

THE KANSAS FARMER

DEVOTED TO THE FARM THE SHOP AND THE FIRE-SIDE

E. SEARS N.Y.

VOL. X.—NO. 11.]

LEAVENWORTH, JUNE 1, 1873.

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The Kansas Farmer

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AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

From a private letter from Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER, we learn that the fourteenth biennial, and quarter-centennial meeting of the American Pomological Society, will be held in Boston, commencing Sept. 10th, 1873, and continue three days.

All horticultural, pomological, and agricultural societies in the United States and British provinces, are invited to be present by delegates, and participate in the exercises.

The Massachusetts Agricultural Society have appropriated \$500, and others have promised liberal sums, to pay premiums that may be offered. The premium list will soon be completed.

Further information may be obtained by addressing the President, MARSHALL P. WILDER, Boston, Mass., or F. R. ELLIOTT, Secretary, Cleveland, Ohio.

ANSWER TO ENTOMOLOGICAL INQUIRER.

O. BAKER, Secretary of North Liberty Farmers' Club: The eggs upon the twig enclosed in your letter are those of the Unarmed Rustic (*Agrotis inermis*), the larvæ of which are among our most destructive of the cutworm tribe. It has been proved that the eggs of the various kinds of this class of insects are not always deposited at or near the earth's surface; but are often found upon apple, cherry and other twigs, and the grape cane also, and when discovered should be carefully destroyed.

The other twig being much shrunken, it is impossible to examine it satisfactorily, but suppose it to be affected by blight, the cause of which is as yet subject to a diversity of opinion, and therefore in doubt as to its real cause. W. B. C.

PEARS.

One of our daily papers recently made the statement that there would be from one-third to one-half a crop of pears in this vicinity this season.

A close examination of the pear trees satisfies us that the prospect now is for the largest crop we have had for years. We have not examined a pear tree but what, at this date (May 17th), has two or three times as much fruit set as should be permitted to stay on the tree.

The apple crop, also, promises to be a large one. We notice the reports from Coffey county state that the prospect for apples was never better; and we think this is probably true of the entire State.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The summer meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, will be held at Holton, Jackson county, commencing Tuesday, June 10th. Entertainment is furnished free to all visitors, and half fare on the Narrow Gauge railroad. All are invited.

FARMERS' CLUBS.

A portion of the citizens of Elm Creek Township, Saline county, met and organized a farmers' club. The following officers were chosen: President, H. D. Baker; Vice President, A. C. Kenison; Secretary, A. S. Brown; Treasurer, Peter Humbarger; Directors, M. S. Price, W. A. Short, and M. C. Page.

Agnes City Farmers' Club. Officers elected: President, Robert McMillan; Vice President, Robert Clark; Secretary, H. T. McMillan; Treasurer, S. E. Jones; Directors, G. Debaum, J. C. Humes and S. E. Jones.

A FARMERS' MASS MEETING.

A mass meeting of farmers is called to meet at the Poor Farm Grove, on the Wakarusa, four miles from Lawrence, on the 4th of June next. Farmers are cordially invited to be present, with their wives and children, and make this a holiday. Gov. CHAS. ROBINSON is to be President of the meeting, and speeches will be made by different parties.

It is also proposed to hold a Farmers' Picnic in Leavenworth county, on the Fourth of July. The arrangements are not fully completed. Let the different organizations perfect the arrangements at an early day, and let us have "a feast of reason and a flow of soul."

A TOWNSHIP FARMERS' MEETING.

The various Farmers' organizations of Kickapoo township, Leavenworth county, propose to meet in delegate convention at Pleasant Ridge School-house on Thursday, June 5th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. This meeting, as we understand it, is for the purpose of securing a unanimity of action among the farmers of the township. Each organization is entitled to seven delegates.

Come out, farmers, and perfect your organization; and while you are at it, extend an invitation to your neighbors over in Easton, to join you in the good work.

USE FOR THE SCOTCH THISTLE.

A correspondent of the London *Times* states that in New Zealand an important use is found for the Scotch thistle, in farm economy. It spreads over the rough fern hills, takes full possession of the ground, is partly eaten by domestic animals, and in about four years is exhausted and disappears, having in the mean time nursed and protected a growth of clover and grass, which spring up and take its place; the long tap-roots of the thistle having opened and pulverized the soil, and fitted it for the growth of the grasses.

COUNTY COMMITTEES.

We suggest to the executive committees of the farmers county organizations that it would be well for them to appoint a sub committee, whose special duty it should be to examine the records of the county. It is a rule of morals that unnecessary temptation should not be placed before a man. The gross carelessness upon the part of the people to examine the records of their public servants, is in one sense placing unnecessary temptation before men, in that it leads them to believe that they may do wrong, and not be detected in it.

Let us as honest citizens, remove this temptation from our fellow men, by making frequent and thorough examinations of their stewardships. Let us see just exactly how our money is expended.

If bonds are voted to build bridges; let us see first, that the bridges are built, and second, according to the contract. If money is voted for a court house or other public improvement, let us see that it has been properly expended. If we have disbursing officers in either township or county, let us see that they have proper vouchers for all monies paid out. In short, let us insist upon a rigid economy in all public expenditures.

The law makes it obligatory upon all public officers to submit their records for examination to any citizen. Appoint shrewd, honest, intelligent men to perform this duty, and we doubt not many thousands of dollars will be saved to the State, if not recovered from past defalcations.

LEAVENWORTH CO. SMELLING COMMITTEE.

Some years ago we acted as a juror in a nuisance case, and we were called upon to test by our senses whether a certain tannery was actually a nuisance. The jury visited the tannery, and they looked and they smelled around, and finally returned a verdict that said tannery was not a nuisance; but it was afterwards found that most of the jurors had stuffed cotton up their noses so that the sense of smell should not be offended.

At the recent Farmers' County Convention, held in this city, a committee of five was appointed to look after the affairs of the county, and to report to a future convention as to where retrenchment was possible. A portion of that committee has been at work. They have ascertained that several thousands of dollars may be saved to the county without injury to any material interest. They have found several cases of *kleptomania* in the past, extending back to 1858 say, in which the county has been defrauded to a considerable extent, and which may yet be recovered and the guilty punished, if the Convention desires it. It is desirable that this committee meet at an early day. The chairman suggests Saturday, June 7th. The following are the names of the committee: J. S. VAN WINKLE, Chairman; DR. C. W. LAWRENCE, JOHN JEWETT, A. C. HARLOW and A. G. CHASE. The meeting will be held at this office.

The Kansas Farmer

THE PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED.

Many reasons have been given to explain the hard times, or to show why it is that farmers, as a class, are not doing better financially. We fancy that there are more causes than one; and the fact that the hard times are confined to no one locality or section, but are felt in New England as well as in Kansas, in Louisiana as well as in Michigan, proves that the causes are various. Did it exist in Kansas or Illinois alone, one might with propriety charge it to the low price of corn; but New England and the South are not corn producers. The manufactured products of the East, such as cotton goods, boots and shoes, &c., command about as good a price as during the five or six years last past. Cattle, sheep, butter and cheese, which are the chief products of that section, all bring remunerative prices; and yet, the hoarse wail of hard times comes up, full and strong, from all parts of the New England and Atlantic States. So, we must look for a cause that is not local to explain the general pressure; but there is no doubt there are many and different causes that are purely local, and that help to produce this result.

In the West, the low price of corn and the high freights are two of the chief local causes. As individuals, we have been spending too much money. The war left us extravagant in our personal expenditures, and we have made but little progress in improving our system of farming. We raise no more bushels of grain or pounds of grass per acre; we raise and fatten our cattle and hogs no cheaper, than we did twenty years ago.

All of these causes help to make hard times. The general cause, in our opinion, lies in the fact that, as a nation, we are on the verge of bankruptcy, if not, indeed, in the abyss itself. We have been buying from other nations more than we were selling to them; and not only so, but have borrowed from them the money to pay our debts, and now the borrowed money must be repaid.

Is there no remedy? Yes. A remedy sure and speedy. Let us change the balance-sheet, and from a debtor become a creditor, by selling more than we buy. There is no reason why we should not supply the most of Europe with breadstuffs, pork and beef, all of which we have millions of dollars worth to sell annually, and of which they must buy millions of dollars' worth each year. Why is it, then, that these articles are lying in our granaries and smoke-houses, and no persons among us to buy them at prices that we can afford to raise them. High freights must take the blame of this; and it becomes our duty as a nation to solve this transportation problem. This done, and we have no doubt that America would at once change from a debtor to a creditor, and consequent "good" times would ensue.

Cheap freights may be obtained in either of two ways. First, by the General Government taking control of and perfecting our entire railroad system. And, second, by improving our inland navigation system, so that a vessel may load in any one of our chief Western cities and unload in the harbor at Liverpool. That it can be easily done there is but but little question.

The James River Canal project, spoken of by President GRANT in his last message, connecting the Upper Ohio and the Atlantic Ocean, is pronounced practicable by some of our best engineers. Another, perhaps a better, certainly a cheaper, outlet, is by way of the Mississippi river.

Capt. HOWELL, of the United States Engineer Corps, by direction of Congress made a survey of what is known as the Fort St. Philip Canal, and reported to the President that six millions of dollars would construct it, so that the largest vessels could at all times have access to the Mississippi river. As it is now, they are often delayed for days and

weeks off the bar at the mouth of the river; and grain is frequently damaged while awaiting shipment in that warm climate. It is reported that fifty ocean vessels were kept off the bar through the whole of March and April of this year, before they could get into the harbor.

Give us this canal, and the consequent ingress and egress of ocean-going vessels, with a small expenditure to clear the river, and we believe the transportation question is settled, and the plague of the past, the evil of the future, removed. The commerce between the United States and Europe must of necessity be greatly in our favor, if this is done.

We cannot do better than to quote from the report of Hon. SAMUEL SHELLABARGER, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, to the last Congress:

The great necessity of the West is for cheaper channels of transportation, not liable to protracted interruptions from any cause. The railroads cannot carry heavy, cheap articles over very long distances at freights which these articles will bear.

I invite the attention of the distinguished committee to the Mississippi river and its tributaries, as affording the cheapest transportation known in the annals of commerce in the history of the world. In the same report the committee say that "The charges on wheat from the Mississippi river to New York by railroads, when the canals are closed, exceed seventy-five cents per bushel; and even by water transportation from Chicago (the canals being open) the charges sometimes amount to fifty-six cents per bushel, or about sixty-two cents per bushel from the Mississippi river. At this time, with the present prices of grain in the East, the rates of carriage are prohibitory, and there is danger that the production of grain for exportation will have to be abandoned in the finest regions of the United States.

"This state of things," continues the report, "is produced by the inadequacy of the present means of transportation; the pressure on the water-routes—artificial—being so great during the limited season between the harvesting of the crops and the closing of navigation, that exorbitant prices are demanded for freights, and the distance by railroad being so great that transportation can never be brought down to a price that will leave a sufficient profit to the farmer, and at the same time be remunerative to railroads. The effect of the high prices of freight is to depress the agricultural interests of the States and Territories west of the Mississippi river, and to discourage immigration."

BONE AND MUSCLE.

Parents usually pay too little attention to the diet of their children. We recently saw a little girl of five or six years, very fat, seemingly in good health, but she could scarcely walk a half-dozen steps without stumbling, and had not the muscular strength of a babe two years old. She was an only child of wealthy parents, and naturally petted a good deal; and her diet consisted chiefly of sweetmeats and delicacies. Could this child be put upon a partial daily diet of oatmeal, restraining the sweets and other fat-forming food, she would, no doubt, develop into a fine, healthy, active child. Oatmeal develops the bone and muscle in man as well as in animals. For those who wish to use it, we append a few excellent recipes for making it palatable, from the *Journal of Chemistry*:

OATMEAL PORRIDGE.—Take six tablespoonfuls of meal, and soak it over night in a pint and a half of water; in the morning stir it up well, and put the pail into a kettle of boiling water; let it boil for half an hour, as hard as possible; then stir in a cupful of milk, and let it boil fifteen minutes. Season with salt, and eat with cream and sugar. If soaked over night, it requires much less cooking. It can also be made without the addition of milk.

UNFERMENTED OATCAKE.—Soak one pint of meal in one pint of buttermilk, over night; next morning add one small teaspoonful of saleratus, dissolved in water, and wheat flour enough to roll out into thin cakes; bake on flat tins in a hot oven.

OATMEAL BREAKFAST CAKE.—Take one pint of oatmeal, a pinch of salt, and just enough warm water to stir it up into a batter, like griddle-cakes. Pour it into a shallow baking-pan, and bake twenty minutes in a hot oven. Or, if you prefer, bake it in small cakes on the griddle-iron, first putting in a handful of wheat flour and a little more water. The cold porridge will also make delicious griddle cakes.

OATMEAL CRACKNELS, OR SCOTCH BANNOCKS.—Take the finest quality of oatmeal, and stir in barely enough water to wet it through; add a pinch of salt; let it stand ten minutes to swell; then roll it out a quarter of an inch in thickness, first flouring the board and rolling-pin with wheat flour; cut it with a biscuit-cutter, and bake it in a moderate oven, as these cakes will burn quickly, and only require to be of the lightest brown. They will snap easily between the fingers, and are delicious for lunch, requiring no butter to make them palatable. If put into a close jar, they will keep for several

months. In the Highlands they preserve their bannocks in the barrels of oatmeal, and keep them a whole year or more.

FREIGHT CHARGES.

At a recent meeting of Congressmen at St. Louis, Hon. H. T. BLOW made the following statement. It is pertinent to the times:

It has already been shown that the railways are inadequate, in their economy and tonnage capacity, to meet the demands of Western commerce. To show the cost of carriage by the various modes, the following comparisons are instituted, viz: As nearly as may be ascertained, the cost of transportation is:

By Rail, thirteen mills per ton per mile.
By Canal, seven mills per ton per mile.
By Sea, one and a half mills per ton per mile.
By Lake, five and a half mills per ton per mile.
By River, three and a half mills per ton per mile.
Thus does it appear that the cost of river transportation is more than one hundred per cent. cheaper than canal transportation, and within a fraction of five hundred per cent. cheaper than railway transportation. Does not this important fact suggest a solution of the great question now under discussion?

THE NEW POSTAGE REGULATIONS.

The new postal law which takes effect June 30, can hardly be called an improvement upon the old one. The following are the general regulations:

Newspapers sent by mail must be prepaid by stamps, unless regularly issued to regular subscribers, by publishers or news-dealers, when the following rates are chargeable quarterly, in advance, at the mailing or delivery office:

Dailies.....	35 cents.
Six times a week.....	30 cents.
Tri-weekly.....	15 cents.
Semi-weekly.....	10 cents.
Weeklies.....	5 cents.
Semi-monthlies, not over 4 ounces.....	6 cents.
Monthlies, not over 4 ounces.....	3 cents.
Quarterlies, not over 4 ounces.....	1 cent.

Newspapers and circulars dropped into the office for local delivery must be prepaid at the rate of one cent for two ounces, and each additional two ounces or fraction thereof; and periodicals weighing more than two ounces are subject to two cents, prepaid at the letter carriers' offices. The postage on regular papers, etc., must be paid in advance, either at the place of delivery, to the carrier, or at the office. Otherwise they will be chargeable at transient rates.

PREMIUM LIST.

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture has just issued their Premium List for the Fair of 1873. It is one of the handsomest documents that we ever saw, which is probably explained by the fact that the State pays for the printing, but it is a credit to the State.

We have not had time as yet to examine the premiums offered, but notice that they start out with a first premium on Shorthorns of \$50, and upon all other breeds \$35. Sweepstakes on cattle, \$40 for bull and \$20 for cow. On horses, the first premiums are \$50 for horse and \$20 for mare. Sheep and swine are the same, \$15 for the male and \$10 for the female.

A premium of \$25 is offered for the best five acres of forest trees, not less than two years old, and a premium of \$50 for the greatest and best display of fruit by any county, township, society or individual.

The A. T. & S. F. R. R. offer a special premium of \$100 for the best and greatest display of products from along the line of any railway in Kansas.

THE *Holton Express* has been presented by C. J. COWELL with a sprig from one of his peach trees measuring two feet, which contained fifty seven peach buds. A month ago Judge COWELL thought he would have in the neighborhood of three or four hundred bushels of peaches; but he is now of the opinion that his crop will reach some six or seven hundred bushels.

DRYING FRUIT.

We wish to say a word to those parties who have bearing orchards, that the profits of the orchards may be very much increased, in some instances doubled, if proper arrangements are made in time for drying the "windfalls," and all those Summer and Fall apples for which there is usually no market when the crop is good.

Heated air is without doubt the best medium for drying fruit, as it dries not only more quickly than radiated or direct heat, but in addition it saves to the fruit that subtle aroma that has balked science to extract. This heated air may be obtained in various styles of dryhouses at a very slight expense. A brick or stone house six feet wide and seven or eight feet high, with a length proportional to the orchard, supplied with racks of fine lattice work or wire, upon either side, and heated by a stove, would perhaps be as cheap a drying house as one could build. There are one or two patent fruit dryers that do excellent work, but we do not happen to know where any of them are manufactured.

But in some way try to save all the fruit, and it will pay you to go to some little expense and trouble to make the best article of dried fruit possible.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION CONVENTION IN N. Y.

We gave notice in our last issue of a Convention called to meet in New York, to be composed of those who are interested in obtaining cheap transportation between the East and West, the North and the South.

The Convention organized by electing JOSIAH QUINCY, of Boston, President, and A. H. FERGUSON, of Troy, Secretary, and a Vice-President from the several States represented. The name adopted is the National American Cheap Transportation Association, and the objects of the Association are to cheapen and equalize the railroad rates. It is recommended that each State organize upon a similar basis, to co-operate with the National Association. The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The productive industries of the United States, plantation and farm, mine and factory, commercial and mercantile, are not only the sources of our national and individual wealth, but also the elements on which our very national and individual existence depends; and

WHEREAS, National products are the fruits of labor and capital, and as neither labor nor capital will continue actively employed without an equivalent measurably just; and

WHEREAS, Great national industries are only sustained and prospered by the interchange of the products of one section of the country with those of another; and

WHEREAS, The existing rates of transportation for the varied products of the Union from one part of the country to another, and to foreign countries, as well as the transit cost of commodities required in exchange, are in many instances injurious, and to certain interests absolutely destructive, arising in part at least from an insufficiency of avenues; and

WHEREAS, The great national want of the Nation to-day is relief from the present rates of transit upon American products: Therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of the hour, and the mission of this Association, to obtain from Congress and the different State Legislatures such legislation as may be necessary to control and limit by law, within proper constitutional and legitimate limits, the rates and charges of existing lines of transportation, increase, where practicable, the capacity of our present water ways, and to add such new avenues, both by water and rail, as our immensely-increasing internal commerce demands, so that the producer may be jointly rewarded for his honest toil, the consumer have cheap products, and our almost limitless surplus find foreign markets at rates to compete with the world.

Resolved, That cheap transportation, both of persons and property, being most conducive to the free movement of the people, and the widest interchange and consumption of products of the different parts of the Union, is essential to the prosperity and welfare of the country.

Resolved, That constant and frequent association of the inhabitants of remote parts of the United States, is not only desirable but necessary for the maintenance of a homogeneous and harmonious population within the vast area of our territory.

Resolved, That the best interests of the country also demand the freest possible interchange of the industrial products of the various climates and industries of the United States, so that breadstuffs, textile fabrics, coal, lumber, iron, sugar, and various other products, local in their production but general in their consumption, may all reach the consumer at the least practicable cost of transportation; and that an arbitrary and unnecessary tax levied by the transporter over and above a fair remuneration for the investment, is a burden upon the producer and consumer that it is the part of wise statesmanship to remove.

Resolved, That certain leading corporations of the country, although chartered to subserve the public welfare, and endowed with the right of eminent domain solely for that reason, have proved themselves practically monopolies, and become the tools of avaricious and unscrupulous capitalists, to be used to plunder the public, enrich themselves, and impoverish the country through which they run.

Resolved, That many of the railroad corporations have not only disregarded the public convenience and prosperity, but have oppressed the citizens, bribed our Legislatures, and defied our Executives and Judges, and stand to-day the most menacing danger to American liberty and to republican government.

Resolved, That the present system of railway management having failed to meet the just expectations and demands of a long-suffering people, must be radically reformed and controlled by the strong hand of law, both State and National, and railway corporations perform their proper functions as servants and not masters of the people.

Resolved, That to this end we invoke the aid of all fair-minded men in all the States of the Union in excluding from the halls of legislation, from our executive offices and from the bench, all such railway officials, railway attorneys, or other hirelings, as prostitute public office to the base uses of private gain.

Resolved, That leaving the different sections and interests that desire cheap transportation to work out the problem in such manner as they may deem best, we earnestly invoke their careful consideration, their energetic action, and their resolute will in regulating and controlling the rates of transportation, and giving remunerative wages to producer and cheap products to consumer, untaxed by unearned charges for their carriage.

Resolved, That we invite the people of the various States to organize subsidiary Associations, State, county and town, to co-operate with the National Association; that power to accomplish the purposes desired rests entirely with the suffering millions; relief is within their reach and control; united action and the near future will give, as certain as its need, for all time and the good of all, the true solution of the problem of cheap transportation.

THE EGG BUSINESS.

Very few persons realize what a vast quantity of eggs is required for the markets of the country. Boston consumes from 50,000 to 100,000 dozen eggs daily, when at the lowest figure, and about 300,000 at the highest. One man in Oxford, Me., gathers and sends to Boston \$50,000 worth of eggs annually. He keeps two teams constantly employed collecting eggs from grocery stores of seven or eight towns. He has a stone cellar 100 feet by 50 and one at South Paris, where he stores the eggs. When lowest, he pickles and saves for a higher market. He has about one thousand crates, and some 100 boxes, and ships by rail daily. The freight to Boston is 1c. a dozen, and all loss by breakage comes on him. Eggs are rarely lower than 16, or higher than 36, though they used to be down to 8c. He collects in the Summer about 600 dozen a week, paying cash at the store. He thinks that hens will net their owners each year a dollar a head, if carefully kept.—*Boston Cultivator*.

GLASS AND PORCELAIN CEMENT.

Two parts of isinglass are soaked in water until well swollen; the water is then poured off, and the isinglass is dissolved in alcohol by the aid of heat. One part of mastic is then dissolved in three parts of alcohol, and added to the above solution; then one part of gum ammoniacum. The solution will then be well shaken, and evaporated to the consistency of strong glue, when it solidifies on cooling. For use, the cement and the articles themselves must be warmed.—*Jour. Chemistry*.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Our foreign trade seems to be getting into a passably good condition. New York papers state that the exports of domestic produce the past week from that port reached a total of over \$7,500,000—the largest amount ever sent from any one port of the United States—indicating the increase of an internal industry, and the expansion of our foreign trade. For the expired portion of 1873, the total exports from New York were \$85,000,000; while the importations were \$157,000,000. But New York sends out only two-fifths of all the exports, while she receives two-thirds of all the imports of the country. According to this ratio, therefore, the total imports have been a million or two less than the exports.

It is true that in this calculation the exports are in currency value, and the imports in specie; but even after proper allowance is made for this difference, it will be seen that the figures are considerably more in our favor than has been the case for a long while past.—*Pitts. Com.*

THE USE OF GYPSUM.

A writer in the *Rural World*, speaking of the use of plaster, says: Plaster is a compound salt of lime and sulphuric acid, known under the name of gypsum, or sulphate of lime. Its composition, when pure, is: Sulphuric acid, 43; lime, 33; water, 24. There are often variations in the formula of commercial plaster, due to the calcination and the presence of foreign matters, such as silica and carbonate of lime; but none can be injurious in its application as a fertilizer. There are five commonly cultivated crops which contain gypsum in sensible proportion; they are lucerne, sainfoin, red clover, rye-grass and turnips; but its transformation by the absorption of ammonia, enables its constituents to become the food of other varieties of crops, such as wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas and vines.

Prof. Liebig contends that the nature of gypsum consists in giving a fixed constitution to the nitrogen, or ammonia, which is brought into the soil, and is indispensable for the nutrition of plants. He says that "100 pounds of gypsum will give as much ammonia as 6,250 pounds of horses' urine would yield; four pounds of gypsum increase the produce of meadows 100 pounds."

YANKEE IMPLEMENTS FOR JOHN BULL.

We have formerly alluded to the superiority of American Agricultural tools to those which we saw in use and on sale in England. It is gratifying to learn that John Bull is beginning to open his eyes to the fact, that Brother Jonathan is in advance of him in the manufacture of these and other implements. We see it stated that Philadelphia is sending hay-forks, dung-forks and pitch forks to Sheffield—which seems at first very like "sending coals to Newcastle"—while the Ames shovels from Massachusetts supply England and the rest of the world. Saws are also shipped from Philadelphia to England. Now that the tide has once turned, we may expect that the eastward current will soon become a strong one.—*Dr. Nichols*.

WHITE SALVIA, OR MEXICAN SAGE.

Among the novelties of 1872 is found a purely white variety of the well known and popular bedding-out plant, *Salvia splendens* or scarlet salvia.

It originated in Europe, by the careful culture of a celebrated florist, and has been cultivated in the Bellevue Gardens, at Patterson, N. J. The florists terms it *Salvia splendens compacta alba*—rather a formidable name—but we think white salvia will do for common folks. Mr. Chitty exhibited the plant, in a pot, at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society last Autumn, where it received much praise and obtained a first class certificate from the Society. It will, undoubtedly, contrast most effectively with the scarlet variety in mixed beds, and prove an agreeable addition to the parterre or lawn of all amateur gardeners, when it has become more generally propagated; but now it is a high-priced novelty.—*Floral Cabinet*.

NOTES FROM FARMERS.

I. W. DOW, Hartford, Kansas, writes: We are having a very wet Spring. Early sowed Fall wheat looks well. Oats are late, but there have been a good many sown. Corn ground about half plowed, and about one-fourth planted. Peaches all killed, and many of the oldest trees also. All apple trees large enough to bear, are full of blooms.

THOMAS DARLING, Corresponding Secretary of Junction Club No. 2, writes: The planting season is advancing very rapidly now, but it is very late. The wheat crop is looking splendidly at present, and a good deal has been sown.

J. CONNELL, Leavenworth county, writes: Having seen in the columns of THE FARMER a very flattering account of the growing wheat crop, I will say, that having lately been over portions of Atchison, Jefferson and Leavenworth counties, the crop is only a medium one thus far of quality, and not more than one-half in quantity. The good crops of wheat upon the high prairies are few—a great many being very thin upon the ground—from winter killing. There will not be raised in the above counties wheat enough to bread the inhabitants six months.

C. J. HARVEY, Wabaunsee county, writes: Spring very backward. Fall wheat will not make a good crop. Oats and Spring wheat look well.

C. F. J., Miami county, writes: Fall wheat below an average crop in acreage, but a full average in quality; Spring grass and grains looking well.

J. C. SMITH, Douglas county, writes: Prospects for apples and pears never were better, and strawberries promise abundantly. Fall wheat, especially on the small bottoms, excellent. Oats and Spring wheat fine. Corn planting very late.

C. F. JOHNSON, Labette county, writes: Crop prospects first-rate. Fall wheat a short average in acres, but quality is number one. Spring grains could hardly be better. Few bearing orchards in this county yet, but what are in bearing promise well.

L. M. CROWLEY, Jackson county, writes: Fruit prospects good for almost all kinds. Some of our largest peach orchards are loaded. Apple trees very full, also pears and cherries. Corn planting backward. Small grains promise well.

B. F. BROWN, Otoe county, Nebraska, writes: Crops of all kinds look well. The season was very backward, but everything is growing lively now.

S. J. BEEBE, Platte county, Mo., writes: Fall wheat a full average in quantity and quality. Fruit, except peaches, will be a full crop. Stock doing well on grass at writing.

CATTLE.

CHAS. STRONG recently delivered 113 head of fat cattle that he has fed the past Winter. They were sold in two lots. One lot of 80 head averaged 1330 pounds, the others averaged 1150 pounds. He also fattened 200 head of hogs with the cattle. The cattle and hogs have consumed 8,465 bushels of corn. The amount received for the cattle was \$6,465.75. This is the last large lot that we know of in this section.

ANOTHER MILL SITE.

JOSEPH ROSSING, secretary of the Town Creek Farmers' Club writes:

"You have generously offered to make known the wants of those sections that have a good site for a mill, and we wish to call attention to our locality. We need a mill—none within ten miles. Good country, well settled; wood and coal plenty; also water power on Onion Creek; railroad within sixteen miles. Wheat does well, and will be largely raised."

If the power is sufficient, this is a first rate locality for a mill. It is about twelve miles west of south from Independence, and eight miles west of Coffeyville. The Indian Territory upon the south

affords a most excellent market for flour at good prices. Parties desiring to invest should address the above at Independence, Kansas.

ABOUT RAISING CATTLE.

EDITOR FARMER—I have noticed Mr. SANFORD's estimates on raising calves. I will say at once, I do not feel competent to make a satisfactory estimate. I think, however, that breeding good beef stock is a good healthy, paying business for those that like it. I think a man is more certain of a fair return for his time and money, than those who buy cattle to fatten. Take 100 stock steers, from three to four years old, and feed them properly, and they will eat 8,000 bushels of corn, and if they do not get all they can eat, they are not well fed, and will not sell for the best price.

A feeder might commence in September or October to feed twenty cent corn, and before March, he might have to pay fifty cents per bushel, and beef might decline in price, and corn advance. If the market should take the course mentioned, the feeder cannot prevent a great loss. His stock is nearly matured, and it will not pay to let them go back; if he does he may be obliged to stand a greater loss.

Take the breeder, and the case is far different. He knows months ahead of feeding time, how much stock he expects to winter. He will aim to store two tons of good hay for each animal, or its equivalent in stalks, straw and coarse grain—all his own product. All the money he pays out, if he pays out any, is for help to secure his feed. He is not obliged to sell until the market suits him. He has only a small amount of cash invested compared to the feeder of beef cattle. Nearly all his capital is his labor.

I therefore come to this conclusion: for the great mass of farmers, it is safer and surer to breed than it is to depend on buying and fattening. Many feeders have to borrow money and pay high rates of interest, and must sell to meet their obligations.

I give my attention partly to breeding cattle for beef. I can take a two year old heifer, worth about fifteen dollars and couple her with a high grade short horn, and usually get a calf that weighs 600 or 800 pounds when a year old. I expect this calf to weigh 1,200 pounds when two years old, and be ready for beef or stock market. I will say, I have not practiced this course long, but so far as I have gone I like it, and shall continue this course until I find a better one.

I am not so situated as to have any confidence in realizing any sure profit on butter making, so I let my calves have all the milk their dams produce, except about four calves taken from the cows we use for the family. These calves are put with a cow that has a calf of the same age, and the cow is learned to own and take care of two calves. I find this the cheapest and least trouble, and think the calf does better than if fed by hand. I also think a thoroughbred sire would be better than a high grade; but it is not always convenient to get a pure bred sire—in fact, high grades are not plenty in this part of the world. Yours truly,

J. W. SPONABLE.

Gardner, Kansas, May 22, 1878.

MAPLE TREES are getting to be a drug in the vicinity of Burlington, Coffey county. Mr. DEWITT, a nurseryman, lately gave away large quantities to any one that would dig them up from his nursery; and finally threw away several thousand of them, as he wished to plow up the land where the trees were standing.

OUR CORNER

An Oasis.—To the traveler upon the pathless waste, whether it be an African or an American desert, an oasis means a pleasant place. It means gurgling springs and murmuring brooks. It means an elysium. In our editorial journey through corn and wheat, past hogs and cattle,

by fruits and flowers, we recently reached an oasis—or rather, an oasis reached us; and had it been large enough, we should have pitched our tent by its side for the rest of our natural life. But like all products of human hands, however fair, it had an end. It disappeared. We mean that cream cake the ladies of the "Home" sent us. Oh! it was delicious. Alas! it's gone—not where the woodbine twined, but—

"Where all good victuals go!"

We are only consoled by the hope that, somewhere in this wide world it has a fellow, and that if we but hold out faithful, we shall meet it. Speed the day.

"Harriet."—THE FARMER has never had a correspondent whose writings were more generally read, or more thoroughly appreciated, than "HARRIET'S." Whether she writes of flowers or Berkshire pigs, of the garden or men and women, there is always an originality and freshness in what she says. Her communication in this issue is no exception, and knowing that every lady reader of THE FARMER will probably look for her letter the first thing, we wish to impart a word of caution in regard to what "HARRIET" says about flower seeds. We admit that Mr. VICK's seeds are usually very good, but she ought not to say that they are better than anybody else's. We have hundreds of reliable flower seed growers in this country, who will give as good satisfaction as Mr. VICK. In saying this we are not detracting from the latter, but only doing simple justice to others. Is n't that right HARRIET?

Certainly.—If J. W. SNYDER will tell us where he has been getting his paper, we will change it to Truesdale with pleasure. We would as soon look for "a needle in a hay-stack," as to look for a given person's name on our subscription books. If persons would but think, they would know that it takes time to look through seven or eight thousand names; and time is money. If Mr. SNYDER had given the postoffice at which he has been getting THE FARMER, instead of saying, "I have lately moved from the Eastern part of the State," the change would have been made at once. As it is, we can only wait until we hear from him again.

President Davis.—We don't mean ex-President (?) JEFF, but FARMER JOHN DAVIS, President of the Farmers' State Co-operative Union, of Kansas. Elsewhere he presents our readers with "A Defense of Farmers," in answer to Dr. STERNBERG'S "Defense [of Ministers]," which lately appeared in our columns. While not agreeing with all that friend DAVIS says, we are yet proud that the farmers of Kansas, in Convention assembled, elected a man as President of that Convention who has ideas of his own, and who cannot be made the tool of any man, clique or party, and at the same time is the peer of any in point of education and general intelligence. May they always be as wise in selecting men for office.

Too Bad.—It is a notorious fact that the extreme West is deficient in its female population. That is, there are too many boys for the number of girls; or, if you choose, not enough girls for the number of boys. With this knowledge in view, we submit that it is hardly the fair thing on we'ens for fellers to come from way down East, and pick up bodily and carry away our fairest and best specimens of femininity. Such an outrage was recently perpetrated. One J. W. CHAMPNEY, a fellow that paints pictures for Scribner's Magazine, came all the way from Boston and, by soft arguments and seductive smiles, took away with him our LIZZIE J. WILLIAMS, lately Professor of Drawing in our Agricultural College. The only thing we can say for this Mr. CHAMPNEY is, that he has exhibited wonderful good taste in his selection; but it's confounded hard on the Kansas boys. Well, it's done. Good luck to them. Farewell, Miss LIZZIE.

Personal.—Our office was brightened for a day by the presence of Gen. WM. DUANE WILSON, Editor and Publisher of the Iowa Homestead. Gen. WILSON is a veteran Editor; and since residing in Iowa (some eighteen years) has been identified with the Agricultural interests of that rich and thriving State. Although his head has long been "blossoming for the grave," he yet retains a full mental vigor, and a flow of spirits that would indicate a man in the prime of life. May he live to enjoy the full fruition of his labors.

Large Sale of Cattle.—Elsewhere will be found the advertisement of the third biennial sale of Shorthorns by JAS. N. BROWN'S SONS, near Berlin, Ill. These gentlemen are noted breeders, and the stock advertised for sale is said to be fully as good as that sold two years ago. Those in want of Durhams should read their advertisement, and send for Catalogues.

Shorthorn Sales.—In addition to the sales of JAS. N. BROWN'S SONS, the advertisement of THOS. SMITH, which takes place June 19th, at Creston, Ill., will be found elsewhere. Also that of JAS. H. KISSINGER, Clarksville, Mo., June 25th, and JAS. H. DAVIS, Bloomington, Ill., which occurs June 18th. These are all prominent breeders, and parties wishing to improve their herds cannot do better than to attend.

Where is it from?—We have received three Stray Notices of stock taken up by JOHN LORD, Sterling township, which gives us no clue to the county they are from—the Clerk even forgetting to sign his name. They are worthless for publication, unless we know where Sterling township is.

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

Kansas Magazine.—When this publication first started there were grave doubts in the minds of many as to whether it would live to see its first birth-day.

The number for June is before us, and to say that it is "meaty," but half expresses it. Prof. HAWK, of this city, has an article on the effect of forests on climate, that is one of the most satisfactory dissertations on the subject we remember to have read.

We have space to notice but one other article. "Budd McAllister's Partner," by A. C. BULL, is to our mind one of the best western sketches we have ever read.

Scribner for June.—Among the striking features of Scribner's for June are N. P. LANGFORD's entertaining and splendidly illustrated account of "The Ascent of Mount Hayden;" a new picture and biography of BRET HARTE;

The Globe, Atchison, Kansas; Daily and Weekly.

We have been in receipt of a new paper for some weeks, from Atchison, Kansas, under the above title.

It is a frequent comment when a new paper starts, to say there is no room, no field for it. We do not believe in this sentiment.

THE APIARY.

NOAH CAMERON, EDITOR.

ARTIFICIAL SWARMING.

There are many ways of making swarms or divisions of stocks of bees. The best way is probably what everyone would like to know. But the best way is not the same way all the time.

We know of many swarms last year that was

not as strong in August as they were when they swarmed in May, from the fact stated above. If a division is desirable at a time when they are not gathering honey, and in many instances it is, then it would be but to make a division of the bees, comb and honey.

Artificial swarming is preferable because your judgment is better than the bees. In fact, it is denied that the bee has reasoning faculties. They are not aware that a certain plant will be in bloom at a certain time, and that in all probability there will be a good supply of honey at the time.

BETTER PROSPECTS.

The indications are now that we will have a better honey harvest in June than we have had for several years. Last year, owing to a severe drouth for a couple of weeks previous to the coming in bloom of our best early honey plant (sumac) it failed to produce honey almost entirely which was a great drawback to the bees the whole season.

A NIGGERLY SHOW.

That is what is given the beekeepers of the great State of Kansas by our State Board of Agriculture, \$50 for the whole class. Last year we had not a word to say against the little \$50 list, because it was a new venture, an experiment, and we thought the department was filled well enough last year to satisfy the board to give it a little encouragement this year.

"Knitting and Talking."

EDITED BY ANN APPESEED.

THE INSTEP.

The "line of beauty," which sculptors have so gracefully chiseled upon the "arched insteps" of all their most famous statues, would never have been visible if the feet had been encased in moccasins. To preserve that beautiful curve, it is absolutely necessary to have a well-shaped instep knit in the stocking, as well as a well-shaped shoe.

We have heard of the "flat-footed" Indians; but having less desire than ever to see them, since the

recent recreations of their relatives, the Modocs, we shall continue to prefer to fit our stockings to feet with the graceful arch. The amount of grace and elasticity in the step, to say nothing of strength, which this conformation gives, might be estimated by a Babbage, but not by us.

Compared with the rest of our knitting, the instep is a short piece of work; but are not most of the beautiful, graceful curves of our life-work short? In great measure it is dull, straight line business, squaring the circle, or worrying around sharp corners and acute angles.

FLYING CLOUDS. VISITING.

MY DEAR CLARA: June is here—dear, beautiful June! when there is always upon the air

"A noise like unto a hidden brook, That to the sleeping wood all night Singeth a quiet tune."

June's month, the fair "ox-eyed" June; the month of the royal family of roses.

"Now the heart is so full that a drop o'erfills it; We are happy now, because God so wills it. No matter how barren the past may have been, 'T is enough for us now that the leaves are green. We sit in the shade, and feel right well How the sap creeps up and the blossoms swell; We may shut our eyes, but we can't help knowing That skies are clear and grass is growing."

Busy housekeepers as we may be, we are insensibly moved out of doors. Every woman, with but a wee bit of door-yard even, feels like planting seeds and pruning roses.

The house-cleaning being done, the bedding washed, and the winter flannels and furs being packed away in their respective linen bags, camphor gum, cayenne pepper, cedar chips, saffras bark, &c., and so on, the best stay-at-home feels, in self-gratulation, she has fairly earned a rest. But, being of social instinct, she naturally rolls down her sleeves and goes to a neighbor. Then the neighbor return the visit, and so the system is inaugurated, and is continued through the long Summer days.

It is a most excellent thing, dear Clara, to season the monotony of life and constant labor with some social life—a few well-chosen friends—and beyond such, a system of "calls" is less harmful than indiscriminate visiting.

The constant practice of little and belittling economies by women, and the narrowing effect upon the mind of the petty details of life, too often tend to render conversation not only frivolous and trifling but ill-natured and gossiping. The fowl for today's dinner and beef for to-morrow, Mary's croup and Johnny's scarlet fever, the wastefulness of Bridget and the stealings of Mary Ann, the proper width of the flounce of your new dress and the distance between tucks, do not enlarge your mind, ripen your intellect, or deepen your view of the noble charities of the world.

Yours for MEDITATION.

KANSAS HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN.

On the evening of the 13th of May we were so fortunate as to be present at the Fifth anniversary

of this most excellent institution. It is a tasteful and most pleasant building, and is a perpetual encomium of the wisdom of the Legislature which gave ten thousand dollars for building it; of Leavenworth City, which gave the fine grounds upon which it stands; and of the various towns which have furnished it and contributed to its supplies.

Delegates from various towns, and at least two hundred other persons, were assembled in the parlors, and listened with undivided interest to the exercises. These consisted of some very fine music by some of Leavenworth's best singers, prayer by Dr. REASER, the various reports, and a most eloquent and appealing address by Dr. COOPER, of Atchison, and a few encouraging and brave words from Bishop VAILE. After these exercises there was a fine collation served.

The Matron's report showed that during the year the Association has aided 168 women and children. Of these, 63 are new inmates, 47 are re-admitted, 14 remained at the close of last year; 46 children have been cared for, 16 being born there; 5 persons have been assisted privately, 85 been furnished with homes and employment; 48 have been returned to friends; 6 have died; 4 children have been adopted, and 1 sent to the orphan asylum; 1 woman sent to the county house, 2 discharged, 1 left without permission, 15 still remain at the Home; 26 persons have received 58 meals, 82 nights' lodging, and transient rest and help.

The Treasurer reported expenditures as follows:

Supplies.....	\$181 20
Salaries.....	497 00
Coal.....	176 15
Printing.....	202 60
Repairs.....	148 97
Traveling expenses.....	46 65
Sundries.....	91 70
Total.....	\$1,694 27
Balance in Treasury May 1st, 1878.....	586 48

The Board of Managers reported encouragingly of their freedom from all debt; of their establishment of a quarterly paper, *The Home Record*, and of the cordial reception the Matron received from various towns during her recent canvass of the State. A full account of the canvass and its results, with much interesting matter, is given at length in the *Home Record*, which is cheerfully sent to any one asking for it.

The able and rarely gifted President of this Institution gave an interesting summary of the year. We cannot but commend this noble charity to our readers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FLOWER PREMIUMS.

DEAR ANN APPELSEED: I have just received from the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, a list of the premiums that Mr. VICK, of Rochester, proposes to give for our next State Fair, to the one making the best display of a number of varieties of flowers. The premiums are liberal, as they were last year; and he starts out this Spring early enough to give all a chance. Mr. Vick not only advertises himself in this movement, but is really tempting, as far as he can, the wives and daughters of Kansas into the habit of cultivating flowers.

He knows that, in a new country like this, where a family consultation is held over every dollar that is expended, that a prize of five or ten dollars offered will be a stronger inducement to invest six bits or a dollar in flower seeds, than any other that he could possibly make. The gratification that the growing of the flowers would give them, would amply repay most of the "women folks;" but, after all, nothing would bring forth a dollar from the masculine pocket, for a supply of seeds, so promptly as the chance of getting back the amount invested, and possibly ten times as much.

There are many reliable and honest seed-growers and nurserymen all over the country; but after all, Mr. Vick seems to take the lead in seeds and bulbs. Whatever he sends out gives general satisfaction. He seems to have imparted to all his packages and plants a portion of his own enthusiasm and ambi-

tion, for there is little or no complaint about the lack of vitality in seeds that are bought of him, and plants start up and grow as if they considered it a duty as well as a pleasure. I heard one lady say, who had purchased seeds and bulbs of different dealers: "After all, give me Vick; he seems to know exactly what we want, and then he is so very liberal."

Now, I have never bought a dime's worth of Mr. Vick; but I have a friend who has, and she has generously divided with me the last two years; and I can, therefore, add my testimony to the already long list.

His premiums at the State Fair last Fall were taken by the most indifferent little collections ever offered for premiums; but there was no competition, and the result could not be otherwise. In all cases, Fairs have to depend on florists and gardens in their immediate neighborhood for floral decorations; and for that reason we were in hopes that this year the Fair would be held in Leavenworth, where a great many flowers are grown; or even at this place we could do much better in that department than they did at Topeka last year.

Almost everything else can be taken to Fairs with less care and trouble than flowers; they are perishable and frail, and their beauty is gone in a day; yet, I would urge upon all to exert themselves, and win, if they can, one or all of those premiums that Mr. Vick offers.

The circulars containing the list of premiums are probably scattered all over the State by this time. So, "take Time by the forelock," and let us see what we shall see.

The display of fruit last year will, perhaps, never be excelled, for variety and excellence; and Kansas and Missouri may well be proud of their fruit, for "by their fruits ye shall know them." The vegetables of all sorts seen at all the Fairs last Fall, would convince any one, we have no doubt, that Kansas soil could, with a little urging, produce potatoes that would require a rope and pulley to draw them from the ground; and pumpkins, in which a motherly Berkshire and her piggies could make a comfortable rest.

The "sod ground" productions, from the counties recently settled, would certainly make those "sidewalk farmers" in New York open their eyes in astonishment; and perhaps the day is not far distant when, by carefully reading the *Tribune*, the Kansas farmers will be enabled to raise "shorthorn" squashes, and red-and-green-handled broom corn!

But the great ease with which all things, vegetable and animal, are raised, is, we fancy, having a pernicious effect on the people. They are becoming puffed up and high-headed; they toss their heads and, pointing to that gold medal, say, "Look! there's no use talking!" In common conversation they use extravagant language, and are evidently getting vain. For instance, we heard one man at the State Fair last Fall, telling the committee that he was at work with, that "Kansas could beat the world on handsome women and—Berkshire hogs!" that "He had a thousand dollar horse, and he would bet that horse that he had the handsomest wife and the smartest—for, although she was over fifty years old, she could jump a six-rail fence without touching it!"

Well, it was refreshing, although not customary, to hear a man praising the good qualities of his own wife; for men generally have a mild and agreeable way of telling their wives of the perfections and superior qualities of other women; and in their absence their silence speaks volumes, and they consider it unnecessary to multiply words.

As to the hogs, there was no possible chance for argument; but the women of Kansas, and of the West generally (except Mr. R.'s wife), are far from being handsome. The winds and malaria ruin the best of complexions, and the faces of Western women have a fagged, faded and "hard times" look, that tells the old story of privation, sickness and overwork. There is an old saying, that "it is better to

wear out than to rust out;" but I believe I would be willing, if I had a chance, to run the risk of getting a little rusty—would dare to face the danger a whole year—to try the experiment, "for the sake of science." Would n't you, dear ANN?

"HARRIET."

Wyandotte, Kansas, May 12th, 1878.

FASHIONS.

Harper's Bazaar says that lace shawls, which have been so ungraceful in ordinary wear, may be draped to form round mantles, with arm-holes and a slender pointed hood. Turn the lace point upside down, so that the straight top forms the bottom of the talma; the point below is then at the top, and is turned over from the neck and folded into the perfect shape of a hood, which is held in shape by watered ribbon bows down the middle. The long ends at the sides are then each caught up high on the breast under a ribbon bow, and this leaves an open slit for each arm to pass through.

New kilt pleating is arranged in groups. On a flat flounce five-eighths of a yard deep, put a cluster of four kilt pleats, each an inch and a half wide, and all well lapped. Then leave a plain space of two inches between this cluster and the next. The flounce is straight, has a half-inch hem on the lower edge, is stitched on an inch below the top, leaving a standing frill for heading, and is tacked to tapes underneath, an eighth above the lower edge of the flounce; this lower edge then hangs loose from the skirt like a ruffle. Kilt pleating is turned on the front breadth to form a box pleat, and bows set down the middle of it.

HOME HINTS.

It is said that kid gloves will not spot if kept in white tissue paper, in a thoroughly close, dry box.

MRS. G. E. writes to know what different treatment young ducks require from chickens; says she has lost many ducks, but succeeded with chickens. Who can tell her?

The "old woman's" only difference is, that ducks need to be kept warmer than chickens; and while she puts black pepper in the meal of both, she puts plenty of it in that of the ducks. Whether this authority is reliable we cannot vouch. Certainly, living water is a great advantage to ducks.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A DEFENSE OF FARMERS. ✓

BY JOHN DAVIS.

EDITOR FARMER: I read with much interest Dr. STERNBERG'S "Defense of Ministers," in your issue of May 1st. There are several items which I cannot subscribe to, while there are others that no one can controvert; and, when we come to the conclusion, I find my own sentiments so well and so exactly expressed by the Doctor's language, that, after all, there may be no great matter of controversy of practical importance between us, were we to understand each other.

There is one point in the case, however, which the conclusion is not expected to cover; that is, as to whether the ministers have been attacked. This must have a formal reply. Other matters may be alluded to as occasion offers, in the course of subsequent discussions. Take the Doctor's own conclusion, which we both agree to, as the criterion, and I ask him to candidly answer the following questions, viz:

Suppose there should be a State Medical School established, and lawyers who had never especially studied pharmacy, or any other science or subject connected with the healing art, should be appointed to its more important chairs and positions, and the medical men of the State should object, would such objection be considered an attack on lawyers?

Suppose there should be a State Law School established, and military men, who knew little of jurisprudence, should be chosen as chief managers and teachers, and the legal profession should

demur, could this be properly called an attack on military men?

Again: Suppose there should be an Agricultural College, endowed by the government, and in its management the best agricultural talent and practice is largely ignored, or "ostracised," and in their stead, men educated in other professions in life are appointed to teach and control it, and the farmers should object, can such objection be properly considered an attack on the other professions? Surely there would be no attack in any such cases, and hence, no need of defense!

I think, therefore, the doughty Doctor has been a little hasty in his resentment. Yet, if he has erred, it is on the safer side, perhaps, of doing too much rather than too little. The farmers should learn a lesson from him. Our errors are mostly on the other side; so much so that they are looked on by some as stupidity.

We've been taught to think it natar
To take abuse and not get riled.
Who'd expect to see a tater
All on end at bein' biled?

Farmers should more frequently defend themselves, even though it should cost them many a steel point and bottle of viola. And, if I can properly read the signs of the times, they are going to do so. Farmers are fast coming to the conclusion that, if perish they must, it had better be by the cataract than by the cesspool. So look sharp, you ugly politicians and silk-hatted professors, who are prone to say naughty things about us working fellows when no elections or appointments are pending. Look well to your chargers, lances and harness. You may find them maimed and splintered, and hauberks pierced before you think of danger.

But to return. In the above cases of mismanaged State institutions, suppose that all the objections of the aggrieved parties should pass unheeded, and the inefficient schools were found to profit no one, until, losing hope of a better state of things, the said aggrieved parties and the public should cease to take any deep interest in them, would it be just the thing to fall a lecturing the sufferers for non-appreciation of the schools?—ascribing their inefficiency to the public apathy.

Is not the press full of accusations against the farmers for not better supporting the so-called Agricultural Colleges? Would it not be better, by wise management, to improve the quality of the colleges, so that in academic departments they can compete in character with the graded common schools, supported mostly by the laboring and business classes? Until, in the Agricultural and Mechanical departments they can favorably compare with the usual practices and performances of our best farmers and mechanics? It is said that farmers should not complain if a majority of the managers of their colleges are farmers! Is it not often the case that armies are badly managed, and the people very justly complain, when much more than a majority of the chief officers are military men? Are we not entitled to our *very best material*? Especially when good material is said to be so scarce among us. Should not the farmers of the State be largely consulted beforehand as to the appointments? There would doubtless be enough blunders and mismanagement even then. But the blunders would be ours, and perhaps we would learn something from them. Matters can scarcely be made much worse than at present.

It is said the farmers do not appreciate their colleges, and that the colleges are some fifty years ahead of the times! I wonder what old father SHEPHERD would say to this! A good old farmer of the old style, with but a six-months' common school education. He made the first move twenty-three years ago that led to the first convention in favor of industrial colleges. The venerable old man still lives and farms in Putnam county, Illinois. I have seen him pitted in debate, before a crowded court-house audience, in Bloomington, against the learned and elegant Dr. GREGORY, of the Illinois Industrial University. It was earnest

enthusiasm and native common sense against classical discipline. Many were deeply affected. As I listened to his intelligent eloquence, tremulous with age and emotion, I felt glad that I was a farmer. Great professors, lawyers and editors were there. The contest was in the line of their strength and practice; it was in the line of our weakness and diffidence. Two hours after midnight the session closed, and not one man had reason to blush that he had been a farmer.

All along through the first twelve years' struggle for the industrial schools, we find thickly scattered the names and words of farmers on one side, while too often are found the old time college professors on the other side, opposing the reform. It was the uniform testimony of Prof. TURNER, the great champion of industrial education in America, that on broaching the subject in new neighborhoods, the farmers generally fell in with his ideas and plans, and it was only after consultation with their old time educational and political advisers that they grew apathetic or gave him the cold shoulder.

BRONSON MURRAY, a farmer and mechanic of LaSalle county, Illinois, appreciated industrial education from the very first. He gave his money like water to aid the discussion and agitation of the subject. Sometimes, "two thousand dollars at a lick." Dr. JOHN A. KENNICOTT, a nurseryman of Cook county, Illinois, was President of the Springfield Convention in June, 1852. Hear what he says of it:

"The Convention was not a very harmonious one, but there was not the least difference of opinion expressed by the legitimate members thereof. All the difficulty and all the opposition came from the able and learned delegation of the old colleges. These gentlemen were admitted as members at my instance, and they were certainly no friends to our new movement, and opposed it with zeal and ability throughout, though everyone agreed with us that the producer should be educated to his vocation. But they hold that the old colleges can accomplish this desirable result better than a new institution. While we went *unanimously* for a new school, on new principles, and in new hands, to suit this new thought of educating hand-workers as well as head-workers, 'in the knowledge of things next to them,' and place the brain that conceives and directs in the same body that furnishes the hands that execute the devices of the mind."

At this same Springfield Convention, in the afternoon of the second day, when the able and learned delegation from the old colleges, with the impracticable plan of Dr. EVANS, long speeches, and arguments and motions in favor of "three hours" speeches, that the speakers might have time to "blow out," had sadly wearied the Convention, the following illustrative scene occurred:

Immediately on the Convention being called to order, Prof. TURNER offered a resolution designed to cut short debate; and to bring about some practical and definite conclusion to the doings of the Convention. Dr. ROE, who favored three hours' speeches, moved to amend. The motion to amend was voted down, and the resolution as proposed by Prof. TURNER was adopted.

Dr. ROE protested against the adoption of this resolution. It was a trick to suppress all further discussion, and to throw the whole matter into the hands of the friends of Dr. TURNER's plan; and he declared his purpose to take no further part in the proceedings of the Convention.

Prof. CUMMINGS, of Lebanon College, also protested against the resolution. He had come here from a long distance, at the invitation of a distinguished member of the Convention. He was not sorry that he had come, for he had seen how matters stood. He then put on his hat and withdrew in great indignation, declaring as he went that he should make such use of what had occurred as he might deem proper.

Dr. EVANS regretted that things had taken this turn. Should have been happy to see the Convention close in harmony, but under the circumstances did not feel as if in justice to himself he could remain longer in the Convention; and so he gath-

ered up his traps and left. [See *Prairie Farmer*, 1852.]

For years we encountered the opposition, sneers and ridicule of the friends and managers of the old time classical colleges. But as success drew near, and it seemed quite certain that we should realize our long sought endowment funds for an Industrial College in each of the several States, we were patronizingly advised to go ahead, obtain the funds, and they would help us to manage the schools. Too well have they kept their promises!

These historic facts are as bright in memory as if witnessed but yesterday. They are easily verified by files of the *Prairie Farmer*, and manuscript correspondence now in my possession, as well as by reference to men still living. But the discussion of this subject is like fighting once again the battles of early life. Drawn along by its fascination, I fear I too far trespass on your valuable space. I thank you for your kind indulgence.

The fact is, Mr. Editor, contrary to the rule laid down in Dr. STERNBERG'S very excellent conclusion, our Agricultural Colleges are now largely in the hands of the same class of men, who (never appreciating them) formerly ridiculed and opposed them. Is it any wonder they succeed so poorly? As well wonder why the sky is dark when there is no sun in it! Or, with prudish, hesitant accent, and measured phrase, inquire after the gloom of Erebus when the shadows of night and chaos are there!

Junction City, Davis County, Kansas.

PUBLIC ROADS AND SHADE TREES.

BY T. C. THOBURN.

EDITOR FARMER: For the time and labor expended, there is, perhaps, nothing that will add so much to the wealth and beauty of our rural homes, in a prairie country, as a full line of shade trees along all our public highways. There are many considerations that might be urged for the adoption of this course; but we will leave this for the good sense and judgment of the reader to cogitate.

In planting these trees, there are several things to be considered. As a general thing, our fences will be hedge, and a shade planted close to a hedge will by its shade destroy the hedge. Under these circumstances, what is to be done? Let all the roads be laid out at least sixty feet wide, and plant a row of shade trees on a line in the center of the road. This will give a space of at least thirty feet from the hedge row, and will leave room for a good drive on each side, and a nice cooling shade to all comers and goers, during our long, hot Summers.

In the older settled parts of the State, where all the roads are all located and fences set, they are often too narrow to adopt such a plan; but where roads are not laid out, consider this matter. Let the trees be set about two rods apart, and let all the varieties of good shade trees you can find be interspersed, occasionally throwing in a fruit tree; and if apple, let it be some good summer variety, that will be palatable to the traveler.

Lamar, Ottawa County, Kansas.

FROM CLOUD COUNTY.

BY D. F. COX.

EDITOR FARMER: We are still alive in Cloud county, with nothing to brag of either; for the last cold snap was sprung upon us so unexpectedly we did not have time to look up our overcoats we had hung up a few days previously. Spring work is well along, wheat and oats are all sown, and most of the early garden vegetables planted. The late rain with the snow will start things, if the warm weather continues. The Winter wheat that was got in early looks well, but the late wheat is an entire failure. Wheat sown among the corn is very much ahead of that sown in the exposed fields.

Has the Chinese tea plant ever been cultivated in Kansas? If so, where can the plants be found? I see by the papers that in California and several of the Southern States they are trying to grow it.

The Kansas Farmer

STATISTICS.

An important matter for the consideration of farmers, is the gathering of correct statistics of the various farm crops, with all kinds of stock, and the market prices thereof. Heretofore it has been almost impossible to get statistics that were of any value, from the fact that they were the result of but one man's observation in a given county. For this reason the statistical reports of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, have been of very little general value.

Now this is changed, and farmers can, if they desire it, have almost exact knowledge of every bushel of corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, castor beans and flaxseed; every pound of cotton, hemp, broom corn and hay; every head of cattle, horses, sheep, swine and poultry, raised in the State, at their command.

This is rendered possible by the organization of County Societies, at which the various Clubs, Unions and Granges are represented.

Let us commence at the local organization. Suppose each of these appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to report the number of acres devoted to the different grains and grasses, another to report the number of head of stock, &c., with the condition of the various crops, age and kind of stock, once each month, and when a given crop is harvested let them report the aggregate bushels or tons raised within the range of this Club. Then when these local organizations come together in a county organization, let them make up a compiled report of their district. If the county associations will then appoint a statistician to give these observations to the press, every farmer in the State may know with sufficient certainty the quantity of each crop raised, and will be better enabled to judge of probable values. Any amount of buncombe in farmers' organizations of whatever kind will little avail. Resolutions are of no effect unless the farmer carries the spirit of them into his private life. They must believe what they talk. They must make their action practical.

WHAT THE RAILROADS WILL DO.

Elsewhere we publish an editorial from the *St. Louis Republican* as to "What Railroads Will Do," under the stringent laws passed by the Illinois Legislature. We do not believe a word of such stuff. Their remedy does not lie in that direction. It will hurt them more to keep half filled cars standing on side tracks than it will the people, and if they do not furnish decent accommodations on one line, the people will patronize another. Competition will be just as sharp and the struggle for custom just as great as it is now. On some short, ill-paying line they may resort to such short-sighted policy, as is outlined in the above article, but that that policy will be generally adopted we do not believe. The true remedy for the railroads lies in another direction, viz: a reduction of their useless expenditure.

The custom has been to pick up some politician or military leader that had something of a general reputation and make him president of the road with a salary varying from \$15,000 to \$25,000 per annum. The other officers have been selected much upon the same principle and at salaries proportionately large. Let the railroads reduce these salaries to a sum that will correspond with other occupations. Let them stop the custom of issuing free passes. Let them enforce the same rigid rules to prevent leaks and wastefulness, that other occupations do, and then let them be satisfied to make a reasonable profit upon the capital invested.

The recent annual report of the Kansas Pacific shows that the net earnings of the road were \$1,494,000. Net earnings, we take it, means the profits over and above running expenses. If this be so, then the above amount represents more than twenty

per cent. on the investment, to say nothing about watered stock.

If a road through a sparsely settled country, such as the K. P. runs, can make such enormous profits, what must be the profits of such a road as the Illinois Central and other great roads through the east? The people must insist upon lower salaries and a general reduction of expenditures, and consequent lower freight and passenger rates.

THE VICTORIA COLONY.

Some time during last Summer or Autumn, one GEORGE GRANT, of London, England, a wealthy dry goods merchant, came to America for the purpose of purchasing land and founding a colony. After traveling extensively through the Western States, he finally purchased a large tract of land west of Ellsworth, and returned to England.

Many exaggerated reports have been put in circulation in regard to this purchase, and colony that is to be. The facts substantially are as follows: The Kansas Pacific Railway Company has erected a station-house on this land, and a kind of boarding-house has been put up to shelter the new settlers until they can erect houses.

The advance guard of this colony has already arrived, bringing with them cattle and sheep; and it is reported that they propose to use the English steam plow to do their breaking.

It is also reported that a large number of English and Scotch farmers have made arrangements to join this colony at an early day, and that officers of the English army are selling their commissions to join this colony. Among the number is no less a personage than a son of TOM HUGHES. Lord and Lady PRESCOTT are now in the State with Mr. GRANT, who, we believe, is a Baronet in his own right.

Our four hundred applications were made to join by men worth from \$5,000 to \$20,000.

It is needless to say that we wish this colony well; but it is useless to deny that there are many and serious difficulties to be overcome before financial success will crown their efforts, or before even they can surround themselves with the ordinary comforts of life.

Put one-half the amount of money that Mr. GRANT will spend in this enterprise, in the hands of a Kansas plainsman, a Mexican or Texas "ranchero," and he would build up a colossal fortune in a few years; but these parties are wholly unaccustomed, first, to the manners and customs of the West; and second, to the adaptability of soil and climate, and doubtless thousands of dollars will be spent in learning these; and if, when these are learned, the parties are not disgusted with the country and people, but will expend other thousands in retrieving their mistakes, they will make money. It is merely a question of patience and perseverance; and, judging these by others who have gone before, we are somewhat justified in predicting a failure.

Mr. GRANT has made one great mistake already, if he is correctly reported, in bringing from England five *polled* bulls, for which he paid for one of them, when but four weeks old, \$1,200. Had he brought five good Shorthorn or Devon bulls, it would have been sensible. The *polled* bulls, we take it, means that he is going to stock his land with Texas cows.

What sense is there in commencing so low down in the breeding scale as to use Texas cows, when good average cows can be bought at present prices.

Dr. STERNBERG, a large cattle-raiser near Ellsworth, could have given Mr. GRANT some valuable facts upon this score, had he been consulted; but we do not care to criticise the action of the new colony too strongly at the start. If they have strong hands, stout hearts and long purses, they may succeed.

NEVER buy an article you do not want, simply because it is cheap, and the man who sells it will take it out in trade. Trade is money.

GREENWOOD COUNTY FARMERS CONVENTION.

From the *Eureka Herald* we learn that the farmers of that rich and fertile county—Greenwood—have organized a county association. The officers elected were, President, William Mitchell; Vice Presidents, G. F. Clark, Otter Creek; J. W. Bush, Madison; James Mills, Fall River; H. E. Brothers, Janesville; W. E. J. Nixon, Lane; John Foley, Pleasant Grove; G. S. Saylards, Salem; J. H. Yeomans, Salt Springs; W. H. Wakefield, Eureka; Secretary, Henry Leedy, Eureka.

The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, There is some misunderstanding as to the true intent and purposes of the farmers' movement, and

WHEREAS, Some may judge us in the wrong light, we deem it to be proper and just to make a true and fair statement of our principles and intentions: Therefore,

Resolved, That the first great object of the present movement is, to protect ourselves from the extortionate prices fixed by the manufacturers and their agents for the sale of farm machinery; and the second object is to request the next General Assembly to pass wholesome laws regulating passenger fares and unjust discriminations in carrying freight by the railroads in this State.

Resolved, That we have no war to make against any useful business, but will cherish every line of honest industry that ministers to the wants of man.

Resolved, That the combinations of many other branches of business compel us to combine together for the purpose of buying where we can buy the cheapest, and selling where we can sell the highest.

Resolved, That railroads are no longer operated in the interest of the people but only in that of monied monopolies, and as so operated we consider them dangerous enemies, and that they should be compelled to resume their proper relations to the community.

Resolved, That rigid economy and the cash system is the best policy for the farmers, now and at all times.

Resolved, That the Vice Presidents of the different townships be requested to assist in the organization of farmers' clubs in their respective townships.

The discussions of the Convention were practical and to the point. We cannot refrain from quoting the remarks of Mr. NICHOLAS. They very nearly cover the whole case.

Mr. NICHOLAS thought there were too many screws loose. When a farmer hauled corn to town, sold it for twenty cents a bushel, and with the money bought pork fatted in Illinois or flour grown in Michigan, there was a screw loose. Even getting down to small things, we import the peanuts we ought to raise. Wheat does well here. We have had good averages on land properly farmed, for the last five years. Some fields had failed, but they were not well cultivated. We put out too many acres, and don't farm thoroughly. We buy walnut furniture, it ought to be made here. We buy too much foreign stuff.

The Convention after much practical discussion, adjourned, to meet again June 7th, at one o'clock.

AN ELEVATOR IN LEAVENWORTH.

Three of our most prominent citizens, Mr. A. B. HAVENS, JNO. HIGGINBOTHAM and D. W. EAVES, propose to erect, at an early day, a grain elevator with a capacity of 150,000 bushels.

One of the great difficulties that parties have met with in buying grain in this market was to find storage room where the grain could be easily and cheaply handled. The want of this has made this city but an indifferent market for grain, but with an elevator properly conducted, there is no reason why this may not become one of the best grain markets in the West. The gentlemen who have taken hold of this enterprise are men of capital, entirely able to carry the project to a successful completion. Their plans will be so arranged as to easily increase the storage capacity as needed.

They will be enabled to receive and safely store the farmer's crop until such times as he wishes to sell it, and to make advances if desired, so that the poorest farmer need not force his grain on a dull or falling market. Let us have the elevator.

CROPS EXTRAORDINARY.

The small grains and grasses are all in the ground, the corn is planted, the kitchen garden mostly made; but is there not yet an acre of ground or two, that can be utilized?

Is there not a piece of sod that can be "broke out," or some odd corners somewhere, that can be made more productive? Remember that all that you make by a crop "extraordinary" is clear gain, and a little extra labor, a little forethought, will give you enough extra money to pay your taxes.

Let us see what can be done.

If you live near a town of any size, cabbages are a profitable crop. It is no hard matter to realize \$100 from an acre with cabbages at \$3.00 per 100. But if you have no market for them near you, we believe they are worth that sum to feed to the cows in winter. We have never used any feed that seemed to make the milk pour out, like this one. Or the crop may be profitably utilized in the fall as "krant."

As to the variety to plant, we prefer the early *Winningsstad*. Ninety-five per cent. of this variety will head up firm and solid; it is of delicate flavor, a good keeper, and of tender flesh. The seed may be planted up to the 1st of July, and possibly later, with good success.

But some of our readers may already have that acre or two of cabbages planted. What "brevet" crop can they use?

Early Rose potatoes, if this crop is not already large enough, may be safely planted up to the above date. The seed can now be bought in this market at twenty-five cents per bushel, and we know of several parties that are now buying them for table use on account of their delicate flavor, and these were raised for *early* potatoes. Plant them *late*, and we prefer them to any other as a winter potato.

Turnips cannot be called a crop extraordinary, yet there are many farmers that do not raise turnips. The "red top strap leaf" is perhaps the most reliable variety.

Either of the above crops will pay a good profit, and as we have said, if they are put in as an extra crop, will make just so much clear money.

The farmer's wife or daughter may prepare now, for a little pin money next season, by sowing a good large bed of sage in some sheltered nook. Have the ground well prepared and pulverized; sow the seed as soon as possible, keep down weeds, and late in the fall cover with straw or cornstalks. It will do to cut next season, and brings good prices.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

"Work, work, work,
Band and gusset and seam."

As we sit at our desk day after day, week in and week out, gathering and compiling, putting together and taking apart, items from every source, until our brain is in a whirl, and our body tired, we often think of Hood's "Song of the Shirt."

In our selfishness, we are each apt to think that we are the hardest worked and poorest paid individuals in the community. But we have concluded that this thing of labor, averages pretty well after all.

That old edict that went forth from Eden, "by the sweat of thy brow shalt thou earn thy bread," holds us all as with a band of iron. Few escape the penalty.

These thoughts are suggested by a private letter from our friend HUDSON, the "Berkshire" man. He will excuse us if we make an extract, to point a moral and adorn a —

"I have had some items for THE FARMER under way for some time, but bless you CHASE—the work—the work. In these hard times, when one has to cut down the labor bills, and do double duty—well, it is rough on us "sovereigns," "kings of the soil," and all that; but a man can't write and plant potatoes at the same time, and do justice to both." That's so Major. One thing at a time. Much as

THE FARMER needs your pen, we would not have you neglect the farm. But we trust you will improve the rainy days and odd hours, to let our readers know "what you know about farming."

We want to add a postscript here for our readers especially. Major HUDSON tells us that his Spring pigs are the finest he has ever raised. You that want berkshires, take due notice, and govern yourselves accordingly.

THE LEAVENWORTH LOTTERY.

Some weeks since we saw a circular announcing that some time in June, we think, there would be a "Grand Gift Concert Drawing," and people were invited to buy "chances" to draw a fortune.

The ostensible object of the lottery was to benefit the Mercantile Library, of this city, and one "Patee" was announced as the manager.

The directors of the Library here are among our best citizens, and their names would be a guarantee of fair dealing, even in so questionable a matter as a lottery.

"The use of my name with a 'Grand Gift Concert,' 'Grand Legal Drawing,' etc., for the benefit of the Leavenworth Mercantile Library Association, is by parties outside of said Association, and entirely unauthorized by me. P. G. LOWE.
—*Leavenworth Times*."

Mr. E. H. DURFEE, another of the directors, has issued a similar card.

We have heard that this man "Patee" was advertising that "the Merchants' Association of Leavenworth" endorsed this scheme. The fact is, that there is no such organization of merchants in this city, and the use of such a name must be for the purpose of deceiving.

We have heard reports derogatory to "Patee's" character long before he got up this scheme here, but supposed that if our own citizens, whom we knew to be honest and upright, would permit the use of their names, that they would see that the interests of ticket-holders would be fully protected; but if these gentlemen do not propose to take charge of this matter, we advise our readers, if any have thoughts of investing, to keep their money in their pockets.

It is a well known fact, that our State Constitution prohibits the holding of lotteries in the State; but, unfortunately, no penalty attaches to its violation.

If the Mercantile Library cannot live and grow without calling in the aid of the lottery, it is a question if it had not better die.

HOBBIES.

There are lots of people that have hobbies, and some of these are very amusing, albeit nonsensical.

We used to know an old lady whose hobby was worms. With her, every disease known was caused by worms, and the infallible remedy was "picra"—an execrable preparation of aloes. If one of the children caught cold and had the belly-ache, picra was a sovereign balm; if they had an ache or pain in any other part of the body, down went a dose of picra; and we doubt not if one of the boys had broken an arm, he would have had to take a dose of picra.

We knew a doctor whose hobby was the liver. It was the great disturbing element of the system, that was to blame for all possible and impossible diseases; and when called to see a patient, the first thing he did was to "arouse the liver."

We could mention several other hobbies peculiar to the medical profession.

The moon is a hobby peculiar to some farmers. We knew one very clever old gentleman to plant his potatoes upon Sunday, in order to plant just at the right time in the moon; and we have known others who would not cut a tree, nail a shingle, set a post, or, indeed, do any other simple thing about the farm, until the almanac was consulted to see how the moon stood.

We think we know some men who have hobbies in regard to the present Farmers' movement; and we fear some of these hobbies will be rode so fre-

quently and so far, that ere the better day comes, there will be little left of the hobby but a skeleton. Don't mount a hobby.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

MR. GEORGE WILSON, secretary of the New York Chamber of Commerce has recently compiled from official records, the exports and imports of this country. Many facts of general interest are there brought out, but we have space but for the following tables, showing which countries are our debtors, and which our creditors.

The following are the countries in which the imports exceed the exports.

	Net Imports	Exports, (Gold.)	Excess of Imports
Cuba.....	\$66,187,807	\$11,980,871	\$54,206,936
Brazil.....	30,018,245	5,381,745	24,636,500
China.....	25,582,300	7,012,668	18,569,632
France.....	49,683,494	23,866,465	25,817,029
Canada.....	83,683,328	23,541,218	60,142,110
Germany.....	45,171,375	26,504,230	18,667,145
Mexico.....	6,374,133	3,133,336	3,240,797

These are the countries in which the exports exceed the imports.

	Net Imports	Exports, (Gold.)	Excess of Exports
Great Britain.....	\$243,324,955	\$284,723,790	\$41,398,835
Holland.....	2,329,174	10,009,447	7,680,273
Belgium.....	6,151,706	11,877,448	5,725,742
Peru.....	1,581,097	3,127,368	1,546,271
Russia.....	1,961,817	3,286,837	1,325,020
Spain.....	4,805,375	6,567,005	1,761,630
Havil.....	876,418	2,488,636	1,612,218
Chili.....	697,616	1,568,616	871,000
Denish W. I.....	707,031	974,095	267,064

It will be a surprise to many to know that the balance of trade between this country and Great Britain is against the latter, and in our favor. The table also shows another fact not generally known, to wit: that nearly one-half of the excess of our total imports over exports goes to Cuba. Some perhaps would use that as an argument in favor of the annexation of the island.

Our dye stuffs, cinchona, &c., from Brazil; and our tea, and perhaps some opium, from China, make these two countries our next largest creditors.

For the year ending June 30th, 1872, our entire imports exceeded our entire exports, that is, we ran in debt with the world just \$117,869,425, gold basis.

It is hard that a country having a greater variety of products than almost any other, and furnishing a large proportion of the gold and silver that the world uses, should be thus running in debt year after year. This balance of trade must be turned, and if the movement of the producers of the west to secure a cheaper, or at least a reasonable transportation to the ocean for our corn and wheat, our pork and beef, is successful, we believe that the end is accomplished, and the whole country benefited.

An interesting communication from Judge HANWAY, and one of "Hoosier Girl's" excellent articles, are unavoidably crowded out of this issue.

Judge HANWAY writes us that grape vines are considerably injured by the winter, concord has come out best. Peach trees damaged, the young tree will recover; apple blossoms average; wine-sap very full. Wheat and rye excellent.

WHAT AILS THE CHICKENS.

SUBSCRIBER writes: "The legs of our setting hens get scabby and rough, and are very lame when they leave their nests. It seems to be an epidemic."

Mix together one part of sulphur and two parts of lard, and rub their legs once each day.

WM. BRYANT's chickens "droop around, don't eat, and finally die. The mortality has been great. The droppings are very yellow. Look like the yolk of an egg."

Mix up ten grains of calomel in a pint of corn meal dough, and feed to twenty hens each morning for two or three mornings. After the droppings change color, give twenty grains of copperas in the water they drink each morning.

Foreign advices indicate that affairs in London and German markets have taken a favorable turn.

Our Boys and Girls.

A BOY'S WORK.

BY H. E. D.

EDITOR FARMER: As so many of the boys and girls are writing to THE FARMER, I thought that I would write a few lines, to let them know what I can do. I never worked much on the farm, as I am but eleven years old; but I plowed in oats two days this Spring. We plow in oats about four or five inches deep, so that they will not freeze to kill them. I like to plow.

I have made me a little garden, and have something up in it. I go to school, and so have to do the work nights and mornings and Saturdays. I have a mare, a mule, three pigs (one a pure Berkshire), two ducks, one drake, two geese, one gander and some guinea-fowls. I also have a melodeon and a violin, and can play a little on them.

As this is my first letter I will stop now, and write a longer one next time.



Prescriptions for Sick or Injured Animals, Free.

B. S. CHASE, VETERINARY EDITOR.

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

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES ABOUT ANIMALS.

Partial Paralysis.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a sow that has been sick about three weeks. The symptoms are loss of appetite, weakness in the back and hind legs, and she cannot stand on her hind legs without help. She had nine pigs five weeks ago, but I took the pigs off as soon as she was taken sick. I have been doctoring her, but she gets no better. I have given her turpentine, a tablespoonful at a time; also, arsenic, two grains at a time, and have rubbed turpentine on her back. I was told to cut two slits, one on each side of the backbone, just over the kidneys, down to the ribs, and put turpentine into them; which I did, but without effect. She eats better now than at first, but cannot stand up.

Yours, &c., WM. CHAMBERLIN.

ANSWER.—I think the trouble with the sow is partial paralysis. Your doctoring seems to be energetic enough to kill or cure. It is a wonder the advice given you did not kill the sow; it is simply barbarous. Continue the arsenic in one grain doses for two weeks, and give good hearty food.

Lameness.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a horse that has been a little lame in the hind leg for about a year. I could only notice it when he was trotting until a short time ago; but now he is quite lame, especially in harness. Trouble to get the leg forward. There is no swelling perceivable. Trouble to raise the leg over wagon tongue, and the like. Has a good appetite, and good life.

Any information that would assist to restore him would be thankfully received.

Yours truly, H. J. COULTER.

ANSWER.—I fear the time for a cure has passed. From your description I think the trouble is in the hip. Any good, strong liniment, well rubbed in, may give relief. I would try what complete rest would do for him.

[Written for the Kansas Farmer.]

SHADOWS.

BY SUSAN R. RAND.

Broad, deep and strange the shadows range,
Crossing one's pathway all bright;
A curtain in air, just falling where
Earth lay in the full moon's light.
Perplexed in mind, I sought to find
The old bright, shining way;
But the shadow bold, on its track lay cold,
Thus luring my thought astray.

Chasing the shadow away through the meadow,
Over the waste fast asleep,
In frolicsome mood, to some solitude,
That long might a shadow keep.
Haunting the ground, where tall trees abound,
Then off in its haste away,
Went seeking repose where the rock moss grows,
Though scarce on its cheek it lay.

Down the dark steep, where wild waters leap
On to the lakes far and wide;
Brushing its face, in tender embrace;
Blotting the stars from its tide.
Then to the place where only we trace
The cherished in sorrow laid;
And over each mound a mantle was found,
That folded us close in its shroud.

But, not on the tomb alone was there gloom,
Nor shadows alone on the earth;
Since over us all some cloud doth pall
The light of our life and hearth.
The world, we know, does its shadow throw
Ofttimes o'er some peaceful breast;
Though its clouds obscure, the promise is sure,
All they who trust are blest.

Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas.

EGG-LAYING CAPACITY OF HENS.

A recent communication to the *Country Gentleman*, upon the laying capacity of hens, says: During April, 1872, I had some thirty Light Brahma pullets hatched. Of these, in September, I selected eighteen, and sent elsewhere for a cock to put with them. On the 20th of November I got my first egg from these pullets. November 20th I had gotten twenty-five eggs; December 8th, forty-seven; January 1st, 1873, 207. April 1st shows that my eighteen hens have given me 1,250 eggs. Six of these sat during the Winter, and I now have thirty-seven chicks, and several hens sitting. My hens have laid during their first year 69 4/9 eggs each, which is a very satisfactory exhibit.

ASPARAGUS CULTURE.

We always leave our stalks until they are about one foot high before cutting them; we fancy they are much better, and we know we get three times as much vegetable food fit to eat. If we cut them just as they show above the earth, and to get sufficient length point the knife somewhat diagonally downward, severing the plant about three inches under the soil, we only get an edible portion of about two and a half inches in length; whereas, if we wait one or two days more for increased growth, and cut just at the surface, we get nearly or quite nine inches of excellent food, and we think our bed yields more of this long kind than the short, and that the plants really thrive better. After the first cutting being thus delayed, there is no more lost time, as all future growth, by being allowed to flourish a little longer before cutting, comes in rotation the same as if cut earlier; but as I before said, we think better and more crops can be obtained by this treatment.—*Farmers' Union*.

SHAD CULTURE ON A GRAND SCALE.

[From the *Hearth and Home*.]

Prof. BAIRD, U. S. Fish Commissioner, has arranged with SETH GREEN to hatch shad in the Southern rivers this Spring. Mr. GREEN left Washington on the 21st of April with four assistants, for Augusta, Ga., where he will commence operations. When the season is over there, he will proceed northward to Newburn, Weldon, Fredericksburg and Washington, using his hatching apparatus successively in the Savannah, Neuse, Roanoke, Rappahannock and Potomac rivers. While most of the fish hatched will be turned into these streams at the several stations, large

delegations will be sent off to the rivers west of the Alleghanies. As the rivers on which Mr. GREEN is to operate are abundantly supplied with parent fish, it may reasonably be expected that more signal success will mark his efforts there than have been witnessed upon the Hudson and Connecticut, which were so nearly barren six years ago. The rivers of the Mississippi Valley will receive several millions of shad fry, and the feasibility of acclimatizing this fish there will be fully demonstrated.

THE WOOL SUPPLY FOR 1872.

[From the *Western Rural*.]

According to estimates made by James Lynch, Esq., of New York, the total home yield of wool for 1872 was 160,000,000 pounds, against 146,000,000 for the year previous. The importations of foreign wool for 1872 amounted to 98,396,581, against 73,249,089 for 1871. If these figures are correct, and we have no means at hand for disproving them, this largely increased supply will account for the slow sale and dull market that faces holders of the raw material in all the principal centers of the trade.

When looking across the ocean, upon the combing wool markets of England, quite a different aspect is presented. In a review of the wool and worsted trade for the past year, the *Bradford Observer* notes the fact that the raw material has ruled the market much more than usual. The price of yarn has frequently advanced or been depressed in sympathy with wool; while on the contrary, wool has frequently advanced without a corresponding movement on the part of yarn. The *Observer* goes on to say: "The question of the adequacy of the supply of deep English wool (combing wool) for our present consumption is becoming more serious year by year, and unless greater supplies of wool which can be substituted are produced by our colonies, it seems doubtful whether the present high range of prices will not before long be considerably exceeded."

MAXIMS FOR THE FARMER.

[From the *Boston Journal of Chemistry*.]

1. Only good farming pays. He who sows or plants without reasonable assurance of good crops annually, had better earn wages of some capable neighbor, than work for so poor a paymaster as he is certain to prove himself.
2. The good farmer is proved by the steady appreciation of his crops. Any one may reap an abundant harvest from a fertile virgin soil; the good farmer alone grows good crops at first, and better and better ever afterward.
3. It is far easier to maintain the productive capacity of a farm than to restore it. To exhaust its fecundity, and then attempt its restoration by buying costly commercial fertilizers, is wasteful and irrational.
4. The good farmer sells mainly such products as are least exhaustive. Necessity may constrain him for the first year or two to sell grain or even hay; but he will soon send off his surplus mainly in the form of cotton, or wool, or meat, or butter and cheese, or something else that returns to the soil nearly all that is taken from it. A bank account daily drawn upon, while nothing is deposited to its credit, must soon respond, "no funds." So with a farm similarly treated.
5. Rotation is at least negative fertilization. It may not positively enrich a farm; it will at least retard and postpone its impoverishment. He who grows wheat after wheat, corn after corn, for twenty years, will need to emigrate before the term is fulfilled. The same farm cannot support (or endure) him longer than that. All our great wheat-growing sections of fifty years ago are wheat-growing no longer, while England grows large crops thereof on the very fields that fed the armies of Saxon Harold and William the Conqueror. Rotation preserved these, as the lack of it ruined those.

A NEW HORSE DISEASE.

The Buffalo Courier says that a new disease, which the vets. believe to be consequent upon the epizootic, is manifesting itself among the horses in that city, and is spreading to a considerable extent. The first symptom is a swelling of one or more of the legs. The swelled flesh breaks into a repulsive sore, which eats large holes to the bone, and the leg and hoof appear as if intending to part company. It is believed that in an extreme case the hoof would drop off, causing the complete ruin of the animal; but as yet there has not been reported such a result. Horses belonging to the express companies, the street railway company, and to hackmen and others, are reported as affected with the new disease. It is not considered especially dangerous, but requires careful treatment.—*Turf, Field & Farm.*

THE INDIAN'S DREAM.

When the Indian went to see the white man, he stayed with him all night. In the morning he says to the white man:

"Me have dream last night."

"Ah! what was it?"

"Me dream you gave me your gray mare, and then you gave me rifle; that you gave me much powder, much ball, much shot."

"Did you, indeed? What a dream!"

"Yes, me dream it all."

"Well, that's bad; for my wife always rides the gray mare, and she thinks she can't ride any other horse; but if you dreamed it, why, I suppose you must have her. And my rifle, too—my favorite rifle—you dreamed I gave you that, too?"

"Yes, me dream rifle, too."

"Well, if you dreamed it, why, I suppose you must take that, too; but it's very singular."

So, the white man gave them all into the Indian's possession, but persuaded him to tarry with him one night more. In the morning the white man says to the Indian:

"I had a dream last night."

"No! but did you?"

"Yes, but I did, though. I dreamed that you gave me all the land between Pojunket river and Cataquach mountains"—about three thousand acres of the most beautiful land imaginable.

"Ah! bones of my father! Well, if you dreamed it, why, I suppose you must have the land—but, me never dream with you any more!"

HOW PARSON BLAKE SUBDUED HIS HORSE.

[From "Down in a Saloon."]'

"Well," said Reuben, the story-teller, "father always wanted a horse because the folks in Greene live scattered, and he has so far to go to attend funerals and weddings, and visit schools you know, but he never felt as though he could afford to buy one. But one day he was coming afoot from Hildreth, and a stranger asked him to ride. Father said, 'That's a handsome horse you are driving. I should like to own such a horse myself.' 'What will you give for him?' said the man. 'Do you want to sell?' says father. 'Yes, I do, and I'll sell cheap, too,' says he. 'Oh, well,' says father, 'it's no use talking, for I haven't the money to buy with.' 'Make me an offer,' says he. 'Well, just to put an end to the talk, I'll give you seventy-five dollars for the horse,' father says. 'You may have him,' said the man as quick as a flash, 'but you'll repent of your bargain in a week.' 'Why, what ails the horse?' asks father. 'Ails him? He's got the Old Nick in him, that's what ails him,' says he. 'If he has a will to go, he'll go; but if he takes a notion to stop, all creation can't start him. I've stood and beat that horse till the sweat ran off me in streams. I've fired a gun close to his ears; I've burnt shavings under him. I might have beat him to death and roasted him alive before he'd have budged an inch.' 'I'll take the horse,' says father. 'What's his name?' 'George,' said the man. 'I shall call him Georgie,' said father.

"Well, father brought him home, and we boys were mightily pleased, and we fixed a place for him in the barn, and carried him down and fed him well, and father said, 'Talk to him boys, and let him know you feel friendly.' So we coaxed and petted him, and the next morning father harnessed him and got into the wagon to go. But Georgie wouldn't stir a step. Father got out and patted him, and we boys brought him apples and clover-tops, and once in a while father would say, 'Get up, Georgie,' but he didn't strike the horse a blow. By and by he says, 'This is going to take time. Well, Georgie, we'll see who has the most patience, you or I.' So he sat in the wagon and took out his skeletons—"

"Skeletons?" said Poppet, inquiringly.

"Of sermons, you know. Ministers always carry around a little book to put down things they think of when they are off walking or riding. Father says he's planned out many a sermon when he was hoeing in the garden."

"I saw him writing one down, sitting on a potato hill," said Levi.

"Well, don't keep interrupting me, or I never shall get through. Father sat full two hours, before the horse was ready to start; but when he did, there was no more trouble for that day. The next morning 'twas the same thing over again, only Georgie gave in a little sooner."

"All the while it seemed as if father could not do enough for the horse. He was round the stable feeding and fussing over him, and talking to him in his pleasant, gentle way (folks say father can quiet old crazy David Downing across the street, any time, by just speaking to him); and the third morning, when he had fed, and curried and harnessed him with his own hands, somehow there was a different look in the horse's eyes. But when father was ready to go, Georgie put his feet together and laid his ears back, and wouldn't stir. Well, Dove was playing about the yard, and she brought her stool and climbed up by the horse's head. Dove, tell Pop what you said to Georgie that morning."

"I gave him an awful talking to," said the little girl. "I told him it was perfectly 'edulous' for him to act so, that he'd come to a real good place to live, where everybody helped everybody, that he was a minister's horse and ought to set a good 'sample to all the other horses, and God wouldn't love him if he wasn't a good horse. That's what I told him. Then I kissed him on the nose."

"And what did Georgie do?"

"Why, he heard every word I said, and when I got through, he felt so 'shamed of himself he couldn't hold up his head; so he just dropped it till it 'most touched the ground, and he looked as sheepish as if he had been stealing a hundred sheeps."

"Yes," said Reuben, "and when father told him to go, he was off like a shot. He has never made any trouble since. That's the way father cured a balky horse. And that night, when he was unharnessed, he rubbed his head against father's shoulder and told him plain as a horse could speak, that he was sorry. He's tried to make it up to father ever since, for the trouble he made him. We boys have great times catching him when he's loose in the pasture. He's full of his tricks. He'll come galloping up, almost within reach, and when we think we are sure of him, he'll wheel and be off to the other end of the pasture. He'll fool with us that way half an hour; but father has only to stand at the bars and call his name, and he walks up as quiet as an old sheep. Why, I've seen him back himself between the shafts of the wagon many a time, to save father the trouble. Father wouldn't take two hundred dollars for the horse to-day; and it doesn't cost much to keep him, for he eats anything you give him. Sis often brings out some of her dinner to him."

"He likes to eat out of a plate," said Dove, "it makes him think he's folks."

WHAT THE RAILROADS WILL DO.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

Ever since the passage of the new railroad law in Illinois, whose stringent provisions we presented an abstract of a short time ago, the question has been: What will the railroads do about it? Railroad men have said that compliance with its harsh provisions is impossible, on the present system of railway management, and some of the Chicago papers have conjectured that the companies would make common cause in resisting it, and thus bringing it to the extremest legal test. But it is intimated in Boston, where the Illinois railroads are largely owned, that the companies, instead of resisting, are prepared to observe it to the letter; but this will necessitate a sort of degradation of railway service in Illinois, and this the companies are arranging for, too. The roads are to be operated on a cheaper plan, and the appliances for comfort and speed now in use to be laid aside. The lightning express trains are to be taken off and palace cars to be dispensed with; even cushioned seats are to be removed, and only a limited number of cushions kept for those who are willing to pay an extra price for them. The whole expense of running trains is to be thus reduced to conform to the regulations of the new law. If less than a car load of freight is offered at a station, the half-filled car is to be detached and switched aside till it can be filled. Half-filled freight cars and partially laden trains will not be run; they will be left on side tracks till they are full, and then only moved forward to their destination.

If this system of tactics, which is allowable under the law, shall be resorted to by the companies, it would cause a great deal of inconvenience and discomfort, not limited alone to the people of Illinois. That State stretches its full length across the tracks between the East and the West; it touches the Lakes on the north, and the Ohio river on the south, neither of which can be turned, and every ton of freight that passes from the East to St. Louis, and the farther West, must pass through Illinois on an Illinois railroad. This through transit will therefore be subjected to inconveniences intended exclusively for the people of that State. Every new phase of this question shows more clearly its national character, and proves that no local remedy for the grievances connected with it can be sufficient.

EMBELLISHING SMALL PLACES.

In Moore's Rural New-Yorker we find the following list of climbing plants for embellishing small places:

For permanent hardy plants, select Wistaria, Chinese, blue and white; Chinese evergreen honey suckle; Japan honeysuckle; golden-leaved Japan; red trumpet, or coral monthly, and Belgium monthly; Clematis lanuginosa, C. jackmanii, C. fortunei, and C. viticella venosa.

For tender climbers, Akebia quinata, Lophospermum scandens, Maurandia barclayana, Tropaeolum perigrinum, Ecoremocarpos scabra, Cobea scandens, Nasturtium, Balloon vine and Thunbergia.

To the last class may be added the various varieties and species of the morning glory, not omitting that most delicate of all, the quamoclit vulgaris, or common cypress vine.

SOMETHING ABOUT WOMAN.

[From Warner's Back-Log Studies in Scribner's.]

The parson says that woman is always most restless under the most favorable conditions, and that there is no state in which she is really happy except that of change. I suppose this is the truth taught in what has been called the "Myth of the Garden." Woman is perpetual revolution, and is that element in the world which continually destroys and re-creates. She is the experimenter and the suggester of new combinations. She has no belief in any law of eternal fitness of things. She is not even content with any arrangement of her own house. The only reason the mistress could give, when she re-arranged her apartment, for

hanging a picture in what seemed to be the most inappropriate place, was that it had never been there before. Woman has no respect for tradition, and because a thing is as it is, is sufficient reason for changing it. When she gets into law, as she has come into literature, we shall gain something in the destruction of all our vast and musty libraries of precedents, which now fetter our administration of individual justice. It is Mandeville's opinion that women are not so sentimental as men, and are not so easily touched with the unspoken poetry of nature; being less poetical and having less imagination, they are more fitted for practical affairs, and would make less failures in business. I have noticed the almost selfish passion for their flowers which old gardeners have, and a reluctance to part with a leaf or a blossom from their family. A woman raises flowers for their use. She is destruction in a conservatory. She wants the flowers for her lover, for the sick, for the poor, for the Lord on Easter day, for the ornamentation of her house. She delights in the costly pleasure of sacrificing them. She never sees a flower but she has an intense but probably sinless desire to pluck it.

POULTRY PAYS.

A writer in a recent number of the *Country Gentleman* contributes the result of twelve months of his experience in poultry growing, in which he says he commenced business on the 1st of March, 1872, with twenty hens and two cocks, a cross of Light and Dark Brahmas; and with ordinary good care, in feeding with corn, oats, wheat-screenings and scraps from the kitchen, succeeded in raising two hundred chickens. He then states his account for the year, as follows:

20 hens and two cocks.....	\$16 00
23 bushels corn.....	13 30
4 bushels wheat screenings.....	2 00
14 bushels oats and corn in sheaf.....	9 00
10 bushels small potatoes.....	2 00
2 bushels meal.....	1 20
2 bushels poor barley.....	1 00
Total.....	\$44 40
25 fowls used in family.....	\$12 00
205 dozen eggs used in family.....	35 50
53 dozen eggs sold.....	11 45
176 fowls sold.....	67 75
85 hens and two cocks on hand.....	18 50
Total.....	\$145 31
Cost.....	44 40
Profit.....	\$100 92

RATHER STILTED.

Some time since the agent of a Minnesota Grange wrote to the Messrs. McCormick, for terms on which their reapers could be furnished to the Granges at wholesale prices, thus saving the profits of middlemen. These autocratic implement makers, whose chief merit is that they first became possessed of a practical reaping machine, from which they have netted an immense fortune, wrote the farmers to the effect that they employed their own agents, and if the Granges would not buy of them at their prices, they might go without their machines.

Fortunately there are in the market many first-class reapers and mowers, the makers of which would at least return a civil answer to a business inquiry, even if they did make fools of themselves by underrating the strength of the farmers' organizations. So, our Agricultural friends need not feel quite annihilated because they cannot buy this aristocratic, automatic and antiquated horse killing machine, without being skinned by a lot of blood-sucking go-betweens.—*Western Rural.*

KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

THE KANSAS FARMER is informed by one of the Regents that the price of board at the Agricultural College has been reduced from \$3.50 to \$2.50 per week. It says that many young men have been deterred from attending the College because of the expense, but now it will require no great effort on the part of the student to pay his way at the Agricultural College, with board at this price. And the reduction is rendered possible from the fact that the College garden supplies the table with vegetables

at a nominal cost, and beef, pork, mutton and poultry are all very low.

We are glad to see constant evidences that the far Western Agricultural Schools are making progress, and we give THE KANSAS FARMER credit, through its indomitable courage and perseverance in the past, of having so molded public opinion as to make the legitimate results accomplished at this College necessary and acceptable.—*Western Rural.*

OATMEAL, BONE AND MUSCLE.

Liebig has shown that oatmeal is almost as nutritious as the best English beef, and that it is richer than wheaten bread in the elements that go to form bone and muscle. Prof. Forbes, of Edinburgh, during some twenty years measured the breadth and height, and also tested the strength of both the arms and loins of the students in the University—a very numerous class, and of various nationalities, drawn to Edinburgh by the fame of his teaching. He found that in height, breadth of chest and shoulders, and strength of arms and loins, the Belgians were at the bottom of the list; a little above them the French; very much higher, the English; and highest of all, the Scotch and Scotch-Irish from Ulster, who, like the natives of Scotland, are fed in their early years with at least one meal a day of milk and oatmeal porridge.

Speaking of oatmeal, an exchange remarks that a very good drink is made by putting about two spoonfuls of the meal into a tumbler of water. The Western hunters and trappers consider it the best of drinks, as it is at once nourishing, unstimulating and satisfying. It is popular in the Brooklyn navy yard, two and a half pounds of oatmeal being put in a pail of moderately cold water. It is much better than any of the ordinary mixtures of vinegar and molasses with water, which farmers use in the haying or harvest field.—*Ex.*

TUBEROSES.

I have a Calla lily, and would like to know what is the "hot water treatment" for it. I have noticed a good many allusions to such treatment, but do not understand how or what it is. Nearly all the bulb catalogues say that tuberose will not bloom the second time. I should like to tell the readers of the *Cabinet* that I have forced tuberose to bloom the second time, by treating in this wise: Take this Spring a tuberose bulb that bloomed last season, and thoroughly dig out all the little "eyes," or places where sprouts would burst forth, then plant the bulb in rich earth, and if there does happen to come up any sprouts, take them right off, and you will have one, and perhaps two, nice flower-stalks this Summer. I had a bulb two years ago that had bloomed once, but I wished it to bloom again, and by treating it as above I had two flower-stems from it, one with twenty-three and the other with thirty-four sweet, waxy flowers on it, and the stems were so tall that I had to get on a chair to smell of the flowers. Will some one tell me the best double geranium for Winter blooming?—*Corres. Floral Cabinet.*

EQUINE SURGICAL OPERATION.

Dr. Ellerby, veterinary surgeon, of Indianapolis, Ind., recently performed a very unusual surgical operation in that city. The subject was a brood mare belonging to Mr. John Browning, that had so injured herself by getting down in her stall, or paddock, that her hind legs, hips and loins were completely paralyzed. Deeming it impossible for the mare to recover, and as it was very near her foaling time, her owner determined to save the foal alive, if possible. The Doctor performed the operation successfully, by cutting the mother open while alive, and bringing the youngster into the world apparently as healthy and lively as a colt born in the usual way. The mare was immediately despatched, the little fellow commenced taking his gruel from a sucking bottle, and bids fair to grow up to respectable "horsehood."—*Turf, Field & Farm.*

COVER THEM OVER.

[The following poem was written by Lieut. W. M. CARLTON, of Hillsdale, Michigan, for Decoration Day at Tecumseh, Michigan, and read by a young lady of that place during the ceremony. It cannot fail to find a response in the hearts of all who have lost a soldier friend.]

Cover them over with beautiful flowers,
Deck them with garlands, those brothers of ours,
Lying so silent, by night and by day,
Sleeping the years of their manhood away—
Years they had marked for the joys of the brave,
Years they must waste in the mouldering grave.
All the bright laurels they waited to bloom,
Fell from their hopes when they fell to the tomb.
Give them the meed they have won in the past,
Give them the honors their future forecast,
Give them the chaplets they won in the strife,
Give them the laurels they lost with their life,
Cover them over—yes, cover them over—
Parent, husband, brother and lover!
Crown in your hearts those dead heroes of ours,
And cover them over with beautiful flowers.

Cover the faces that motionless lie,
Shut from the blue of the glorious sky—
Faces once decked with the smiles of the gay,
Faces now marked with the frown of decay.
Eyes that looked friendship and love to your own,
Lips that the thoughts of affection made known.
Brows you have soothed in the hour of distress,
Cheeks you have brightened by tender caress.
Oh! how they gleamed at the nation's first cry!
Oh! how they streamed when they bade you good-bye!
Oh! how they glowed in the battle's fierce flame!
Oh! how they paled when the death-angel came!
Cover them over, oh! cover them over,
Parent, husband, brother and lover;
Kiss in your hearts those dead heroes of ours,
And cover them over with beautiful flowers.

Cover their hands that are lying untried,
Crossed on the bosom, and low by the side,
Hands to you, mother, in infancy thrown,
Hands to you, father, clasped close in your own;
Hands where you, sister, when tired and dismayed,
Hung for protection, and counsel, and aid;
Hands that you, brother, in loyalty knew,
Hands that you, wife, wrung in bitter adieu;
Bravely the musket and saber they bore,
Words of affection they wrote in their gore.
Grandly they grasped for a garland of light,
Catching the mantle of death-darkened night.
Cover them over, oh! cover them over,
Parent, husband, brother and lover;
Crown in your hearts those dead heroes of ours,
And cover them over with beautiful flowers.

Cover the feet that, all weary and torn,
Hither by comrades were tenderly borne—
Feet that have trodden the flowery ways,
Close by your own in the old happy days;
Feet that have pressed, in life's opening morn,
Rose of pleasure, and death's poisoned thorn.
Swiftly they rushed to the help of the right,
Firmly they stood in the shock of the fight.
Ne'er shall the enemy's hurrying tramp
Summon them forth from their death-guarded camp.
Ne'er till the bugle of GABRIEL sound
Will they come out of their couch in the ground:
Cover them over, yes, cover them over,
Parent, husband, brother and lover!
Rough were the paths of those heroes of ours,
Now cover them over with beautiful flowers.

Cover the hearts that have beaten so high,
Beaten with hopes that were doomed but to die.
Hearts that have burned in the heat of the fray,
Hearts that have yearned for the homes far away;
Hearts that beat high in the charge's loud tramp,
Hearts that low fell in the prison's foul damp.
Once they were swelling with courage and will,
Now they are lying all pulseless and still.
Once they were glowing with friendship and love,
Now their great souls have gone soaring above;
Bravely their blood to the nation they gave,
Then in her bosom they found them a grave.
Cover them over, yes, cover them over,
Parent and husband, brother and lover,
Kiss in your hearts those dead heroes of ours,
And cover them over with beautiful flowers.

Cover the thousands who sleep far away,
Sleep where their friends cannot find them to-day;
They who, in mountain, and hillside, and dell,
Rest where they wearied, and lie where they fell;
Softly the grass blades creep round their repose,
Sweetly above them the wild flow'ret blows;
Zephyrs of freedom fly gently o'erhead,
Whispering prayers for the patriot dead.
So in our minds we'll name them once more,
So in our hearts we'll cover them o'er.
Roses and lilies and violets blue

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 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. Asthenop-
 ia, or Weak Eyes; 4. Sore Eyes—specially treated with the
 Eye 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 Inflan-
 mation; 7. Photophobia, or Intolerance of Light; 8. Over-
 Worked Eyes; 9. Mydesopsia—moving specks or floating
 bodies before the eyes; 10. Amaurosis, 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 re-
 sults 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 conscien-
 tious 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 per-
 used 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 Blind-
 ness, of 18 years' standing, in one minute, by the Patent
 Ivory Eye Cups.

E. C. ELLIS, late Mayor of Dayton, Ohio, wrote us Nov. 15,
 1869; I have tested the Patent Ivory Eye Cups, and I am sat-
 isfied 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 SIGHTED-**
NESS, 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 cir-
 cumstances, whether gentlemen or ladies, can make a re-
 spectable living at this light and easy employment. Hund-
 reds of agents are making from \$5 to \$30 A DAY. To live
 agents \$20 a week will be guaranteed. Information fur-
 nished 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.
 jel-it 191

SHORTHORNS AT PUBLIC SALE!
On Wednesday, August 13, 1873.

THIS ENTIRE HERD, THE PROPERTY OF S. C. STEV-
 ENSON, Greencastle, Ind., will be sold on six months'
 time, consisting of

Forty-Nine Head, besides Calves.

For particulars, send for Catalogue. To render this Cata-
 logue 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,
 10-8-8t Greencastle, Putnam County, Ind.

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

NURSERYMAN'S DIRECTORY.

ALLEN'S NURSERIES, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, C. H. ALLEN & CO., Proprietors. We are now prepared to furnish a full supply of Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., at wholesale. sep15-ly-73

BALDWIN CITY NURSERY—GRAPEVINES, APPLE SEED- LINGS and Hedge Plants specialties. Sixty varieties Apple Trees. Full stock of General Nursery Stock. Address oct1-ly-73 WM. FLASKET, Baldwin City, Douglas Co., Kan.

GRASSHOPPER FALLS NURSERY—W. A. COWEN, Pro- prietor. Grower of Apple Seedlings, Hedge Plants, Ever- greens, and a general assortment of Nursery Stock. oct1-ly-73 W. A. COWEN, Grasshopper Falls, Kan.

KANSAS CITY NURSERIES, GOODMAN & SON, PROPRI- ETORS, southeast corner of Twelfth and Cherry Streets, Kansas City, Missouri. Green-house and Bedding Plants, Nursery Stock very low. sep15-ly-73

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-ly-73] E. F. DIEHL, Proprietor.

POMONA NURSERY, B. T. KELSEY, PROPRIETOR.— Fruit, Forest and Ornamental Trees, Seedlings, Hedge Plants, Small Fruits. First-class Stock, at Wholesale or Re- tail. Pomona, Franklin County, Kansas. dec1-ly

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 pur-
 chasing 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. [jel-ly-40] **N. L. CLAFF, JR & SONS.**

BEEES, QUEENS AND HIVES,
AND OTHER THINGS IN THE LINE OF APIARIAN
 Supplies. Send for Circular to
 10-1-34* **NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence Kansas.**

LAWRENCE

Enterprise Nurseries,



3/4 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.
Oct 15-14-20-208

SWEET POTATO PLANTS!

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

PUBLIC SALE
OF
SHORTHORNS,
COTSWOLDS, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL OFFER AT PUBLIC SALE,
at Creston, Ogle County, Illinois, on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19th, 1873,
Thirty-two Head of pure bred Shorthorn Cattle, 150 Head of
Cotswold Sheep, and a few Grade Cattle. There will be offered
at the same time eight or ten head of DEVONS, of the
celebrated Herd of D. C. May, Rochelle, Illinois. The Sale
will commence at
Creston is situated 70 miles west of Chicago, on the Chicago
& Northwestern Railway, Omaha and Pacific Division.
Six months' time will be given on approved notes, without
interest if paid when due. For cash in hand a discount of 5
per cent will be allowed.
THOMAS SMITH, Creston, Ogle Co., Ill.
On the day preceding this Sale, occurs the Great Sale
of William Stewart, at Franklin Grove, 18 miles west of
this place. 10-11-14

JAS. N. BROWN'S SONS'
THIRD BIENNIAL SALE
OF
SHORTHORN CATTLE

WILL BE HELD AT GROVE PARK, NEAR BERLIN,
Sangamon County, Illinois, on
WEDNESDAY, JULY 30th, 1873.
Our Sale List will consist of Forty Head, chiefly of the in-
crease of our Herd, and will embrace animals fully equal to
those offered at our last Sale, which are noted at Breeders
and Prize-winners in 1871 and 1872. This will be a rare op-
portunity for those wishing young Show Cattle.
The Sale will be positive and without reserve.
Terms—Four months without interest, if paid at maturity,
the purchaser giving satisfactory note. Five per cent dis-
count for cash.
Grove Park is four miles northwest of Berlin, a station on
the T. W. & W. Railway, between Jacksonville and Spring-
field. Free conveyance to and from the farm on day of Sale.
Catalogues furnished after June 1st, on application to
JAS. N. BROWN'S SONS,
Berlin, Sangamon County, Illinois.
10-11-21

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 de-
mands of the wholesale trade. Send for wholesale Price
List.
BLAIR BROTHERS,
Proprietors Lee's Summit Nurseries,
Lee's Summit, Jackson County, Missouri.
sep15-14



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.
sep1-14

GREAT PUBLIC SALE
OF
PRIZE SHORTHORNS

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE,
on his Farm near Clarksville, Pike County, Mo., on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25th, 1873,
Fifty superior Shorthorns, being about three-fourths of the
Linwood Herd, and including all its Prize Animals. The
Sale will include 23 Females and 18 Bulls and Bull Calves.
Among the latter, Duke of Airdrie (9800), one of the best
Show Bulls in America; and Red Duke (7167), the sire of the
famous Shropshire heifer Fanny Forester.
Among the females are such animals as Phoebe Taylor,
Russie, Pierce, Bettie Stewart (never beaten, and the winner
of seven First Prizes at seven different Fairs last season), Il-
lustrious 3d, and others, including such strains as imp. Lucy,
Pomona, Young Mary, Young Phillis, &c. These animals
received \$2,900.00 in premiums, at seven Western Fairs, last
season. A few choice BERKSHIRES will also be sold.
Terms—All sums of \$300 and under, cash; over \$300, three
months' credit on approved note; 5 per cent discount for cash.
Clarksville is on the Mississippi river, 75 miles from Quin-
cy, Ill., and St. Louis, and reached by daily line of packets,
leaving St. Louis in the evening and Quincy in the morning.
Free conveyances will be at the packet landing.
Catalogues are now ready.
JAMES H. KISSINGER.
10-11-21

Wealth and Wonders of
The Boundless West.
This Great Illustrated Book, by Hon. W. E. Webb, is
selling enormously. Our NEW PLAN (including three
fine Chromos., FREE) trebles Agents' ordinary profits.
AGENTS WANTED Full particulars of this
great threefold com-
bination age cy sent
free. Address, at once, E. HANNAFORD & CO., Pub-
lishers, 177 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O.
10-11-6t

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.
NANSEMOND, BERMUDA, EARLY BAHAMA, BRA-
zilian and Yams, carefully packed to go long distances.
Boxed and delivered at Express office at
\$2.50 per 1,000; \$11 per 5,000; \$20 per 10,000.
A large quantity of Cabbage and Tomato Plants. Send
for circular, giving directions to sprout, cultivate and keep
the Sweet Potato. **E. C. CHASE,**
Shawnee, Johnson County, Kan.
10-8-4t

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, Out-
towers, Shovel Plows, Field Roll-
ers, Marsh Harvesters, 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 Agri-
cultural House. Prices lower than any house west of the
Mississippi river. Do not fail to call and examine the stock,
or send for Price List, before purchasing elsewhere.
Wanted—Flax and Hemp Seed and Castor Beans. 10-8

PUBLIC SALE.

35 HEAD OF
PURE SHORTHORNS!
ON THE FAIR GROUNDS AT
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS
ON FRIDAY, JUNE 13th, 1873,

EMBRACING NEARLY THE ENTIRE "CHESTER-
field Herd," of Danville, Ky. This Herd stands among
the first in Kentucky in point of breeding, includes a large
number of first-class animals, among them several well
known prize-winners, and embraces such popular strains of
blood as the Princess, the Mazurka, the Rosamond, &c.
The Herd is brought to Illinois for sale, for the reason that
the place of its proprietor's residence is without suitable
railroad facilities for the convenient attendance of breeders
from other States.
There will also be offered for sale, at the same time, about
30 head of well-bred BERKSHIRE SWINE, several of them
imported, and all from imported stock.
The Stock will be at Bloomington, open to the inspection
of the public, on and after June 1st.
TERMS OF SALE—A credit of six months will be given, the
purchaser giving a satisfactory note, without interest if paid
at maturity. A discount of 8 per cent. will be made for cash.
Catalogues are now ready, and will be furnished on appli-
cation to the National Live-Stock Journal, Chicago, Illinois.
Persons desiring special information may address me at my
home, Danville, Ky. [10-11-14] **JAMES H. DAVIS.**

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 ex-
amination of the Catalogue will show them first-class in ped-
igree, 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. 10-9-3t

\$5 to \$20 PER DAY! AGENTS WANTED! ALL
Classes of Working People, of either sex,
young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare
moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars
free. Address **G. A. STINSON & Co.,** Portland, Me. sep15-14