or NEAR SIGHTEDNESS, use our New Patent Myopic Attachments, applied to the IVORY EYE CUPS, has proved a certain, sure cure for this disease. Send for pamphlets and certificates—free. Waste no more money by adjusting huge glasses on your nose and disfigure your face. Employment for all. Agents wanted for the new Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups, just introduced in the market. The success is unparalleled by any other article. All persons out of employment, or those wishing to improve their circumstances, whether gentlemen or ladies, can make a respectable living at this light and easy employment. Hundreds of agents are making from \$5 to \$50 A DAY. To live agents \$20 a week will be guaranteed. Information furnished Free of Charge. Send for Pamphlet, Circulars and Price List. Address DR. J. BALL & CO., Oculists, P. O. Box 957, No. 91 Liberty St., New York. my15-1t 191

PURE BERKSHIRE PIGS. Premium Herd of the West PRICES REDUCED. Send for Descriptive Catalogue. Sent free on request J. K. HUDSON, KANSAS CITY, Mo.

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-tf

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

612 and 614 North Main Street, SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI, OFFER TO THE STOVE-DEALERS OF THE WEST AND SOUTH

52 SIZES! OF THE CELEBRATED



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 at as low rates as same quantity and quality can be purchased in any Western City. Please examine our List before purchasing elsewhere.

And a Full Assortment of **FENCE WIRE & STAPLES, AND TIN PLATE AND METALS.**

Orders by Letter solicited, guaranteeing that they will be promptly and faithfully executed. **AT LOWEST FIGURES,** FOR SALE BY **All Live Stove Dealers.** 10-9-4t

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. [Jan-1y-40] N. L. CHAFFEE & SONS.

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-tf

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

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 \$3 per 1,000. 10-1-24* NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence, Kansas.

LAWRENCE

Enterprise Nurseries,

3 1/2 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE CITY.
A GENERAL NURSERY STOCK,

HOME GROWN.
Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs a Specialty.
Address, for Price List,
JOHNSON & ALBERTSON,
Lawrence, Kansas.
oc15-14-20-208

SWEET POTATO PLANTS!

EARLY BEREMUDA 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,
Box 88, Leavenworth, Kansas.
10-8-11

THE
FIFTH ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE
KANSAS
Agricultural and Mechanical
ASSOCIATION,

Will be held during Six Days, Commencing
SEPTEMBER 29th, 1873,

AT THE
Fair Grounds, in Leavenworth, Kansas.

COMPETITION OPEN TO THE WORLD!

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

OUR HALF-MILE TRACK,

Which is unexcelled, is in constant use by Messrs. Towns & Burke, who have 40 to 50 Thoroughbreds in training.
The Management will give entire satisfaction to Exhibitors, and hope to make the Fair pleasant and attractive to visitors. They intend to have

The Grandest Exhibition ever held in the West.
PREMIUMS PAID ON THE LAST DAY OF THE FAIR.

For particulars see Premium List, for which apply to the
Secretary. **M. S. GRANT, President.**
C. H. CHAPIN, Secretary. 10-10-11

Dark Brahmas.

EGGS FROM STOCK OF P. WILLIAMS AND W. H. TODD, sent by Express to any part of the country, and
One-Third Warranted to Hatch,

Or will furnish another setting. The Poultry World or Poultry Record for one year will be given with every Setting ordered; or THE KANSAS FARMER for one year with two Settings. Price, \$3.00 for 13 Eggs cash to accompany the order. (10-10-11) FRANK VAN BUSKIRK.

STRAYED OR STOLEN!

ONE IRON-GRAY MARE SEVEN OR EIGHT YEARS old, 14 hands high, badly swelled in left shoulder, a little lame, heavy with foal. Also, a pale bay Pony, 10 years old, 14 hands high, hind feet and one fore foot white, pecker. Lost on Crocker's Creek, Chase county, 5 miles southwest of Bazaar, on the road from Emporia to Eldorado.
Any information leading to the recovery of said horses will be rewarded by the payment of \$25 for either, or \$50 for both. Address, **THOMAS B. DUTY,**
Oxford, Sumner County, Kansas.
10-10-11



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.
HERSHFIELD & MITCHELL,
Leavenworth, Kansas.
sept-1y*

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.**



CONSTITUTIONAL TENDENCIES.—THE WAY IN which different individuals are affected by the same causes of diseases, depends upon constitution and temperament. Some persons, for instance, are prone to fevers, some to bilious attacks, and others to nervous attacks. In all cases where a peculiar susceptibility to any variety of disease exists, the toning, regulating and purifying operation of

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient will be found the surest safeguard against an attack. Individuals who are bilious and constipated habit, or subject to dyspepsia, or who are easily excited, should frequently use this effervescent seltzer, especially in warm weather, as it is less potent as a preventive than as a remedy. Sold by all druggists. 10-10-11

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. 10-7-11 **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, Cultivators,
Shovel Plows, Field Rollers, Marsh Harrowers, Victor Scales,
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 Agricultural House. Prices lower than any house west of the Mississippi river. Do not fail to call and examine the stock, or send for Price List, before purchasing elsewhere.
Wanted—Flax and Hemp Seed and Castor Beans. 10-8

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. Iles will sell his entire herd, at Springfield, 20 miles distant, which can be reached by rail in little over an hour, evening or morning. 10-9-31

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. 10-9-31

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, &c.

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

Raspberries, Blackberries and Gooseberries,
One Dollar per dozen, free by mail. Address
C. H. CUSHING,
Box 88, Leavenworth, Kansas
10-6-11

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.

NANSEMOND, BEREMUDA, EARLY BAHAMA, BRASSICA 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.
B. C. CHASE,
Shawnee, Johnson County, Kan.
10-8-11